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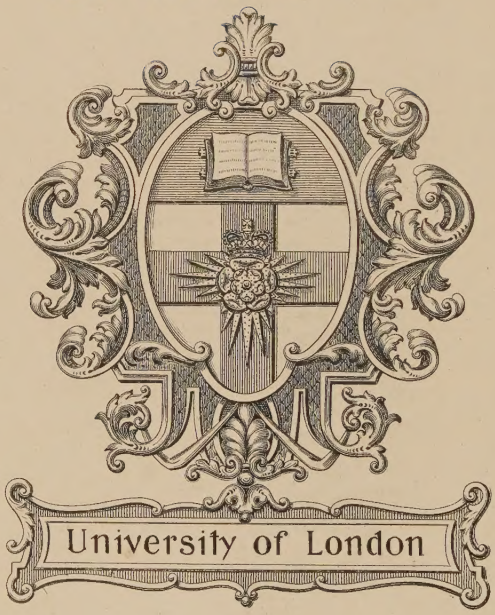

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY VOLUMES.

—(17.)—

PRISONS (IRELAND.)

Session

31 *January* —— 29 *July* 1856.

VOL. XXXIV.

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TWENTY VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

PRISONS (IRELAND):

068.] SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTORS of CONVICT PRISONS in *Ireland*, for the Year ending 31st December 1855; with APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

113.] THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL on the General State of the PRISONS in *Ireland*, 1855; with APPENDICES - - - - - - - - - - - 165

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1855;

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HORSMAN, M.P.,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Convict Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle.

SIR,

In pursuance of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., chap. 76, we beg leave to submit our Annual Report on the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for the year 1855. Report.

The ordinary reports of the Governors, Chaplains, Medical Officers, and Schoolmasters, are appended in the usual manner.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1856, may be estimated as amounting to 3,490. Accommodation.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on the 1st January, 1856,	2,590	619	3,209
Accommodation on 1st January, 1856, .	2,860	630	3,490

COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1856, .	39	214	253

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 3,462.

The accommodation for female convicts has been much increased since our last report, and is now sufficient for 630.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED DURING THE YEAR.

TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE.	
14 and 15 years .	21	4 years, . . .	420
Above 15 years, .	–	6 years and above 4, .	54
Life, . .	12	10 years and above 6, .	9
		Life, ...	2
Total, . .	33	Total, . . .	485

Total number of Convicts sentenced in Ireland in 1855, . 518

Disposal of Convicts.

Disposal of Convicts.

Removed to Bermuda, per ship "William," . . .		300
Discharged—having completed their sentences at home,	632	
Ditto, ditto ditto at Bermuda and Gibraltar, ...	188	
		820
Total,		1,120

Employment of Convicts.

Employment of Convicts.

They have been employed on the Public Works at Spike Island, Haulbowline, and the Forts at the Mouth of Cork Harbour, or at Trades in the other prisons.

We are much gratified in being enabled to report that we have succeeded in establishing a proper system throughout the Convict Establishments; and what we foreshadowed as our intentions in our Report of last year, we have, as far as possible, carried out. Adult male prisoners, with very rare exceptions (caused by physical inability to undergo separation), are transmitted as soon as possible from the County Gaols to Mountjoy Prison, where they are subjected to nine months' strictly separate imprisonment; they are then employed either on Public Works at Spike Island and the Forts at Cork Harbour, or at Trades at Philipstown, Newgate, and Smithfield. We have erected an iron moveable prison at Philipstown, capable of holding 250 convicts, who will be employed in extending the prison buildings. Some of these will be transferred from accommodation suitable for invalids, and enable us to remove prisoners of that class from the different establishments where they have been unavoidably detained. We have also altered and provided for the warming of eighty cells in the old gaol, so that 330 prisoners, on removal from separate confinement, can now be accommodated at Philipstown, on the most improved system of prison discipline, viz., separate sleeping cells.

We have, in every possible manner, endeavoured to separate the juveniles from the adults, and regret that a difficulty in obtaining a suitable site for a Juvenile Penal Reformatory, has delayed our making the progress we should have desired. A Bill is, however, immediately to be brought before Parliament, for the purpose of enclosing the Commons of Lusk (situated about ten miles from Dublin), for this purpose; and we now trust that we shall shortly be in a position to proceed

with the necessary works. We still retain the juvenile convicts at Mountjoy and Philipstown Prisons, and have reason to believe this is the best arrangement we could have made, both as regards the prevention of further contamination, and the inculcation of industrial habits. In our last Report we complained of the inefficient state of the Educational Departments of the Convict Depots, and stated the importance we conceived should be attached to them in this country, recommending at the same time they should be placed under the inspection of the National Board of Education. Experience has proved that we were correct in our opinion; the report of Mr. M'Gauran, the Head Schoolmaster at Mountjoy Prison, showing, that after a very careful examination of the prisoners at that establishment, he found that 96·2 per cent. were almost without any education at all; a fact, we submit, calling for every exertion to render the educational machinery as perfect as possible, in order to open the minds of the prisoners, by a system of training as well as teaching.

Sensible of the very great importance of establishing a proper system of education in the prisons, through which, unfortunately, thousands of human beings must pass, who are in turn subjected to its influence, we are gratified at being enabled to state that, although much of the past year has been taken up in arranging schoolrooms, classifying prisoners according to their attainments, appointment of schoolmasters, &c., a great desire has already been evinced by the prisoners to receive instruction; and this is more remarkable, as proceeding from some advanced in age who, at the commencement of the year, attended school with the greatest reluctance. This applies both to males and females, and we believe so desirable a result has been achieved through great exertion on the part of the teachers. Lectures have been established and attended with visible success; the great stumbling-block to improvement has been the low and depressing opinion that prisoners in general hold of their own qualifications, believing it to be impossible that they are susceptible of improvement. The exertion required from the instructor to remove an impression so detrimental to progress, can be of no ordinary kind, as his constant labour should be that of illustrating and picturing out to the minds of the instructed; but this is no light task, and few there are,

however gifted they may be in knowledge, who can really give effect to this desideratum of *all* education, but more especially that of the pauper and criminal.

Mr. Coyle (an Inspector of the National Board of Education), has recently visited the Dublin Convict Prisons' Schools, and made many valuable suggestions, which we feel confident will advance the cause of education ; it is by the constant visits of the Inspectors, and adopting their suggestions from time to time, that we may hope to render the Prison Schools what they should be—one of the primary elements of reformation.

We have been under the necessity of making many changes amongst the prison officers, which, we feel convinced, will tend to the furtherance of prison discipline and reformatory treatment throughout the service. The establishment of fines amongst the warders, and a clear understanding that an officer proved to be under the influence of liquor, will not be retained in the service, have produced the beneficial results anticipated. We believe that there are very few officers now in the service who would not feel they had disgraced themselves, if guilty of conduct formerly too common.

The probation of six months, to which each warder is subjected on joining the service, has been found to work well ; many who entered with an idea that there was nothing to do, have found out their mistake, and resigned, others who have evinced their unfitness for prison officers, have not had their appointments confirmed.

We anticipated that on the commencement of the new system, whilst in a transition state, both as regards officers and prisoners, many subjects of jarring, disappointment, and discontent, would be likely to arise and cause troubles in the prisons ; this was the case to some extent, and called for the exercise of great discrimination and firmness on the part of the local prison authorities.

We regret to state, many violent and turbulent offences having occurred in the early part of the year, it became necessary to resort to severe punishments, which, however, were carefully watched by the medical officers ; these occurred principally during the disorganization of Philipstown Prison,

We are happy to state, however, that the system is now thoroughly understood and appreciated by officers and prisoners, who are aware that although the evil-disposed will assuredly receive the treatment their con-

duct merits, those who have chosen a different course will meet with every encouragement.

The system of classification, although a task of great labour, works well, and will amply compensate the public service the additional time required to carry it out; its importance, through the facility it affords of individualizing each prisoner, cannot be easily exaggerated.

The juveniles can at present be scarcely treated as satisfactorily as could be wished. Further contamination is prevented, and education and industrial occupations, as far as trades are concerned, are promoted as much as possible; but we have no land attached to the prisons, and cannot expect really satisfactory results until the erection of the "Juvenile Penal Reformatory," when prison construction, and the various occupations of farm labour, will aid properly selected officers in bringing about the reformation we seek to produce. We rejoice to find it is the intention of the Irish Government to bring in a Bill for the "reformation of juvenile offenders." We have long felt the importance of commencing the reformation of criminals at an early age, and before they are as hardened in crime as the majority are who come to the convict establishments. Parental responsibility, duly enforced, will do more to check the training for crime, which unhappily too often prevails amongst the class from whom these children emanate, than any other measure that has been proposed. There are many alterations we should wish to see in the English Act: amongst others, we should prefer the age of admission to be restricted to juveniles under fourteen, instead of sixteen. We should prefer that a stipulation should be made, that the imprisonment to which a juvenile is to be subjected before he is committed to a reformatory, should be "*separate*;" but we must hope that experience in the practical working of these institutions will suggest beneficial changes, and thankfully accept what we consider will be the means, under Providence, of reducing the criminal population.

With regard to female convicts, we have devoted much attention to carry out the plans proposed in our last year's Report concerning them, and have observed a manifest improvement in their general demeanour and conduct. This we attribute in some measure to the efforts made by our teachers to open their minds

by education, and to engender habits of self-control. Many, instead of sullenly brooding over their past life, now look forward with hope to the future. Even women advanced in life, who have spent most of their career in prison, and who at first would not attend school, and seemed incapable of understanding the advantages of education, are now amongst the most assiduous in their classes. A difference in their conduct is already apparent; they are more orderly and obedient to the rules, and make efforts to exercise that self-command, the want of which has so often led them into crime. We trust that, under the new arrangements in the prisons, and a system of Refuges and patronage on discharge, which we are now advocating, many convicts formerly considered irreclaimable, will finish their career as good members of society.

On the subject of education, Mrs. Lidwill, the Superintendent of the Cork depot, expresses herself as follows:

"I find that the effect of school instruction has been, in most instances, to, as it were, awaken the minds of the prisoners, and improve their natural comprehensions, to make them more docile, more easily brought to see the value of cleanliness and order, and to inspire them with a considerable feeling of self-respect; many of them seem by education to have become better able to comprehend the folly and wickedness of their previous lives, and experience a strong feeling of repentance. I have observed, too, that as they make progress in school education, their conduct in the prison proportionately improves; and that some who have come from the county gaols, with very turbulent characters, and apparently of very violent dispositions, have become, under the influence of education, conformable to discipline."

Mr. Synnott, the Governor, and Mrs. Rawlins, the Superintendent of Grangegorman, both dwell on the importance of this training. Prisoners are subjected, on conviction, to four months' separate confinement, as far as the accommodation at our disposal will admit, after which they are removed to the industrial classes, and employed in works suitable to their sex. The system of badges and gratuities works particularly well as applied to the female convicts, and calls forth good qualities which would otherwise have lain dormant. Mr. Synnott says—

"Classification and the badges have already proved to be of great moment, and are well calculated as auxiliaries in producing happy results, and a further and more steady development of individual merit."

Mrs. Rawlins states—

"The prisoners in the higher classes have exhibited much anxiety to keep their position, while those in the lower endeavour, in many

instances, to raise themselves, and have tried to overcome dispositions which bring them into blame, as well as to apply themselves to work and the means provided for their improvement."

Up to the end of 1853 all female convicts were sent to Australia, where, on their discharge, they had an opportunity, in a new country, of finding an honest means of livelihood; and the individual, if unreformed, did not fall back into the stream of society in this country to contaminate it by her example. Transportation having comparatively ceased as a punishment, and with it the means of disposal of female convicts in another country, it is necessary to provide prison accommodation for the number to be maintained in Ireland: a new prison is in progress of erection at Mountjoy, Dublin, in which we hope to concentrate the whole of our female convicts, and preserve, throughout the entire establishment, a proper course of prison discipline. In the meantime, we have endeavoured to relieve the county prisons to some extent by increasing the accommodation at Cork Depot, which now holds 370 prisoners, notwithstanding which great and just complaints are still made by Boards of Superintendence and Inspectors of County Gaols of the improper location of convicts in their prisons, to the great and manifest detriment of discipline, order, and management. For this reason, as well as the time having arrived for carrying out the system of tickets of licence, we considered that arrangements were necessary by which the numbers of females in the depots should be reduced, and the county gaols relieved from prisoners not properly belonging to them. To effect this, it is necessary that some provision should be made for the gradual absorption into the community of such convicts as would be entitled, under existing rules, to tickets of licence.

Great difficulties present themselves in the final disposal of female convicts. A man can obtain employment in various ways in out-door service, not requiring, in all cases, special reference to character, and at work which is not open to females in this country. A woman, immediately on discharge from prison, is totally deprived of any honest means of obtaining a livelihood. Persons of her own class will object to associate in labour with her, even if employers were willing to give her work; and the well conducted portion of the community object to receive into their families, as domestic

servants, persons so circumstanced, without a stronger guarantee and proof of their real and permanent reformation than would be afforded by a prison character.

Refuges for female prisoners on discharge from prison, in which their good resolutions can be tested, and provision made for a continuance in virtue, are now established in different parts of the Continent, where transportation not having been used as a punishment, the reformed female convict returns to her place in society; and the community, after she has been subject to proper tests, is willing to receive her. We are convinced facilities must be afforded for the separation of the well-disposed from the evil-minded, and for turning the qualities of the former to a good account. This, we conceive, can only be done in this country in establishments so managed as to produce reformation of the inmates, and at the same time afford to society such assurance of that reformation as will be received with confidence by those who are likely to give them a means of earning their bread by honest industry. We believe that if the plan here proposed is carried out in its integrity, much will be done, not merely in the disposal of our convicts, but also in the diminution of crime generally in the country. In the treatment of criminals, when the primary object of punishment is accomplished, and reformation is presumed to be effected, the means are still required of testing that reformation, and of affording the former delinquents the necessary opportunity of showing their fitness to be restored to society.

In the Convict Depôt, before the individual becomes eligible for a ticket of licence, the crime has been expiated, and reformation apparently effected; but that reformation has still to be tested, and the public mind must be satisfied and have complete confidence in the value of the test to which she is submitted. A Government institution would answer for a mere refuge, but not as a medium through which the individual will be re-established in society; for under any rules, it will be looked upon as a prison, and on the discharge of the inmates, the same difficulties will be felt as at present in our Convict Depôts. For this reason, instead of increasing the existing Government prison establishments —a plan attended with much expense, delay, and difficulty—we proposed, in December last, to the Irish Government, that convicts whose conduct has been

exemplary should be drafted into existing private charitable institutions willing to receive them, where the disposition of each inmate would be studied, and the certificate of character founded on that study, together with recommendations which would then be considered sufficiently satisfactory to obtain her employment; the prisoners, in all such institutions, should be under the general supervision and inspection of the Convict Directors. By this means accommodation would be left in the Government prisons for those now in the county gaols, the prisoners themselves much benefited, and better prepared for their ultimate release. In order to carry out this plan, a certain number of exemplary convicts should be selected from the Government prisons, at periods varying according to circumstances, previous to the time when in the usual course they would become eligible for discharge, and be sent to such private establishments, and not released therefrom under, at least, three months; and not then unless immediate and proper employment should offer, excepting, however, cases where prisoners become regularly entitled to their discharge, from having completed their sentence; and special cases to be determined upon by the Directors, and sanctioned by the Executive. Should, however, a prisoner misconduct herself, she would be liable to re-committal to the Convict Depôt to undergo her original sentence. It is obviously most desirable to enlist public sympathy and interest in any scheme for the employment of discharged female prisoners; this object we consider will be best attained in the manner proposed. For the purpose of providing situations for the inmates, and so preventing their relapse into crime, we are given to understand that a number of benevolent ladies are willing to manage, gratuitously, a Societé de Patronage, in connexion with the institution, such as has been found to work so well on the Continent, especially that established in 1837 by M. de Metz in Paris, in connexion with the great Prison of St. Lazare, and under the presidency of Madame de Lamartine, through which 700 females have passed, with scarcely a serious relapse. Of this institution, M. Bérenger de la Drône, Président à la Cour de Cassation à Paris, in his admirable work, "De la Répression Pénale," lately published, says:—"*Près de* 200 *jeunes libérées sont aujourd'hui réunies dans une maison, située rue de Vaugirard, qui est dirigée par des sœurs religieuses, sous l'inspection des dames de la société.*

Lorsque ces jeunes filles sont suffisamment preparées et corrigées, ces dames les placent comme domestiques ou comme ouvrières dans des maisons choisies avec soin; elles leur servent alors de patronesses, les assistent de leur conseils, de leurs encouragements, et de leur maternelle surveillance. 700 jeunes filles environ, après avoir passé par la maison de réforme, ont ainsi reçu, au dehors, la destination à laquelle chacune d'elles était propre, et ont, à peu d'exceptions près, répondu, par l'honnêteté de leur vie, aux efforts qui avaient été faits pour les ramener au bien."

At Montpelier, from a similar institution, 360 prisoners have returned to their families, or been placed in situations, out of which number only six have fallen back into crime since 1847.

We have to express our conviction that the proposed arrangement is calculated to confer great advantages on the persons intended to be benefited, and on the public at large, by the results expected from it and experienced in other countries.

With respect to the medical department of the service, we find that our anticipations, as mentioned in our last Report, have been realized.

We stated that we had recommended alterations in the arrangements for the supply of medicines to the Dublin prisons, by which, in addition to the duties being more efficiently performed, a saving of public money in this item alone would be effected of from £150 to £200 a year.

We were not able to put the new system into force until the commencement of the financial year; and notwithstanding that a stock of medicines had to be provided, and other expenses incurred, contingent on the opening of the new surgeries, &c., the cost of these items to the Dublin prisons, for the nine months ending 31st December, 1855, has been not greater than the charge made to the same prisons by the apothecaries for medicines during the first three months of the year under the old system. On this subject the medical officer of Newgate and Smithfield observes :—"*The new arrangements for the supply of medicines to those prisons, which came into operation in April last, has proved not only more economical, but more convenient and effective, than the former system. The economy resulting from it is strikingly exhibited by the fact, that the cost of the medicines*

used in the prisons, in the first three months of the year 1855, *amounted to* £37 10*s.* 10*d.; while that of those supplied during the remaining nine months, including the stock in hand, was only* £32 6*s.* 6*d.*"

The alterations we made in the hospital accommodation in the old prison of Newgate proved most beneficial to the patients. The acute type which diseases formerly assumed in that prison is now no longer perceptible; and although the number of invalids drafted there, in consequence of the increased hospital accommodation, is greater than in former years, still the mortality has diminished, as will be seen from the following table :—

NEWGATE.

	1854.	1855.
Average daily number in hospital, .	17	32
Number of externs, . . .	10	–
Number of deaths during the year, .	17	14

This is not the case in Smithfield, a prison formerly considered much more healthy than Newgate, where circumstances did not justify us in making any alterations in the hospital.

SMITHFIELD.

	1854.	1855.
Average daily number in hospital, .	29	33
Number of deaths during the year, .	16	17

We also stated in our Report that we considered the climate of Spike Island unsuited to invalids, and recommended that a portion of the establishment at Philipstown should be devoted to this class. The invalids fit for removal we consequently transferred from Spike Island. This alteration has had the most happy effect on the lives of the convicts committed to our charge. The following Table shows the number of deaths in the two prisons during the year 1854, when invalids were treated at Spike Island, and the year 1855,

when, for the most part, they were transferred to Philipstown :—

	1854.			1855.		
	Spike Island.	Philipstown.	Total.	Spike Island.	Philipstown.	Total.
Number of Prisoners, .	1,976	314	2,290	1,429	348	1,777
Average daily number of sick, . . .	239	37	276	102	101	203
Number of deaths, .	228	13	241	72	29	101
Per Centage on Prison Population, . .	11·5	·4	10·5	·5	8·3	5·7

Although the mortality in these prisons, having been reduced from 241 to 101, making a difference of 4·8 per cent. in the deaths, is a more favourable result than could have been expected, if we examine the monthly table of deaths during the two last years in these prisons, we may anticipate that the mortality will be even further decreased during the ensuing year, as it was much greater in the first four months of 1855 than afterwards, in consequence of so many patients being unable to bear removal from Spike Island.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the DEATHS in PHILIPSTOWN and SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT PRISONS, for the year 1854-55.

Month.	1854.			1855.			Difference.	
	Philipstown.	Spike.	Total.	Spike.	Philipstown.	Total.		
January, .	1	29	30	10	3	13	17	January.
February, .	2	29	31	13	3	16	15	February.
March, .	1	38	39	17	2	19	20	March.
April, .	1	27	28	10	3	13	15	April.
May, .	2	26	28	8	1	9	19	May.
June, .	2	16	18	6	3	9	9	June.
July, .	2	11	13	–	3	3	10	July.
August, .	–	21	21	1	2	3	18	August.
September,	1	5	6	3	2	5	1	Sept.
October, .	–	8	8	2	2	4	4	October.
November,	–	10	10	1	1	2	8	Nov.
December, .	1	8	9	1	4	5	4	Dec.
	13	228	241	72	29	101	140	

Of those who were transferred at a later period of the year, Dr. Kelly, the Medical Officer of Philipstown, says:

"The 49 prisoners coming from Spike Island in March and April,

were, indeed, most melancholy examples of consumption and scrofula, in its most advanced stage, demanding the utmost care and attention for their alleviation and cure. I would adduce them as the most convincing proof of the healthful nature of this locality (Philipstown); for all, save six, which were hopeless from the moment of their arrival, are now almost perfectly restored to health."

The hospital accommodation at Spike Island is now much improved. In Philipstown the additional hospital accommodation is now finished, and will be occupied by patients immediately.

No case of lunacy has originated in any of our prisons during the past year. Two insane convicts were received from the county gaols, and one from Bermuda, and transferred to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

The subject on which we have felt great anxiety, and to which we alluded as of the utmost importance in our last Report, is the employment of the well-disposed convict on discharge; for without we can further this, we cannot anticipate a satisfactory termination to the reformatory treatment we have endeavoured to institute in the prisons. It has now been decided that "Tickets of Licence" shall be issued to those prisoners eligible by character and length of imprisonment, and in carrying out these instructions we feel the very great responsibility which attaches to us. We know that the public look with alarm upon arrangements which they consider consist in turning loose upon the community men convicted in most instances of very serious crimes. We are aware how sceptical persons are of a reformation tested alone by prison surveillance, under a comparative absence of temptation; that the press teems with outrages committed by "Ticket of Licence" men; that the system is denounced by some of those administering the criminal justice of the country as an unmitigated evil; but we do not hear the suggestion of a remedy. Our colonies will not (with the exception of Western Australia) receive our convicts; there is, therefore, no alternative but that, for the most part, they must be discharged at home.

We have deeply considered this responsibility, and in recommending prisoners for tickets of licence, shall bear in mind the Lord Chancellor's intentions expressed in the House of Lords, in 1853, that it was not contemplated to turn a mass of unemployed convicts loose upon the country, but that means would be taken to assist them in procuring employment, and employing them in the

interim. With this very intelligible principle as our guide, and considering, if necessary in England, it is doubly so in this country, we are endeavouring, as a preliminary step or stage to so important an undertaking, to collect prisoners eligible for discharge (from length of imprisonment and exemplary character), in certain establishments belonging to our service, and specially devoted to the purpose — at Smithfield, in Dublin, where those acquainted with trades, and the infirm of the selected class can be profitably occupied, and at Fort Camden, near the mouth of Cork Harbour, where the able-bodied of the same class can be employed on the fortifications. These establishments will act as filterers between the prisons and the community; but to enable them to be *really* such, the system pursued in them must be of such a character as to test the reformation of the prisoner, and throw him more on himself; hard work and coarse fare must be the rule, and in the evenings carefully selected lecturers may inculcate lessons of practical utility. It is important that these establishments should be as self-supporting as possible, the officers connected with them should be cognizant of some branch of industry, and give the public the benefit of their own labour—the prisoners may be employed in offices and avocations that could not be sanctioned in a prison, but which, in this intermediate stage, would tend to engender self-respect. We believe that, by means of these establishments, we shall obtain a further insight into the prisoner's character through individualization, and thus be enabled to recommend the really deserving for tickets of licence. We consider that the community will have greater faith in such a test than they would in a character earned merely under prison discipline; but in recommending these intermediary establishments, we had a further view than the mere amelioration of the system of issuing tickets of licence; we considered that they would equally work for good towards the termination of penal servitude sentences; that they would tend to the solution of a very important question, "the treatment of our criminals;" that the good and evil can be thereby properly tested and separated—the former to be aided in the onward path of reformation, the latter, when discharged in the usual course at the expiration of their

sentences, to be noted to the police of their district as requiring special supervision. This will not be a matter of such difficulty as may at first appear, the fact of not having passed through these establishments will be sufficient grounds for warning the police. Many, it is expected, will enter them in consequence of their exemplary prison character who, on being tested, will fail, and be returned to the penal establishments. Registers will be kept, and every aid given to further the efforts of these selected prisoners in obtaining employment at home and in the Colonies. A diminution of crime (which is confined to fewer individuals than is generally supposed) must be the consequence; and what is of great importance, it will always place at the disposal of the Government a large number of prisoners, whose labour can be employed economically on public works, such as Harbours of Refuge, &c., who will require less supervision than ordinary prisoners, and who can be located in any accommodation that may be offered, instead of requiring special prison construction. We have commenced this system, and have every confidence in its success. We believe, if properly carried out, and extended with the assistance of the police and constabulary, it will, through the two important channels of directing and preventing, be made the means of exercising an influence over the criminal population generally, which cannot well be too highly appreciated.

Trades.

We have reason to be dissatisfied with the working of the manufacturing department during the past year; Mr. Hickson, the Accountant employed by the Government to inspect the Stores' Books, and adjust disputed debts, liabilities, &c., after many months' labour has succeeded in placing them in such a state as will remove the complication of years. This gentleman reports that although the principle is good on which we have placed the manufacturing department since we have been in office, as explained by us in our last Report, it will be absolutely necessary that a larger staff should be appointed, and gentlemen at much higher salaries, and of greater efficiency, fill the office of Book-keepers. After carefully considering this matter, we do not feel ourselves justified in recommending an increased expense to the Government. An arrangement has, therefore, been submitted and approved, transferring some of

the work from the store department to the different prisons and this office, by which the service will be conducted more efficiently and economically; at the same time, the Superintendent of Trades will be enabled to devote his services to the purpose for which he was more especially engaged.

Mountjoy Prison.

With regard to Mountjoy Prison we have been enabled, through the great watchfulness of Dr. Rynd, to realize the anticipations contained in our last Report.

The prisoners now not subjected to separate imprisonment on their first arrival in the Government Prisons, are very rare exceptions; and it is gratifying to feel that the most important feature in prison discipline is now brought to bear on nearly every adult male prisoner sentenced to transportation or penal servitude. Dr. Rynd's report with reference to this subject shows what may be achieved by constant observation on the part of the Medical Officer, provided he is intrusted with the power of regulating the quantity of exercise he considers necessary in each case. The educational department advances satisfactorily; arrangements are in progress to form a very good school and lecture room. At present instruction takes place in the wards, which, for many reasons, is undesirable.

We have found it necessary to remove, from time to time, many prisoners who have seriously misconducted themselves in the other prisons to Mountjoy, in order that they may undergo a course of penal discipline which their conduct evinces that they require; in many cases these prisoners, from a former want of system, had never been previously subjected to separate imprisonment.

Newgate Prison.

In Newgate Prison, as a general rule, only tradesmen and men physically unfitted for public works are confined. The increase to, and improvement in, the hospital accommodation, which was of the worst description, has been of the utmost value: it is now suitable for forty-five invalids. An alteration is being made in the fittings of the schoolroom, which will allow of simultaneous instruction in larger classes—an arrangement recommended by Mr. Coyle, the Inspector of National Schools, which will be productive of great advantage.

This prison will no longer be appropriated exclusively to the confinement of Roman Catholics: it was a bad arrangement, productive of great evils.

Newgate Prison, as we have before observed, can never, from its faulty construction, be a fit place to pursue a proper course of discipline.

Smithfield has now been appropriated to a class of prisoners who are tradesmen and invalids, &c., who, from length of service and good conduct, are considered worthy of consideration for discharge on tickets of licence; their reformation and eligibility will be here further tested, and an accurate register kept of those who are offered employment, where they go, and every particular that it is possible to obtain; thus enabling us, as we consider, not only better to weigh our recommendations, but also to trace the career of the prisoner after he has left. There will be indulgences granted here which could not be allowed in the other prisons; at the same time the labour hours will be increased, and instruction given in the evening. We have made arrangements that Mr. Organ, a gentleman highly recommended by the National Board, should, during the hours devoted to this purpose, give such lectures and lessons as shall be practically useful to the prisoners. Smithfield Prison.

In this stage of imprisonment we have recommended the payment of the gratuities to the convicts should depend on the amount of work performed—an arrangement which would be unsound where prisoners of good and bad character are indiscriminately detained, but which it appears to us is quite proper, where all the inmates are of exemplary character.

A large reduction in the staff of this establishment has become necessary, as only trades-warders and those required to keep the books need be retained; the prisoners will do much for themselves that was formerly performed by officers. Amongst other changes it will be incumbent on us to recommend the retirement of Mr. Lamb, the Governor, whose office will now no longer be necessary. We beg to call attention to his very long service of forty-one years, and at the same time to express our high sense of his worth and the faithful manner in which he has performed his duties, often under circumstances, we are persuaded, of great difficulty and responsibility, both as a governor and accountant.

We do not doubt this establishment, under proper management, being self-supporting, as far, at all events, as the able-bodied are concerned.

Grangegorman Prison.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the improvement that has taken place throughout this establishment. Education, through the untiring energy of Miss Denvir, the schoolmistress, is at last appreciated; and many women much advanced in years are now mixed in the classes, and are profited by what they hear. The change of avocation appears to work well, and the classification system obtains all the good effects we had anticipated from it. This prison has not the advantages of Cork, in the being able to place the newly convicted in separation; we have therefore arranged, that with few exceptions, the first stage of imprisonment will be at Cork.

We have before mentioned a proposition we have made to aid the restoration of female convicts to the community. We can only say that what can be done in a prison to aid reformation, inculcate industrious habits and self control, is here carried out.

Philipstown Prison.

In August last we recommended the transfer of Mr. Hogreve, the Governor of Spike Island, to Philipstown convict depot; the increase of accommodation to which, through the erection of an iron prison, called for an amount of activity and vigilance on the part of the Governor, which could not be expected from a person of Mr. Grace's age. We regret that previous to his relief, he was subjected to a violent attack from prisoners, some of whom were tried and sentenced to further imprisonment, others we were compelled to remove to Mountjoy to undergo a course of penal discipline. Philipstown prison was in a great state of disorganization, and we were under the necessity of placing it in the charge of Mr. Netterville, the Governor of Mountjoy, until the arrival of Mr. Hogreve, the present Governor, who at great inconvenience to himself, cheerfully accepted a post where the public service urgently required him. Mr. Netterville succeeded in discharging disagreeable duties very ably, for upwards of two months. This disorganization has been completely remedied, and the present state of the Defaulters' Book, evinces the discretion and sound judgment exercised by the Governor.

The hospital accommodation is now very good, and is sufficient for 170 prisoners; workshops, a cookhouse, and laundry are in the course of erection; the latter enabling the prisoners to wash for themselves, will effect

a considerable saving; weaving will also be immediately prosecuted as a branch of industry. It is intended to erect a gas-house, by which it is expected economy will accrue to the public service.

We regret to state that as yet we have not been able to secure any land for the employment of the prisoners, the terms required are so excessive, that we have deemed it better to wait more equitable proposals.

There is now a very good schoolroom, but we have to regret the loss of the head schoolmaster, Mr. Donaghy, who in the course of the past year, amidst many trials during the disorganization of the prison, which naturally extended to the school, succeeded by perseverance and great energy in establishing a good system, and generating in the instructed a desire to learn, which was far from being the case when he was appointed schoolmaster. Although we regret Mr. Donaghy's resignation as a loss to our service, we are glad to find that he has changed his field of action to a sphere more profitable for himself. At Mr. Kavanagh's recommendation we have recommended the appointment of Mr. Farrelly, as successor to Mr. Donaghy; he was formerly master of Tullamore workhouse school, and possesses the qualifications we require.

Cork Prison.

The arrangement of the buildings here used temporarily as a Female Convict Prison are most inconvenient; and, however good they may have been for their original purpose (a lunatic asylum), they are in all respects unsuitable for carrying out a proper system of discipline and management. As a prison it is very insecure in almost every part, and is in general bad order. Considerable expense has been unavoidably incurred in repairs; but to make it really safe would require an outlay which neither the nature and state of the buildings nor their temporary occupation would justify. There are 167 cells, and all prisoners on reception from the county gaols are subjected to a period of separate confinement in them; but their nature and arrangement is not what we could desire.

Spike Island Prison.

We have every reason to feel satisfied with the general improvement in this prison, the progress which has been made towards the establishment of a really sound and healthy state of discipline, and in the moral and reformatory treatment of the convicts confined therein.

Their appearance, bearing, and demeanour present a most marked change for the better, so much so as to be perfectly obvious even to the most casual observer. The alteration in their physical condition is most striking, the painfully depressed, degraded, and deplorable appearance which they until lately presented, and which was the subject of remark in our last Annual Report, and in the Reports of the Commissioners of Convict Inquiry in 1853–54, we can with confidence say no longer exist.

A proper regard to the diet (which is coarse and plain, though good in quality, and confined strictly to what has been deemed, on competent medical authority, to be necessary and sufficient); together with a due attention to the proper clothing and cleanliness of the prisoners, has been productive of even more marked effects than we could have anticipated. Our statement that the physical condition of the convicts has been materially improved, is corroborated in a striking manner by the decrease of the mortality in the establishment during the year, a subject which is more particularly alluded to in another part of our Report. It is true that a considerable portion of the invalids have been removed from this station; but it must be remarked that many being in a hopeless state, and unfit for removal, and others for whom no proper accommodation could be provided at the new invalid depot, have been unavoidably left at Spike Island; still even after adding the deaths which have taken place among the invalids, subsequent to their removal from Spike Island, the decrease in the mortality has been such as would at first sight appear hardly credible.*

The moral and industrial condition of the prisoners, has improved in nearly an equal ratio; a great amount of cheerful and willing industry is generally exhibited by the convicts employed on the public works, and as a general rule, their conduct has been satisfactory.

A careful classification of the convicts has been made, and has been in operation with very beneficial results during the greater portion of the year; this, from the absence of any previous systematic organization of the prisoners, and of detailed records, by which their conduct and character could be fairly tested, has proved a work of very considerable difficulty and trouble. A

* See Tabular Statement, Page 12.

system of recording the conduct and character of each convict, under the separate heads of discipline (or general conduct), of conduct and progress in school, and of industry at trades, or on the public works, has been established; and badges are given to the convicts monthly, by which they are made acquainted with the nature of these records, and of the progress made by them towards their promotion to the superior classes. The value of these badges, now that they have become understood by the convicts, are found to be fully appreciated by them, and to be productive of much emulation and general good results. That these badges are prized is frequently shown by the carefulness with which the marks are reckoned, and any apparent mistake is sought to be rectified.*

The school in this prison has been completely re-organized and established on a sound and proper footing, and, as in the convict service generally, it has been placed under the inspection of the National Board of Education. It has been within the last few months only of the year 1855 that these arrangements have been effected, nevertheless their good results are becoming apparent; much attention and desire for instruction is evinced on the part of the convicts generally. Mr. Harold, the principal schoolmaster, has shown much zeal, attention, and intelligence in the performance of his arduous duties.

On the whole, we have no hesitation in stating that the moral and physical condition of the convicts is so much improved, that should it be found expedient to remove any from this country to Western Australia,† we feel it may be done without any apprehension of complaints from the prison authorities in the colony, such as the following, which appears in a Report made by the Superintendent of Convicts at Fremantle, in allusion to the Irish convicts, under date 10th January, 1854:—"*The reception of* 600 *men, who appeared lost to* "*every independent thought or action, who were reduced* "*to the condition of mere machines, who were debilitated* "*by protracted imprisonment, diseased to an alarming* "*extent, indolent to a degree by long habit, and noticeably*

* For a particular explanation of the nature of the classification badges, see Appendix.

† Should any opportunity of sending convicts to Western Australia offer, the class to be selected for this purpose would, as a general rule, be chiefly found in this prison.

"*ill-trained, was a task, under our circumstances, of some* "*gravity.*"

From the comparatively short time during which the present system has been in operation, and the unsuitable nature of the barrack accommodation which is used at Spike Island for prison purposes, it can hardly be expected that the condition of the convicts should be altogether so favourable as that presented in the convict prisons in England; but we are decidedly of opinion that no very unfavourable contrast now exists.

The improved state of this prison speaks well for the exertions and care of the superior officers; and with them we have every reason to be satisfied, as, indeed, of the officers generally at the present time.

Major Atkins has very ably and zealously performed his various duties as Local Inspector.

During the early part of the year Mr. Hogreve was the Governor; and to his attention and unremitting exertions the present improved state of the prison is, in a great measure, to be attributed. This officer was removed, for the benefit of the service, to take charge of the Convict Depôt at Philipstown, for the re-organization of which it was found necessary to secure the services of an able, zealous, and experienced officer.

Mr. Hogreve was succeeded at Spike Island by Mr. Hay, an officer of considerable experience, who, although he had not previously been in the *Convict* service, has shown much ability and evinced great zeal and attention in the discharge of his duties, in which he has been well supported by the Chief Warden, Mr. Sporle, a most excellent and deserving officer.

Many of the inferior officers have been removed from the service during the last year, either by dismissal or resignation: some on account of drunkenness, others for holding improper communication with convicts and their friends. Much as these circumstances are to be lamented, we had too much reason to foresee their occurrence; and the removal of these officers has been attended with beneficial results to the prison, as, for the most part, their places have been filled by a better class of persons.

A very careful record is now kept of the conduct and character of all the officers, which records are periodically examined by a Director. All new appointments are made on probation for the first six months, during

which period very special attention has been paid to their qualifications, conduct, &c.; and in the event of such not proving satisfactory, their appointments have not been confirmed. The result of these measures has been a great improvement in the officers generally; and on the whole, we have reason to consider the staff in this prison good and efficient.

The reports of the Rev. T. Lyons, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and of the Rev. T. O'Sullivan, the Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain, show that the spiritual condition of the prisoners has been duly attended to; and we must observe, that much interest and desire to meet the views of the Directors, for the benefit and improvement of the prisoners, has been shown by the Chaplains.

The iron prison, erected in the year 1851, which was found very unsuitable for the purpose intended, owing to the great and sudden changes of temperature to which it was liable, its great heat in summer, and extreme cold in winter, and also from the dampness caused by the condensation of the breath of the inmates on the walls in cold weather, has been lined with a thin sheeting of wood covered with iron, leaving a clear space between this and the outer walls, through which a free current of air always passes. By this means the temperature has been equalized, and the experience of the past winter has proved the building to be, as described by the Governor of the prison, "both strong and comfortable."

We attach considerable importance to this result, as it proves that similar buildings which may be readily erected at any time, in the course of about a couple of months, can, at a comparatively small expense, be made available for the reception of convicts on the site of any public works, the execution of which, by means of their labour, may be determined on.

We are of opinion that the employment of convicts, selected on account of their general good character, &c., in small bodies on public works in various localities, under circumstances of exposure to the ordinary temptations and trials of the world, when the reality and sincerity of their reformation may be fairly and publicly tested, will present the most favourable chances for their gradual absorption into the body of the community. The public feeling is too general that all convicts are alike, and they are judged by the standard of the lowest and most degraded. Such being the case, it

is not to be wondered at that all respectable classes shrink from contact with them on their release from prison, as indeed they may well do, so long as they have a "prison character" only to refer to, earned under a strict discipline, surveillance, and restraint. It is, doubtless, an established fact, that many of the worst and most hopeless criminals will behave well under such circumstances, and will consequently obtain on discharge good "prison character;" therefore, what guarantee can any one have, that in giving employment to a released convict, he is not harbouring a depraved and irreclaimable criminal, if he has no means beyond this "prison character" of learning any thing of him. It is well known to all who are acquainted with the class to be found in our Convict Prisons, that they present every description and shade of character, and very various degrees of guilt, crime and depravity; that many of the inmates have fallen from weakness, distress, and force of circumstances, rather than from innate and absolute natural vice; some are more hardened by a longer career in vice and crime, though still not destitute of all proper feelings, nor without some good ground for hope of their ultimate sincere repentance and permanent reformation; while others, it must be admitted, are, humanly speaking, altogether vicious, almost dead to any good impressions, and hopelessly irreclaimable, but this last class is comparatively small. We hope, by means of a careful selection of convicts, according to their general as well as "prison character," by their employment in small bodies in various localities, comparatively as freemen (though under surveillance), that the public will gradually become convinced of the difference to which we have alluded, that many of these men are not utterly irreclaimable; and that by degrees they will become willing to extend a helping hand to such as may really prove themselves deserving of their aid and encouragement.

We believe that a general desire is felt by the community at large to aid in the restoration of these fallen members of society, though all, or nearly all, shrink from personal contact with them; however, when they become convinced that a careful discrimination has been exercised in the selection of the convicts to be employed in the manner indicated—that there are some of whose real and sincere reformation good hopes have been formed—and when they know that such reformation has been

further thoroughly and publicly tested, we hope to find that this class of convicts at least will be no longer shunned as hopeless outcasts. If means cannot be devised to induce the community to hold out a helping hand to re-establish the reformed criminal, all schemes for their improvement and reformation within the prisons, however ably devised, however zealously carried out, must be comparatively fruitless.

At Fort Camden, situated at the entrance to Cork Harbour, where there is a branch of the Spike Island Prison, we have placed a party of selected convicts who are now employed, as nearly as circumstances will admit, in the manner which we suggest they should be on public works in various localities, on or shortly previous to their discharge or licence, or otherwise. This locality, although the best which we can at present command, is not altogether suitable for the objects which we have in view, inasmuch as being in a comparatively remote position, the convicts subjected to this probation are not thrown into the world as much as we could wish, and therefore are not placed under circumstances which present sufficient trials to afford altogether satisfactory tests of the extent to which confidence may be placed in their future good conduct, and the reality and stability of their reformation; but their employment here will afford opportunities of testing, in a considerable degree, their good intentions, and of judging their fitness to be trusted under circumstances presenting all the temptations of ordinary life. We propose, therefore, even when we obtain works more suitable for the objects we have in view, to draft the selected convicts from Spike Island to this post in the first instance, before trusting them under circumstances of greater exposure, which will enable us the better to sift the really deserving from those who do not give much fair promise.

The works which will be required at Lusk Common, preparatory to its occupation as a juvenile penal reformatory, for which purpose we hope it will be shortly appropriated, will present one good field for the further trial of the scheme proposed. Here selected convicts employed on the works will be more thrown in the haunts of man, and the sincerity of their reformation and good intentions will be fully, fairly, and publicly tested.

The convicts thus selected will, of course, be compelled to work, at least, the ordinary hours required of free

labourers; and we expect that their labour will more than cover the cost of their maintenance and supervision.

Schooling and general instruction will be confined to the evenings, during the same hours which they might, if free, devote to similar purposes.

We trust that other public works may be found on which the labour of this class of convicts may be profitably employed.

Selected convicts have as yet been tried to a very limited extent; but so far as they have been placed under less than the ordinary restraints of the prison discipline, as at Fort Camden, and in the boat service of the prison, &c., their conduct has been almost uniformly unexceptionable, which, at least, gives encouragement for their being further tried.

The ticket-of-licence system has not as yet been brought into actual operation in this country; so large a number of convicts having remained in the various prisons who, according to the present state of the law, might be considered as entitled to their *free* discharge, on the ground of having served *with good conduct* the *full* period under a state of penal servitude established in lieu of their respective sentences of transportation, that it has not heretofore been deemed safe or expedient to add to this number by discharging still more on tickets of licence. This class of convicts had accumulated in this country to an extent quite unknown in England, owing partly to the want of system which existed formerly in the selection of convicts for deportation, and partly from their physical *unfitness* for transportation, which, until lately, existed among so large a portion of the Irish convicts. Subsequent to the appointment of the Commission of Convict Inquiry in 1853, (that is, since 20th April, 1854, when prisoners, who had more than completed the proper equivalents of their sentences of transportation, were first discharged,) there have been 920 released. The class of prisoners who have served over the period of penal servitude established by law, as the equivalent for their sentences of transportation, has been disposed of, and it has become necessary that the system of release on licence should now be brought into operation, which we believe, with due care, may be commenced without giving rise to any serious evils to society.

We foresee that a great difficulty will arise in the

disposal of convicts sent home from Bermuda, from time to time in large numbers, with a view to being discharged on tickets of licence; we cannot feel justified in pursuing any different course, with regard to recommending them for this indulgence, than what we follow in our own prisons, under the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant. The conduct of several of these prisoners on their passage home, and since their arrival in this country, appears to render them fitter subjects for a course of separate imprisonment, than discharge on licence. We trust that in future, only those whose conduct throughout their imprisonment warrants such an indulgence, will be sent home with that view.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servants,

WALTER F. CROFTON, *Chairman.*

C. R. KNIGHT,
JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Directors.*

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

LOCAL INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Local Inspector's Report.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my Report on the Convict Prisons of Spike Island, Forts Camden and Carlisle, for the year ending December, 1855. I do not deem it necessary to enter into lengthened details, as the Governor's Report will put you into possession more fully, under their respective heads.

Accommodation.—The prison accommodation during the past year has been greatly improved by the removal of a large number of old, infirm, and sick, to the Philipstown Convict Establishment. The advantage has been twofold—in giving additional accommodation for able-bodied men for the public works, and the removal of the sick to a more salubrious locality. Accommodation.

Employment.—The prisoners' labour may be classed under the following heads:—For the Royal Engineer Department; the Admiralty; and for prison purposes generally. Employment.

The works for the Royal Engineer Department consisted in quarrying and preparing stone for building purposes, and to complete the defences; mason's, carpenter's, and smith's work; removing mounds, and forming glacis: forming a tank, and making sewers and drains; making and repairing trucks and wheel-barrows.

The Admiralty work consisted in clearing a channel, and forming a breakwater at Haulbowline Island.

The prison labour consisted in making shoes and prison clothing; mending and washing; making and re-making mattresses for prison bedding; and baking for the establishment. In wet weather, when there is no out-door work, the prisoners are employed in picking oakum and cocoa fibre.

Trades.—The following trades have been, under skilled instructors, taught the prisoners:—stone-cutting, masons, carpenters, smiths, nailers, tailors, and shoemakers. The results have been very satisfactory. Trades.

Treatment.—No harshness on the part of any officer towards a prisoner is permitted. The prisoners have every opportunity of communicating their wants to the superior officers. I am in almost daily intercourse with them, and always ready to hear their complaints. Their food is good and sufficient; they are well clothed, and means provided for giving them dry clothing when they get wet upon the public works; and in case of accident, or sickness, medical aid is always at hand. Treatment.

School.—A large proportion of the prisoners attend school daily, which is conducted on a greatly improved system, and I anticipate most favourable results. The moral and religious School.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Local Inspector's Report.

Conduct.

training is particularly attended to. There are four Chaplains attached to the prison, whose reports will afford full information upon this most important subject.

Conduct.—The general conduct of the prisoners has been good: far better than might have been expected in so large an associated prison. A few assault cases upon officers have occurred, but no instance of combined insubordination. Corporal punishment has only been resorted to in three instances.

Health.

Health.—The health of the prisoners has been good, and very few accidents have occurred; none of a serious nature.

Classification.

Classification.—The prisoners have all been recently classed, and wear badges upon their arms, which show monthly the man's conduct, progress at his trade, at school, and his advancement towards his being placed in the exemplary class. From my observations, I think the prisoners highly value this system of recording their conduct and industry, and has an excellent effect in stimulating them to look to their future prospects.

Officers.

Officers.—The conduct of the subordinate officers, generally, has been good; but I regret to state that the conduct of some has been such as to call for their dismissal. A good many have been guilty of drunkenness, a crime which, when clearly proved, invariably entails dismissal.

Buildings.

Buildings.—The buildings being all, with the exception of two, recently built, in good order; the ventilation is good.

Escapes.

Escapes.—One prisoner effected his escape from Fort Camden, and another made an attempt, but was retaken a short distance from the Fort.

Prison Rules.

Prison Rules.—I have used my utmost exertions to have the prison rules faithfully carried out. Many breaches of prison discipline have arisen in consequence of contractors' workmen and other strangers constantly moving about the prison and island; but I have no reason to suspect the existence of any abuse connected with the establishment.

Camden and Carlisle Forts.

Camden and Carlisle Forts.—The convict labour at Forts Camden and Carlisle has been exclusively under the control of the Royal Engineers, and the works carried on have been well and satisfactorily performed. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good and orderly. The principal warders in charge have discharged their duties in maintaining the discipline of their respective prisons to my satisfaction.

Conclusion.

Conclusion—In concluding this Report I can safely state that a visible improvement has taken place in the whole establishment, in the appearance of the prisoners their energy upon the works, and their moral condition, that is very gratifying

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ATKINS, Local Inspector.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
9th January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your directions, I have the honour to submit the following Report and Statistical Returns of this Prison (as shown by the books) for the year ending the 31st December, 1855.

Officers.

Having only entered the service last September I have not sufficient material for a full and satisfactory report; but, during that time, I have observed in many of the officers an anxiety and desire for the due performance of the duties with which they have been entrusted; and the general conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, with some few exceptions of drunkenness and clandestine correspondence with prisoners' friends; and in each case the offenders were dismissed or allowed to resign.

Discipline.

From Mr. Hogreve, the late Governor, I received the prison in a very excellent state of discipline, and I think I may here venture to say that it still continues so; in the maintenance of which I have been guided by the able advice and assistance of Major Atkins, the Local Inspector: but in a labour prison of this extent, where so large a number of prisoners are associated together, both on the public works and in their wards, many cases of misconduct will occur, and, although of a trifling nature, require to be punished, both as an example for others and to maintain proper control and discipline. During my service there has been no case of a serious nature calling for special notice; and on the whole the conduct of the prisoners exceeds my expectations both in discipline and industry.

Employment.

On an average, 1,080 prisoners have been daily employed on public works during the year, under the Royal Engineer department—some as masons and stone-cutters, the remainder as labourers. Of the former many are very good workmen; and I may say that the whole number employed in building and stone-cutting have gained a sufficient knowledge of their trades to enable them, on their discharge, to earn an honest livelihood, thus affording them the means of becoming useful and respectable members of society. One hundred and twenty convicts have also been employed for the last three months at Haulbowline in clearing a part of the channel, and building a sea wall for the Admiralty department.

The tailoring, shoemaking, upholstery, baking, coopering, and tin smith work required for the whole establishment is done by the convicts, under the superintendence of trades instructors. Bedding is also prepared for the Military and Ordnance Departments; and the Royal Engineer's department has a number of convicts employed as carpenters, nailers, blacksmiths, &c.

In selecting the convicts to be employed at trades, the prison authorities look to age and character, and by way of inducement make the selection a reward for good conduct; it has

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

then the effect of stimulating others, and making them aid in the work of their own reformation.

The working hours are from seven o'clock, A.M., until six o'clock, P.M., in the summer, allowing an hour for dinner; and in the winter during daylight, viz., from seven and eight until four in the evening. Prisoners' earnings are credited to them on the following scale:—Third class, 1*d.* per week; second class, 2*d.*; first class, for first six months, 3*d.* per week; after six months, 4*d.*; exemplary class, 7*d.* per week.

Accommodation.

In the prison buildings and accommodation there is nothing required, that I am aware of, except additional cells for separate confinement, and ablution sheds which are about to be erected. The repairs and alterations of the iron prison are now completed, and the prison occupied; it is both strong and comfortable.

Escapes.

In last August a prisoner escaped from Camden Fort, and has not been retaken; a second attempt was made to escape from there in September, but the prisoner was watched by one of the warders and recaptured immediately: he was afterwards tried by a Director, and punished for the offence.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and every care taken of them as to moral discipline and employment. The new system of badging proves a very great stimulant to good conduct. In conclusion I beg to state that the Chief Warder is deserving of great credit for his activity, energy, and perseverance in the discharge of the onerous duties he has to perform.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAY, Governor.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
10th January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby certify, that during my service I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, complied with all the rules laid down for the government of this establishment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAY, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dublin, 29th February, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your direction I have the honour to forward this my Medical Report of Spike Island Convict Prison for the past year.

During that period the general health of the prisoners was very good, and presented marked improvement when compared with their condition in preceding years.

On the 1st of January, 1855, the hospital contained 108 patients, classified as follows:—

Fever,	6	Contusion,	1
Dysentery,	8	Dyspepsia,	2
Phthisis, and other Diseases of the lungs,	28	Pains,	8
Ophthalmia,	18	Old Age and Debility,	5
Scrofula,	7	Convalescents,	14
Abscess,	6		108
Ulcers,	5		

During the year the admissions into hospital amounted to 1,138, viz.:—

Fever,	71	Stricture,	4
Dysentery,	121	Epilepsy,	1
Phthisis, and other diseases of the lungs,	373	Abscess and Ulcers,	107
Ophthalmia,	204	Prolapsus Ani,	1
Dyspepsia,	9	Constipation,	1
Scrofula,	33	Hæmorrhoids,	3
Cynancia,	10	Fistula in Ano,	1
Disease of Heart,	2	Colica,	8
Paralysis,	2	Itch,	21
Hernia,	3	Pains,	111
Dropsy,	4	Old Age and Debility,	10
Accidents, Contusions, Sprains,	38		1,138

In Hospital 1st January, 1855,		108
Admitted during the year,		1,138
Total,		1,246
Of whom were discharged cured or relieved,	1,125	
Died,	72	
	1,197	
Remained in Hospital 31st December,	49	
		1,246

The deaths resulted from—

Phthisis,	39	Scrofula,	11
Fever,	2	Old age and Debility,	9
Dysentery,	5		72
Bronchitis,	4		
Dropsy,	2		

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

On 1st January, 1855, the prisons at Spike Island and Forts Camden and Carlisle,

Contained, ...	1,776 Convicts.
Admitted during the year, ...	812 „
Total, . . .	2,588

The per centage of deaths of that number amounted, as nearly as possible, to 2·74—a mortality extremely low when it is borne in mind that a large number of delicate prisoners remained after the transmissions to Philipstown, and the discharges of others of that class.

The casualties of the year were unimportant, no serious disease or accident having occurred.

Several convicts were received on the 26th of December from the barque "Pearl," arrived on the previous day from Bermuda. Amongst them were two cases of dysentery in a very advanced stage, and labouring under collapse, on board ship, not unlike Asiatic cholera. On removal to hospital they rallied to some extent after a few hours; one, however, sank on the fourth day —the other gradually recovered.

The advantage of a warder's hospital was further developed. During the year sixty-one of those officers were received into hospital and derived relief therein, from which they would have been debarred in their own quarters—while their return to duty was rendered certain and expeditious, their average confinement in hospital being very short. One died from phthisis, after second admission, and a repeated warning and advice to retire from a locality so fraught with danger to phthisical constitutions.

The south end of G Prison was opened as an hospital in August; the transfer thereto of the patients from the old hospital, combined with the subsequent experience of five months, renders satisfactory confirmation of my expressed opinion as to the expected advantage of such change.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MAURICE CORR, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland.

Chaplain's Report.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1855, I beg to state, that during the past year divine service was performed fifty-nine times in the prison

church on Sabbath and festival days, and twice on board the ship "William," about to proceed with convicts to Bermuda. The prisoners behaviour on all occasions was exemplary, and worthy of imitation. In addressing those about to leave, I pointed out to them their present position, and the duties they were called upon, as professing Christians, to discharge on board, and felt gratified at the feeling of thankfulness with which they received my parting admonitions. Morning service is also daily performed by the Chief Warder, in consequence of my non-residence.

Spike Island Government Prison.

Chaplain's Report.

During the year I lectured the prisoners forty-nine times; at this our attendance continues small, for the reason stated in my last Report. I trust, however, the instruction given will not have been in vain, but produce fruit, through the blessing of Him who can alone cause that which is sown to prosper.

I visited the hospital on fifty-six occasions, and sick turnkeys twenty-two times, administering to them such comfort as their several cases seemed to require, and feel happy at being able to state but one case—that of a turnkey—proved fatal. His remains were removed for interment at the request of his family. The removal of the hospital to its present position, and the improvements which have taken place therein within the last year, must be conducive to the health and comfort of the prisoners.

The Lord's Supper was administered three times in the church within the same period.

The solitary cells and prison school had each their share of attention. At the latter the division of prisoners into classes has operated very beneficially, opportunity being thereby given to all, even the aged among the prisoners, to improve. Their desire to do so is, indeed, a pleasing feature in this part of the prison system, and, I trust, will be attended with good results. The good conduct badge has also been productive of good results.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

Joseph G Bouchier,
Protestant Chaplain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island,
January 8, 1856.

Gentlemen.—I have the honour to submit to you my Report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of Spike Island Convict Prison, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1855.

I have been particular in observing the course of events in this prison during the past year, in order to form a correct estimate of the effect that may be produced in the minds and conduct of the prisoners, by the transition from the former loose

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

and defective system acted on here, to our present strict and improved discipline; and as far as it has gone, I feel fully warranted in stating that the result has been most satisfactory. It is true that the offences and punishments may not have considerably diminished: but this should be expected in the commencement of such a change, considering the greater amount of vigilance and self-control which it required of the prisoners. Besides, the new system has been such a short time in operation, they have not sufficiently understood its regulations and advantages; but when those matters shall be fully comprehended, I am convinced that the best possible results may be looked for.

I am happy to state, that at no former period have the prisoners been more attentive to their religious duties than during the past year. Almost all have duly prepared themselves for the reception of the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Communion twice during the year; many have done so each month, and some every week; and I need not say that there is no better test of their religious and moral reformation than the fact of their taking the necessary pains to rectify their consciences and their conduct, which is essentially requisite for the worthy reception of the Holy Communion.

The prisoners here who have passed through a course of training under the separate system in Mountjoy Prison, have occupied my particular attention and care, in order to cultivate the religious and moral sentiments which had been inculcated to them in that excellent establishment.

My hospital duty during the year had been comparatively light in consequence of the great decrease of sickness and mortality among the prisoners, the number of deaths having only amounted to seventy-two, compared with 228 in the year 1854, and 286 in the year 1853. I have, nevertheless, made it a practice to visit the hospital once or twice a-day, to afford the sick all the necessary consolations and services of religion, and to attend the interment of the dead.

I have constantly visited the prisoners confined in solitary punishment, and have spared no pains to aid the salutary and judicious efforts of the prison authorities for the reclamation of the refractory, by my influence and admonitions; and I believe I can say that my services in that respect have had no inconsiderable effect.

With regard to the school, I beg to report that all the prisoners, except such as are incapacitated by age or defective vision, have embraced the opportunity of improving themselves in secular learning; and though it has been but a few months in operation, by the great zeal and activity of the teachers, a visible improvement is observable in most of them. I need not say what an advantage it would be to teach them while here to read, write, and understand the first four rules of arithmetic; and how much it would tend to their moral improvement, as well as to assist them in obtaining an honest livelihood after their discharge from prison. But to accomplish this desirable

object, I am of opinion that a whole day in the week at school for each would be necessary, instead of a half day, as at present, and also the services of an additional teacher.

I think it right to state, that I have found the prisoners who have been convicted during the last two years, and sentenced to penal servitude, more difficult to be managed and reformed than their predecessors here. This I believe to be owing to two causes—the first is, that they generally appear to have been more habituated to crime; and secondly, that they have no hope of any relaxation of their sentences, and, consequently, say that whether their conduct be good or otherwise they must be liberated at the expiration of their sentences. I consider, therefore, that it would be a great stimulus to good conduct, and from good conduct to reflection and reformation, if a hope were held out to this class of some mitigation of their sentences, as a reward for well-proved, exemplary conduct. That this may be done with perfect safety to society, and with advantage to many of their innocent families, I am convinced from my experience in connexion with this prison for nearly the last seven years. During that time about 6,000 convicts passed through this prison. Over 1,400 of them returned to society discharged; and after the strictest inquiry, I can only discover twenty-seven out of this number to have been re-convicted, that is less than two per cent. of those liberated. Though a large number (683) has been discharged during the last twelve months, I cannot discover but one of them to have been re-convicted. To my own knowledge many of them enlisted in the army; and I am aware of some, and have heard of others, who are honestly providing for themselves and their families. Judging, therefore, from the past, I consider that no injurious consequences need be apprehended from some mitigation of the sentences of the well conducted.

From those facts two satisfactory results may be inferred, namely, that the punishment of convicts in this country has been sufficiently severe and deterrent, and that the efforts of the prison authorities have not been unsuccessful.

I cannot conclude without expressing to you the happiness I have experienced in witnessing the vast improvements which you have effected in this prison during the last twelve months; and as the pastor of the great majority of the prisoners, I beg to return you, on their part and my own, our warmest acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks for the many wise, humane, and salutary benefits which you have conferred upon them, relative both to their moral and physical condition. I trust that they will afford you the pleasure of experiencing the fruits of your exertions in their regard, by their reformed conduct here and after their liberation.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

T. F. LYONS, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict
Prisons in Ireland.

Spike Island Government Prison.

Assistant R. C. Chaplain's Report.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 3, 1855.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1855 :—

The Chaplains' duties for the past year have been discharged, I hope, fully and satisfactorily. The services of religion have been administered to the sick in hospital, and admonition to prisoners detained in solitary confinement; divine service has been performed at the stated times, and religious instruction has been no less regularly given. Other rites of a peculiarly professional kind—and to which Roman Catholics attach the highest practical importance—have been no less constantly and efficiently discharged. Latterly, the opportunities more abundantly afforded, in virtue of the new prison regulation, have enabled us to extend the benefits of what we are bound to consider our more important professional duties in a larger measure to the general body of prisoners. The new school regulations—requiring all the prisoners to attend in school each week in rotation—have afforded the Chaplain peculiar facilities in applying the benefits of their ministration to the moral and spiritual requirements of the prisoner. Were one to form an opinion of the amount of benefit conferred from the general wish manifested to avail of our services, from the respect and attention shown by prisoners when present at the several acts of religious duty, we would not consider it too much to say that our mission has not been profitless. I am happy to state that the moral well being of the prisoners, which the Chaplain—considering the objects of his mission—is so peculiarly bound to desire and promote, has received a powerful impetus, a constantly accelerating force, if I may so speak, from the new code of prison regulations so admirably adapted to this and other most important ends. The distinction for conduct categorically exhibited in the symbols, in the badges prisoners bear on their arms, appears to me most wisely contrived, and even already recommended by its general usefulness and efficacy. Even for those who may not love virtue or order for its own sake, fear and hope must prove powerful motives in regulating the motions of the will, in insuring their submission to rule and authority. The lonely convict, in the long and dreary night of servitude, will reflect, perhaps, from time to time on the moment when his anxious eyes may see the star of liberty above his horizon: his fervent, his secret desire is, that nothing may retard the hour of his emancipation. Now the badge he bears about him, speaking to his eyes, tells him constantly that the hour of redemption for its speedier accomplishment will depend, under the mercy of authority, on his own good conduct. I am not, therefore, surprised to witness the general anxiety shown by prisoners for the possession of those badges which, pre-supposing on their part, the observance of rule as a necessary

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Assistant R. C. Chaplain's Report.

condition, must tend in no small way to promote general good order. Prisoners, too, are selfish, they love their own interests: from the misconception, or rather forgetfulness, of their true interests, they have betrayed themselves betimes into false measures. From my own experience I can say that the incipient murmurings of insubordination, conceived perhaps from mistaken notions of right and wrong, have been silenced by showing them the unreasonableness of their conduct, and what claims their submission, on those occasions, had on their gratitude, their interest, and their common sense. The more they are penetrated with the conviction of the benefits of prison discipline, the more this conviction is kept before their minds, the better hopes may we entertain of their respect for, and continuance in, the same. Indeed their perception of these truths cannot fail to enlarge itself the more every day under the excellent system of school instruction here lately established; for, I believe, it will not be denied the more lights they have—the natural, the necessary effect of instruction—the better will they be enabled to see how closely linked are their interests and their prospects here—and perhaps not less so when restored to their liberty—with the spirit, the habit of order, and subordination. And here may very appropriately be introduced the fact, that the better educated class of prisoners are found, with very few exceptions, to offend the least against rule. A sound theory, no doubt, is very valuable, but much of its benefit will depend on its application, on the manner it is carried out. The whole thing, therefore, is adequately provided for, when, to the intrinsic merits of the system itself, are united knowledge, zeal, unwearied attention on the part of the teachers. Now, being in the habit of almost daily visiting our schools, I gladly take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the admirable order and discipline maintained therein, to the active zeal and industry of our enlightened teachers in conveying knowledge and instruction to their pupils.

In conclusion, I beg further to observe, that the present system of prison discipline appears to be recommended not only by its own intrinsic merits, but also by its eminently practical mode of manifesting and thus rendering itself the more appreciable to the prisoners. Their physical, spiritual, and moral wants being abundantly provided for in the many facilities afforded for satisfying the various claims of these several relations, the licentiousness of the will, the irregularities of temper are controlled, confirmed, and directed by a firm, but at the same time, it would seem, a paternal hand, conducting the prisoner by the double road of reward and punishment to their common end—his reformation and self-government here, to be qualified the better for liberty hereafter. It is, therefore, most gratifying to see that the wise ends proposed by authority were felt and appreciated by the prisoners themselves. Even the few gross and glaring violations of prison rule and discipline are only so many proofs of the excellency of the system, for the prevaricators, not finding therein a reason for their own

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Assistant R. C. Chaplain's Report.

criminal conduct, have allowed themselves to be instructed by reproof, be softened by repentance. The effect, consequently, was salutary even in respect to their fellows. I beg here, also, before concluding, to convey my acknowledgments to our good authorities for the kind manner in which they have met our wishes in the discharge of our duties, and to bear testimony to the wise and zealous energy which enables them to discharge so efficiently their very important duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN,
Assistant R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Government
Prisons, Dublin Castle.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Spike Island Convict School,
January 8th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your order I beg leave to submit to you the following Report of the Spike Island Convict School, under my charge, and of my observations on the conduct of the prisoners attending it, on their habits, propensities, and dispositions, and on the means likely to promote their improvement in future. As you have afforded me the privilege of doing so, I have resolved that it shall be short, *original*, and uninfluenced by selfish or sinister motives.

Our fallen nature is so susceptible of evil, and so slow to do good, that the reformation of the wicked and incorrigible spirits of a nation must be a superhuman work. The edifice which took years in its erection is levelled in an instant; and as in materials, so it is in morals; the march of degeneracy is quick, but the work of regeneration gradual. Bad example and other causes reduce the multitude to a state of moral prostration; generation after generation becomes vitiated, and it is only by bending the twig and shaping it to the position it has to occupy in the machinery of this world, that a virtuous and educated race can be restored to a country, enlightened in the practical truths and precepts of Christianity.

The attempt to reclaim, by education, the man of years in crime, as well as the juvenile offender, is comparatively recent in this country. The efforts of their teachers *are* (like the prescriptions of physicians for chronic diseases) very often baffled, but the skilful medical practitioner is not disheartened by failures: renewed and constant applications, in keeping with the progress of the age, finally succeeds. So it will be with the obdurate offenders in Spike Island, and the other convict prisons. The zealous and holy ministrations of their chaplains; the strict discipline and judicious treatment of their governors and officers; the unremitting attention of their teachers; and the wholesome and invigorating system of labour pursued,

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

must, after some time, cleanse them from the moral leprosy with which they had been tainted.

In the Spike Island Prison, where so much useful labour is performed, it required much judgment and exertion on the part of the authorities (I mean the Inspector, Governor, and Chief Warder) to make such arrangements, as even to afford three hours schooling in the week to each prisoner without serious delay and inconvenience. Yet every facility has been afforded me, and the strictest attention has been paid to the educational department. But in the introduction of such a system, improvements will be daily suggesting themselves for some time, and, therefore, for the first three months an adequate provision could not have been made.

On commencing the general education of both *old* and *young*, on the 3rd of September last, I had with me only two teachers, Mr. Rourke and Mr. Wallace; the former a young man of first class attainments; the latter an educated respectable man, who, though not practical in the teaching department, was attentive and industrious.

The idea of attending school, or of attempting to learn the alphabet, was considered by the aged men (of from forty to seventy years) a chimerical and hopeless task, and some of them recoiled from it as from some evil that would be the source of affliction and punishment to them if they failed in learning their lessons; but after a few days attendance, when I had an opportunity of convincing them that even if they *could* not learn, they would not be punished, I succeeded (by a cheerful, free, and kind mode of imparting instructions) in creating in them a desire for improvement.

Those who could read were, generally speaking, deficient in spelling, arithmetic, and other subjects taught in schools, which led me to conclude that the greater numbers had acquired what education they possessed by their own application whilst in prison, and at the prison schools for juveniles: most of them are young men *from all parts* of Ireland.

The classes that could not read are, in most instances, old men from the *west* and *south* of Ireland.

Those who had made any progress in learning showed that they had not been properly trained, as they were self-opinionated, and proud of their slender attainments. They appeared at *first* to be impressed with the notion that the object of educating them was to fit them for the army, and then to *compel* them to bear arms, but these conjectures I proved to them were groundless, and they soon vanished.

The gloomy thoughtfulness of the worse class of prisoners pervaded all their actions. They appeared engrossed in thoughts of their unhappy condition, and were nearly reckless of good or evil report. From those corroding blights of life the better classes were mostly free, and hence the method of imparting instructions to the latter would not suit the former, to whose temperament a certain degree of cheerful vigorous instruction should be applied as a sort of remedy for despondency, the worst species of mental disease.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

I have gleaned from their conversations and other sources that most of this unhappiness arises from being precluded the use of tobacco, to which numbers of the convicts are addicted, which keeps them in a constant ferment, yearning after this pest of social happiness. How often have I known the aged inmates of workhouses to secret their scanty rations of bread, seek a purchaser and an interview with some contractor's messenger to bring them a halfpenny worth of tobacco, and to *long* with sleepless anxiety for the morrow, to snatch a stealthy smoke of the pipe. Very frequently I beheld the crippled man of eighty years searching the workhouse grounds for green wild herbs, collecting them with avidity, and drying and smoking them, as a substitute for tobacco. I hope that ere long the genuine philanthropists of our nation will devise some means of freeing society from the pernicious use of this deleterious drug, which causes so much disquietude and pain to the humbler classes, especially in workhouses and prisons.

I found the prisoners attending the school in the rudest health, and free from physical defects, except impaired vision. There are nearly 100 prisoners attending the school whose eyes are affected, and cannot for the most part make any progress in spelling or reading; but I believe the moral influence exercised *there* will more than compensate for the loss of their labour whilst attending.

Of all the physical powers of man the optical are the most delicate and precious, and yet, I think, much neglected. Sanitary precautions are attended to in all public establishments and institutions. One of those preventives is *whitewash*, which, in my opinion, is most injurious to the sight. I feel warranted in coming to that conclusion, by my experience during twelve years close attention within the *white* walls of workhouse schools, where I have seen hundreds of children suffering from what they aptly designate "moonblind;" and which *even* those young creatures are capable of attributing to the principal cause, the unvaried whiteness constantly before them. This defect in sight is the same as the "snowblind" of the Laplanders and others. In one of the workhouse schools I used *coloured* limewash, and found it had a good effect. I wish it was substituted for white *limewash* in public institutions.

In my classification of the school expediency obliged me to make reading the standard of proficiency; for if I were to withhold third class books and fourth, from men of age and irritable dispositions, and keep them reading second books (only adapted to children) until they would acquire the collateral information required in national schools, it would be so intolerable to them that all my exertions would be unavailable; hence these classes are very deficient in arithmetic and other subjects, a knowledge of which I hope gradually to impart to them. Neither did I consider it judicious to be correcting them for every slight error in pronunciation, where there are so many provincialisms and vulgarisms; however, by degrees most of these will disappear.

Three hours attendance at school, in the week, for men of

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head School-master's Report.

blunted intellects is scarcely sufficient to produce any visible effects; yet as it is not probable that the existing arrangements will be changed, I entertain ardent hopes that even this short opportunity, together with the distribution of books to them in their wards, and the visits of the teachers from six to seven o'clock every evening, will produce beneficial results. But as the distribution and collection of those books, the performance of the office of chapel clerk, the duty of visiting the prison in turn every evening, the keeping of a very critical and extended set of accounts, and teaching actively from nine to half-past four o'clock, *impose* very arduous duties on the teachers, I feel justified in stating, that two assistant teachers and the head teacher are scarcely sufficient, as with the present teaching powers, the head teacher must be employed in instructing the classes, and has not time to attend to the proper supervision of the entire school.

Previous to the introduction of the present *general school system*, the circulation of the prison library was very beneficial; but now as the prisoners are supplied with the National School Books in their wards, and as they contain sound and entertaining information on every subject necessary to be studied by the humbler grades of society, I verily believe that the further circulation of the library only contributes to retard the prisoners progress, by drawing off their minds from the lessons assigned to them.

The conduct of the prisoners has been so good, that for the four months during which the school is in operation, only eight have been reported to the Governor, and eighteen entered on the journal of offences.

The teacher of the Camden and Carlisle Forts schools not having furnished me with his Report before he left, I can say but little of them; I believe the observations which I have made on the school *here*, will also apply to them, as the school conduct book contains few instances of other marks but V. G.

The following Return shows the classification of the school on the week ending the 8th of September last, and also on the week ending the 31st of December last.

Return of the numbers in each class on the 8th of September, being the end of first week:—

Spelling—		Reading—*continued.*	
Alphabet,	176	Sequel No 2,	–
Three to five letters,	137	Third Book,	227
Five letters and over,	42	Fourth Book,	194
Reading—			
Second Book,	240	Total,	1,016
Sequel No. 1,	–		

Return on the 31st December last:—

Spelling—		Reading—*continued.*	
Alphabet,	59	Sequel No. 2,	–
Three to five letters,	102	Third Book,	188
Five letters and over,	106	Fourth Book,	263
Reading—			
Second Book,	250	Total,	1,064
Sequel No. 1,	196		

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmasters' Report.

Four hundred prisoners write on paper; 200 write on slates; 350 are learning the four simple rules of arithmetic; thirteen are learning compound rules; sixty-five are learning proportion and above; nine are learning practice. Grammar, geography, and other subjects are taught by lectures, but not as yet from text books.

In conclusion, I beg to remind you of the difficulties that must have attended so arduous an undertaking as the educating of over 1,000 *such* men must be; to inform you that my accounts are now written up correctly; that every requisite is supplied; and that I entertain sanguine hopes for the future improvement of the department under my care. Thanking you and the prison authorities for the kind treatment which I have experienced since I became an officer in the Convict Service,

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD,
Head Schoolmaster.

To the Directors of Government
Prisons in Ireland.

Statistics.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of, for Year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1855.

1855, January 1st, in custody, . . .		1,776
Committed from Bermuda, .	367	
,, Mountjoy, .	230	
,, Smithfield,	106	
,, Newgate, .	79	
,, Gibraltar, .	15	
,, Philipstown, .	14	
,, Military, .	1	
Committed for Year ending 31st December, 1855	——	812
Total, .		2,588

HOW DISPOSED OF.

1855, December 31st, remaining in custody, .		1,433
Discharged, (free pardon), .	683	
Removed to Bermuda, .	300	
,, Philipstown, .	67	
,, Mountjoy, . .	29	
,, Millbank, . .	3	
Died, ...	72	
Escaped from Fort Camden, .	1	
	——	1,155
Total, .		2,588

RETURN of the Sentences, and Ages, on Conviction, of 1,433 Convicts in custody, December 31st, 1855.

SENTENCES.		
4 years penal servitude,	145	
5 „ „	1	
6 „ „	32	
7 „ „	1	
8 „ „	3	
		182
7 years transportation,	554	
10 „ „	585	
12 „ „	3	
14 „ „	23	
15 „ „	77	
Life,	9	
		1,251
Total,		1,433

AGES ON CONVICTION.	
Under 20 years,	578
20 and under 25	432
25 „ 30	174
30 „ 35	78
35 „ 40	55
40 „ 50	79
50 „ 60	29
60 „ 70	7
70 „ 80	1
Total,	1,433

RETURN of CRIMES (in conformity with Gaol Returns) of 1,433 Convicts in custody, December 31st, 1855.

Murder,	5	Appearing Armed by Night,	1
Attempt to Murder,	3	Attack on Police Barrack,	3
Manslaughter,	4	Assaulting Habitation,	8
Rape,	4	Belonging to Ribbon Society,	2
Assault, with intent to commit Rape,	1	Administering Unlawful Oath,	2
Stabbing,	2	Writing and sending Threatening Notice,	1
Assault, with intent to Maim,	1	Placing a stone on Railway,	1
Assault and Robbery,	15	Breaking Gaol,	1
Highway and other Robberies,	57	Coining, and Uttering Base Coin,	10
Malicious and grievous Assaults,	13	Cattle Stealing,	164
Attempt to Poison,	1	Cattle Killing,	3
Perjury,	1	Sheep Stealing,	113
Forgery,	4	Killing Sheep,	12
Arson,	30	Horse Stealing,	14
Burglary,	324	Ass Stealing,	6
Felony,	22	Pig Stealing,	4
Housebreaking and Larceny,	33	Vagrancy,	13
Larceny,	432		
Stealing from Person,	45		
Receiving Stolen Goods,	59		
Sacrilege,	10		
Obtaining Goods under false pretences,	3		
Embezzlement,	1		
Bigamy,	2		

MILITARY.

Violence to Superior Officer,	2
Breaking Military Prison,	1
Total,	1,433

Annual Abstract Account from 1st April, 1854, to 31st March, 1855.

1854. *Dr.*	£	s.	d.
April 1, To Balance from last Year's Account,	1,525	10	11
„ „ Amount disallowed from former Account,	0	10	11
1855.			
Mar. 31, To Her Majesty's Treasury,	38,936	3	2
„ „ Salaries, viz.:—Naval Department for Chaplain, £15 0 0			
„ „ Ordnance Department for Chaplain, 20 0 0			
„ „ Stoppages from Officers for Absence, 7 10 0			
	42	10	0
„ „ Medical Comforts to Officers in Hospital,	10	1	6
„ „ Provisions, viz :—Bread Sales to Officers, £357 10 10½			
„ „ Maintenance of English Convicts, 75 4 2			
	432	15	0½
„ „ Manufactures,	327	19	3
„ „ Contingencies,	191	18	1
„ „ Sale of Old Stores,	38	15	8
„ „ Loan Refunded per J. Lamb,	1,000	0	0
„ „ Over-payments to Bermuda Prisoners on Discharge,	2	0	1
	£42,508	4	7½

1855. *Cr.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March 31, By Salaries,	7,359	2	8			
„ „ Provisions,	19,330	12	1			
„ „ Fuel and Lighting,	41	15	2			
„ „ Repairs and Alterations of Prison,	366	0	1			
„ „ Contingencies,	331	2	6½			
„ „ Furniture and Utensils,	4	17	0			
„ „ Implements and Materials,	3,411	9	11			
„ „ Medicines and Surgical Instruments,	46	16	4			
„ „ Medical Comforts,	434	13	7			
„ „ Cash and Clothing to Prisoners on Discharge,	292	15	4½			
„ „ Soap and Washing,	197	5	3			
„ „ Prison Clothing,	1,003	4	0			
„ „ Advertising,	69	8	10			
„ „ Loan to J. Lamb on Account of English Convicts,	1,000	0	0			
Disbursements on Account of Spike Island &c.,				33,889	2	10
„ „ Gratuities, Travelling Expenses, and Clothing to Discharged Bermuda Prisoners,				2,271	14	3
Balance in favour of the Public,				6,347	7	6½
				42,508	4	7½

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
January 9, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report and Statistics of Mountjoy Prison, for the year 1855.

The reorganization of the system, and the many important alterations made in its details during the past year, have proved most conducive to the discipline of this establishment.

Treatment. In the treatment of the prisoners, while every degree of lenity, consistent with rule, has been adopted, and the inmates afforded opportunities of moral culture and improvement, they have likewise been taught to feel the true nature of their position, as offenders against the law, by also undergoing, during a prescribed term of their sentence, the penal restriction of separate confinement. Of the deterrent effects of this system, when strictly enforced, there appears to be no question; and this opinion is fully borne out from the great anxiety and solicitude evinced by the worst characters, to be relieved from such restraint by removal to a prison where they could associate, and hold free intercourse with their fellow criminals.

Alterations. In proportion to the number of prisoners in custody, offences of a grave nature were comparatively rare; for although the punishments were numerous, yet they were inflicted principally for slight breaches of prison rules, and various attempts to communicate—the latter being in a great measure induced by facilities afforded in consequence of the present construction of some of the cell fittings. The proposed alterations, however, which in this respect have already been submitted, and which I trust have met with your approval, will, when carried out, effectually check, if not altogether prevent, a recurrence of the practice adverted to. I may here be permitted to add, that the alterations suggested with reference to the chapel building, will be, when carried out, of paramount consideration to this establishment; not only affording sufficient space for the entire Roman Catholic community here to assemble at one service, but also admitting of accommodation for a schoolroom, as well as appropriating a separate place for Protestant service.

Employment. With reference to the adult prisoners, who have been sent here from other depots as bad and incorrigible characters, to undergo a course of strict penal discipline, I am happy in being enabled to report favourably, as with a few exceptions (one of whom received corporal punishment for a violent assault on an officer in the execution of his duty), their conduct has in general been orderly and obedient.

In the early part of the year two workshops were constructed

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

in one of the basements of the prison, and an association of the juvenile prisoners formed, and divided into two classes, for the purpose of being taught the respective trades of shoemaking and tailoring, and placed under the instruction and supervision of trades' warders, practically acquainted with their business. The greater number of these boys were, at the commencement, wholly ignorant of trades, and considering the time allotted for labour, have made very fair progress, and have performed a tolerable amount of work.

The rule observed as to the boys was as follows:—Boys under fourteen years of age were kept in separate confinement for one month, from the date of their reception, before allowed to work in association; boys from fourteen to sixteen years for two months; and boys from sixteen to eighteen years three months.

The adult prisoners, instead of being employed indiscriminately in the several branches of manufacture, as was the case during the preceding years, have been occupied in picking cocoa fibre and oakum in their separate cells, an employment of a monotonous kind, and as such more likely to impress them as well with a sense of their position, as to add materially to their punishment.

In consequence of this change much greater facilities, in point of time and attention, are now afforded for the religious and secular instruction of the prisoners, matters so essentially necessary in a reformatory institution.

Possessing these advantages, together with an energetic unity of action in each department of the prison, under your guidance, I confidently look forward to the issue, and fully anticipate a favourable result.

The general conduct of the officers, with the exception of a few cases reported and dealt with, has been satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

ROBT. NETTERVILLE, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
&c., &c., &c.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts committed and disposed of, from January 1st to December 31st, 1855.

1855, January 1st, in custody, ...			498
„	to December 31st, committed from County Gaols, . .	446	
„	Philipstown, . .	83	
„	Spike Island, . .	17	
„	Newgate, . . .	4	
„	Smithfield, . . .	1	
„	Fermoy Barracks, .	3	
			554
	Total, . . .		1,052

HOW DISPOSED OF.	
Removed to Spike Island,	230
,, Newgate,	150
,, Smithfield,	115
,, Philipstown,	29
Discharged,	34
Died,	9
	567
Remaining in custody December 31st, 1855,	485
Total,	1,052

Daily average number in custody during the year, 452.

CLASSIFICATION of the Crimes committed by the Prisoners received in this prison during the year ended December 31st, 1855.

Arson,	8	Highway Robbery,	8
Assault (grievous)	15	Horse Stealing,	5
,, and Robbery,	5	Killing Sheep with intent to steal,	1
,, with intent to Murder,	1	Larcency,	149
Attacking habitation, Robbery of a Gun, and Assault,	2	,, and former convictions,	48
Bigamy,	2	Murder,	4
Burglary,	67	Manslaughter,	8
,, and Robbery,	70	Military offences,	4
,, ,, former conviction,	2	Obtaining Money under false pretences,	2
,, ,, felonious assault,	2	Perjury,	1
Coining and having implements,	1	Pig Stealing,	1
Cattle Stealing,	8	Receiving Stolen Goods,	27
Concealed in dwelling, and former conviction,	1	Robbery,	6
Conspiring to commit Arson,	3	,, of Arms,	1
Cutting and Stabbing,	4	Rape,	8
Embezzlement,	4	Sheep Stealing,	9
Entering with intent to steal,	3	Stealing Asses and Cars,	1
Felony,	50	Sacrilege,	2
,, (subsequent),	16	Uttering Base Coin,	3
Forgery,	1	Total,	554

STATEMENT of the Number of Prisoners punished during the year ended December 31st, 1855.

Insubordination,	71
,, with violence,	5
Disorderly Conduct,	163
Slight Breaches of Prison Rules,	101
School Delinquencies,	51
Inattention at Work,	7
Concealing and Appropriating Prison Property,	38
Wilfully Damaging and Destroying same,	44
Breaking Glass and Cell Fittings,	24
Tampering with the Locks, Walls, Piping, &c. of their Cells,	24
Communicating, and Attempts to Communicate,	498
Feigned Attempts to Commit Suicide,	9
Feigning Illness, &c.	4
Having Prohibited Articles,	12
Stating Malicious Falsehoods,	11
Insolence and Disrespect to Officers,	51
Assaulting Warders,	4
Threatening Language,	5
Quarrelling,	39

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of the Number of Prisoners punished—*continued.*

Putting out the lights in other Prisoners' Cells by blowing through the gas-pipes,	14
Telling Falsehoods,	3
Wilfully Breaking a Barometer and Thermometer,	1
Obscene Language and Indecency,	6
Profane Language, Cursing and Swearing,	8
Groundless Complaints,	4
Total,	1,197

SENTENCES of the Prisoners committed to this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1855.

2 years penal servitude, (commuted from four),	1	Life,	14
3 years penal servitude,	1	7 years Transportation and 4 years penal servitude,	1
4 „	356	7 years Transportation and 1 years imprisonment,	1
6 „	66	10 „ and 1 „	5
7 „	1	15 „ and 2 „	1
8 „	5	4 years penal servitude, and 1 years imprisonment,	1
Life,	1		
7 years Transportation,	54	Total,	554
10 „	35		
14 „	7		
15 „	15		

AGES OF THE PRISONERS (ON CONVICTION).

Under 17 years,	146	40 and under 50 years,	21
17 and under 20 years,	170	50 „ 60 „	8
20 „ 30 „	153	60 years and over,	7
30 „ 40 „	49		
		Total,	554

NUMBER of Convicts received at Mountjoy who were convicted in the following years:—

1855,	292	1851,	16
1854,	160	1850,	4
1853,	47	1849,	3
1852,	32		
		Total,	554

JUVENILE CLASS.

NUMBER of Juveniles admitted in association during the year, and instructed in trades as

Tailors,	78
Shoemakers,	72
Total,	150
Removed—	
Tailors,	16
Shoemakers,	15
Remaining January 1st, 1856,	119
Total,	150

RETURN of Work performed during the year ended December 31st, 1855, by the Juvenile Prisoners employed at Shoemaking and Tailoring.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

MADE BY TAILORS.

Prisoners' Frieze Jackets,	200	Warder's Frock Coats, (uniform),	26
,, Trowsers,	571	,, Great Coats, ,,	36
,, Vests,	250	,, Trowsers, ,,	64
Discharged Prisoners' Jackets,	96	,, Caps, ,,	26
,, Trowsers,	288	,, Slop Coats, ,,	7
,, Vests	120	Smith's Linen Jacket made,	1
Flannel Vests,	80		

REPAIRED FOR PRISON USE.

Frieze Jackets,	309	By Shoemakers:—	
,, Trowsers,	378	Pairs of Shoes made,	243
,, Vests,	231	Officer's Uniform Belts made,	14
Prisoners Shirts,	367	Pairs of Prisoners' Shoes repaired for Prison use,	419
,, Sheets,	3		

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—It will be in your recollection that since I last had the honour of reporting on the sanitary condition of the Mountjoy Prison, certain important alterations have been adopted in the arrangements of that establishment, which, evidently directed to the object of extending the operations of the system, might at the same time have been supposed capable of producing some effect on the general health and well-being of the convicts. It may be proper then for me, in the first instance, to direct your attention to the results of these changes—for all such, however warranted by experience in other places, must be regarded more or less in the light of an experiment—and it will be gratifying to learn that this one has been hitherto satisfactory, and affords every encouragement to a hopeful perseverance.

Previous to the commencement of this year every convict, when once admitted into this prison, became necessarily subjected to its discipline for a period varying from nine months to eighteen, frequently, from various causes, prolonged to twenty, and even to twenty-two months, during which time he not only experienced all the depressing influence of confinement (generally twenty-two consecutive hours in the cell at a time), but was exposed to the effects of trade labour in the cell, which, every where, and under every circumstance, has been found so injurious. All convicts could scarcely be supposed to possess mental and physical strength sufficient to sustain them under trials so protracted and severe; and, therefore, a rigid examination of all those brought up for admission became necessary, and led to the rejection of a very considerable proportion. But a worse consequence remained behind; for, in despite of every precaution taken in the original selection, the health of numbers was found to yield and give way eventually;

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

and the hospital was constantly recruited by patients whose complaints, if not occasioned, were enhanced and aggravated by the prison discipline. At present, and according to the arrangements recently adopted, no convict is subjected to "the system" beyond a strictly limited period of nine months, and trade labour in the cell has been altogether discontinued. I am empowered to prescribe labour out of doors, or a certain quantity of employment in the open air, when I consider the necessities of any case to require it. This last provision has been continued to me, and, operating as a prevention of disease, I have found it materially conducive to the health of the prisoners.

During the past year no convict has been refused admission into the Mountjoy Prison by reason of physical unfitness. It is true that of the number that would have been rejected under the former system (157) three were subsequently sent away on medical grounds—two for epilepsy, after having been, one four, and the other seven, weeks in the prison, and the third after having undergone ten months' imprisonment; but of those brought up for admission not one was rejected in the first instance; and yet the sanitary condition of the establishment has not suffered by the change. There have been no diseases induced by or dependent on debility. The number of deaths does not exceed the average of former years, and the admissions into hospital are less numerous than heretofore. Doubtless, each of the regulations above alluded to had its share in the production of these favourable results. The hospital is no longer occupied by patients broken down by a confinement extending over a period of from twelve to twenty months, or harassed by attention to a trade, often unhealthy in itself, carried on in the limited accommodation of a prison cell; but the chief advantage I have derived is from the system of out-of-door occupation and exercise. When the convicts, who complain of being unwell, are seen by me at my morning visit, I am often enabled to discover the first indications of a breaking system, generally pointed out by complaints of pain in the back and breast, with a sense of lassitude and weakness, and to arrest the progress of the evil by ordering a change for a few days to the open air. The hospital is thus kept free, except in cases of actual sickness, and the convict enabled to complete his reformatory period without suffering materially either in mental or bodily health. The number thus treated has been carefully noted: it amounts to 332, of which forty-nine have had three days each; 246, seven days; and thirty-seven, fourteen days during the year. I am satisfied a large proportion of those would have been rejected under the old system in the outset, or being admitted, must have given way and yielded in a very short time to the depressing influences of confinement and trade labour. I need not dwell on the advantages to those thus treated out of hospital, of having their cells freed from looms and other apparatus necessary to the labour system, affording them more convenient space and a larger circulation of air within them.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

Convicts in custody, January 1, 1855,	498
Received during the year,	554
	1,052
Convicts removed from the Prison,	558
Died,	9
Remaining in custody, January 1, 1856,	485
	1,052

Boys admitted in association during the year 1855, and instructed in trades, those under fourteen years of age being kept in separation for one month before associating; those between fourteen and sixteen years of age, two months; and those between sixteen and eighteen, three months—

As Tailors, 78 | As Shoemakers, 72 | Total, 150

These boys are, of course, included in the aggregate number as above.

HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1855.

Number of patients in hospital, January 1, 1855,	18
,, admitted during the year,	326
	344
Average daily number in hospital,	17½

DISEASES for which Patients were admitted into Hospital with numbers of each.

Cramp,	22	Hydrops,	1
Debilitas,	6	Influenza,	2
Disease of Chest,	33	Injury of Head,	4
,, of Heart,	2	,, of Hand and Arm,	7
,, of Joints,	3	,, of Leg,	5
,, of Bladder,	1	Ophthalmia,	6
Diarrhœa,	95	Phrenitis,	1
Dysenteria,	16	Psora,	6
Cephalalgia,	15	Rheumatism,	4
Erysipelas,	1	Stricture,	3
Epilepsia,	2	Syphilis,	1
Fever Synochus,	38	Scrofula,	34
,, Typhus,	1	Ulcers,	2
Gastritis,	9		
Hœmorrhoid,	1	Affected Insanity,	1
Hæmoptysis,	5	Attempted Suicide,	4

RETURN of DEATHS during the year 1855.

Registry Number.	Names.	Received at Mountjoy.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	—
2827	R. Tobyn,	May 11, 1854,	Oct. 16, 1854,	Feb. 10, 1855,	Consumption after Fever.
3126	M. Moore,	Sept. 20, ,,	Jan. 19, 1855,	Feb. 22, ,,	Consumption.
3405	W. Bolton,	Feb. 12, 1855,	Mar. 25, ,,	Apl. 4, ,,	Typhus Fever.
3474	M. Elliott,	Mar. 16, ,,	Mar. 15, ,,	Apl. 9, ,,	Consumption.
3139	M. Higgins,	Sept. 20, 1854,	Feb. 6, ,,	Apl. 24, ,,	Consumption after Fever.
2134	M. Burke,	Sept. 20, ,,	Apl. 8, ,,	May 19, ,,	Consumption.
3174	C. M'Innery,	Sept. 20, ,,	Apl. 15, ,,	May 22, ,,	Consumption.
3023	M. Creedon,	Sept. 20, ,,	May 16, ,,	May 29, ,,	Dropsy.
3409	J. Bower,	Feb. 12, 1855,	June 30, ,,	Nov. 4, ,,	Fever & Dropsy

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

It will be observed from the preceding returns that the health of the prison during the past year has been particularly satisfactory. The prevailing diseases were, as usual, affections of the bowels and chest, the former in some instances attended by cramps, which, though painful and leaving a distressing sense of soreness and debility behind them, have not been followed by dangerous consequences; the latter of more importance, and furnishing the largest proportion of the casualties of the year. Pulmonary attacks succeeding on fever are, under all circumstances, extremely hazardous; and it may be remarked, that both the patients who were lost by this complication had been five months under the system when attacked by illness. Of the four patients registered as having died of consumption, one appears to have been transmitted to the hospital on the day of his admission into the prison, and the others must have had their lungs very seriously engaged from the earliest period. It is scarcely fair to connect such casualties with the mortality in Mountjoy. Indeed the general sanitary condition of the prisoners, especially under the change of circumstances, bears unanswerable testimony to the wholesomeness and nutritious qualities of the diet, as well as to every branch of the discipline and management of the entire establishment.

With the ventilation of the prison I have still reason to be satisfied. I think it sufficient for every purpose, because it has been examined into by myself and others without our being enabled to perceive any unpleasant effluvium, even in a cell that had been occupied for twenty-two hours previously; because it has not been complained of by the Chaplains or other officers who must have frequent and prolonged intercourse with the prisoners; and particularly because the prison is, and has been, so constantly exempted from severe visitations of phlebitis, erysipelas, typhus fever, cholera, and similar affections, occasioned by a vitiated state of the atmosphere. It is by no means my intention to assert that the system is perfect, and incapable of any possible improvement; but I would suggest that in the ventilation of a large building, consisting of a congeries of separate cells, the control and management of the process must rest with the occupants; so that each individual may admit, or exclude, or regulate the quantity of the air according to his own pleasure; otherwise, in any general system that would operate equally on every cell, some of the prisoners would be cold and uncomfortable, while others had merely a refreshing quantity of air. Now, it is obvious that a person in a room will not percieve a gradually increasing offensive odour, or be conscious of a vitiated atmosphere slowly accumulating around him; and, therefore, that the occupant of a cell will easily tolerate a condition of air that might be perfectly unpleasant to one entering upon it at once. If the regution of the ventilation is universally applicable to all, it will be unequal and prejudicial to some; if partial, and left within the control of the occupant, it will be inadequate, principally through his inadvertency or inattention. I certainly can have no objec-

tion to any attempt to improve the ventilation of the prison, due regard being had to these principles.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS RYND.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Her Majesty's Convict Prisons.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

January 1, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I submit my Report of the prisoners committed to my ministerial charge, as Chaplain of the Mountjoy Government Prison, during the year ending the 31st December, 1855.

The total number of convicts under my care for the past year amounted to forty-five; of these eleven were married, and thirty-four single. The extent of secular knowledge possessed by these men has seldom exceeded an acquaintance with the most simple elements of education; and with respect to secular information, the Protestant prisoners may be classified in the following manner:—thirty-one could write a little, and read tolerably; eight could only read; and six could neither read nor write.

A habit of reading books of any kind does not appear to have existed amongst the best instructed of them; and to so small an extent has the practice of reading been pursued, that it seems strange how the little information gained in childhood has at all remained under the habitual neglect of its application. Their wretched course of life has tended to keep all the mere animal propensities in the utmost state of morbid excitement, while the intellectual and reflecting powers of the mind have been allowed to sink into a state of death-like torpidity.

The experience gained in my intercourse with these wretched men demonstrates that ignorance of useful secular knowledge not only incapacitates men for the rightful discharge of those duties which they owe to society, it also leaves free ingress to the mind for temptations to all the overt acts of gross iniquity. I believe that a more widely extended knowledge of human life confirms the result of my limited experience; and that, while few capital offences of any kind are committed by persons of liberal education, acts of a sanguinary and violent character are almost exclusively found to be chargeable upon those whose minds have been left under the uncontrolled dominion of their natural darkness.

Instances of juvenile delinquency, that form so awful and prominent a feature in our criminal records, are to be traced, almost invariably, to a childhood abandoned to neglect of all moral education; and the parents or guardians of the young criminals are often more culpable than the criminals themselves.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

With respect to religious attainments, I found nearly all those convicts lamentably ignorant of the most simple doctrines and precepts of revealed religion; they seem to have been cast forth upon the waves of a troublesome world without any one to care for their souls. The greater part of them never attended any place of public worship, at least with any degree of regularity; living in the midst of Christian ordinances, they lived as heathen, and scarcely knew the names of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, except as these holy names were used in blasphemy; "they had a name to live but were dead."

I would now advert to the means employed for the moral reformation and spiritual welfare of those unhappy fellow men. In addition to the public services of the church on the Lord's Day, I have a daily service, catechetical instruction, a lecture during the week, and regular visiting of the men, conversing with them, individually, in their cells. The course I have pursued in preparing the men for admission to the Holy Communion of the Lord's Supper has been to visit every candidate in his cell, and ascertain his knowledge of the object and design of the ordinance; next, to give to all assembled in the chapel a plain and faithful exposition of the nature of this sacrament, and the dispositions of mind requisite to a profitable participation in it; and afterwards I visited to finally assure myself of the apparent meetness of each proposed communicant. The conduct of the men in attending on the services of religion is extremely reverential; and the manner in which they answer the responses in the Liturgy might well teach a lesson to more enlightened congregations. All the men capable of reading are supplied not only with Bibles and Prayer Books, but also with many other religious works suited to their degrees of understanding, and likely to attract attention while they convey profitable instruction. To the schoolmasters I should be unjust were I to withhold my testimony to their unremitting and intelligent performance of their duties, and to omit acknowledging that without their exertions my own would lose much of their effect.

I have received some letters from men removed from this prison of a most gratifying character, indicating a thankful spirit, and a hearty determination to walk in newness of life.

The results already obtained encourage the hope that by zealous, judicious, and unremitting attention, many of these poor outcasts from society may be given back to their families and their country to prove instruments of good, and not of evil. In conclusion, I beg to return my sincere thanks to the Governor and Deputy-Governor for their valuable assistance in carrying out such measures as I considered would tend most to the spiritual welfare of the convicts committed to my charge.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully and respectfully,

JOHN BLACK, Protestant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict
Prisons in Ireland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

January 14th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit to you my Report for the year 1855, on the state of religion among the Catholic convicts in Mountjoy Prison.

The manner in which they have corresponded with the opportunities afforded them for religious instruction and compliance with their religious duties has been, in general, very satisfactory—so much so, that I believe it would be found to answer fully all reasonable anticipations; it has, I must say, surpassed my own. However, this very laudable zeal for their own best interests has been only general, not universal. There have been men who could not be moved, either by public exhortation or private admonition, to dispose themselves for the sacraments, even at the time when the Church makes it obligatory on all Christians to approach them. Thank God, the number is small, being only about one per cent. Even these, with one solitary exception, have, on all occasions, manifested a reverence for religion sufficient to inspire the hope that the grace of God will, sooner or later, find entrance into their hearts. Besides these few men, whom I call extreme cases, there were others in greater number—though their number is still inconsiderable compared with the whole—who, indeed, profited tolerably by the instructions, and complied with the duties that are strictly of precept, with whom, notwithstanding, I am far from being satisfied. They have shown much inconstancy. Their little stock of fervour being soon cooled, they languished out their term in Mountjoy, receding rather than advancing. Of the remainder—that is, of the great majority—I can speak more favourably: they have all approached the sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist several times during the year, and many have frequented them. This is the surest guarantee for their improvement.

The following is an abstract of our services:—On all Sundays and holydays, two masses and two instructions; on weekdays, three instructions, of an hour's duration each, per week. On one day each week confessions have been heard for three hours or more, when the prison regulations permitted, by five priests at an average; other opportunities for confession have been afforded, according to the wants of the prisoners. About eight or ten hours each week have been devoted to visiting prisoners in their cells, &c. Visits to the hospital have varied with the wants and calls of the sick. At times, when the hospital contained no case of serious illness, the visits were ordinarily one or two per week. This was for six or seven months of the year; the remainder of the year the visits were more frequent, amounting to five or six in the week. Very often daily visits were paid; and occasionally, when some poor convict was approaching his last moments, the visit was repeated two or three times the same day. The sacraments have been

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administered in the hospital about thirty times during the year. The Archbishop administered Confirmation in the Prison 4th August, when 308 convicts received that sacrament. In noting the services performed, I have to rely chiefly on memory, yet I trust the account is tolerably accurate.

In the course of the year certain tracts, published by the Board of National Education, entitled severally, "Scripture Lessons" and "Little Book of Sacred Poetry," were placed in the hands of the convicts by the Head Schoolmaster. As the Archbishop and Bishops of this province, assembled in provincial synod, had interdicted the use of these books to Catholics, I immediately had recourse to the Deputy-Governor, Mr. Spread, (the Governor being then in Philipstown), whom I requested to cause said books to be withdrawn. It gives me pleasure to state that Mr. Spread attended with courtesy and promptness—as both he and the Governor are wont to do on all occasions—to my request. The books were accordingly withdrawn.

Having placed before you the dispositions of the prisoners, and what we have been doing for them, I deem it right to advert to certain arrangements and circumstances which exercise an influence more or less unfavourable to religion and the moral improvement of the convicts.

The chapel has been hitherto our greatest difficulty, from its inadequate size, but still more from its arrangement and fittings, which are as inconvenient and unsuited for Catholic worship as might well be conceived; and most of all from the fact that it is common as a place of worship to Catholics and Protestants, and withal used as a schoolroom. As an alteration has been already decreed, I will only say that the contemplated change will provide a separate chapel for each communion; will confer a boon upon religion; and this boon will be further enhanced to the Catholics if the arrangement and fitting up of the new chapel be made strictly to harmonize with the requirements of Catholic worship and the rubrics of the Catholic Liturgy. I may add that the doing so need not entail a single shilling additional expense.

Consequent on the changes introduced into the school department during the past year, services on the part of some of the teachers, hitherto allowed the Catholic Chaplain, have been discontinued. The interests of a considerable portion of the convicts must suffer from this change. About one-fourth of the convicts enter Mountjoy ignorant of the principal mysteries of religion; they are, moreover, unable to read, and consequently have no means of learning their prayers and Catechism save from hearing them repeated over and over. To add to this difficulty, men of this class are almost invariably very slow to learn. Hence one of two inconveniences must follow from the withdrawal of the catechist: either the Chaplain devotes to this class a very great portion of his time, or only a proportionate share. In the former case the general interests of the prison will suffer; in the latter the instruction of the ignorant in the rudiments of religious knowledge will proceed but slowly.

In default of this rudimental instruction they profit very little by instructions intended for the prisoners generally; and at the close of their term of confinement in Mountjoy they will be found far below the mark they might have attained under a better system. I beg it may be clearly understood that I am not personally interested in this matter. Had the assistance of the teachers in catechising been continued, I should not, on that account, have subtracted one single iota of the present services.

Another consequence of the discontinuance of aid from teachers is, that no provision exists for the services of clerk to the Catholic Chaplain—services which are simply indispensable. One of the teachers (Mr. Hickey) has hitherto voluntarily rendered that service; and I am bound to say he has shown herein no little zeal—devoting full four hours every Sunday and holiday to attendance on the priest. I beg respectfully to call the attention of your Board to this circumstance.

A sense of duty obliges me to refer to a passage in the last Annual Report. At page seven the Report, after stating that "to induce religious impressions into the hearts of the convicts, through the influence of their Chaplains," was a principal feature in the purpose for which Mountjoy Prison had been built, adds, that the "Chaplains consider that the best preparation for these influences is the reflection engendered in separation, instead of the mind being busily and pleasantly occupied with the active employment of manufactures." Reason—to say nothing of Holy Scriptures—the authority of all sound moralists, and my own little experience, compel me to dissent in part from this view. Separation is excellent; and it is to be desired that separation, at least as to sleeping apartments, were kept up during the entire period of confinement. But separation, without some occupation, will, after a little, engender any thing but salutary impressions. The system of separation pursued in Mountjoy, joined to religious instruction and reading, tells very powerfully on the minds of the convicts for two or three months; it subdues, and almost invariably leads to a change of sentiments. It is vain, however, to expect that religion can exercise this absorbing influence for a very long period. These poor men are not called by God to a contemplative life, and hence their minds soon require to be relieved by other occupations. If this be denied, the almost inevitable consequence is restlessness and ennui, from which they take refuge in reminiscences no wise favourable to improvement, or consume their time in corrupting reveries that enervate the character, and, in process of time, almost extinguish religious and moral feeling. The new grant of religious books (for which I beg to tender to your Board, on my own behalf and that of the poor men intrusted to my care, my best acknowledgments), consisting chiefly of Lives of the Saints, and thus presenting religious and moral entertainment in its most attractive shape, will, I confidently expect, obviate the difficulty in a sensible degree. If, moreover, the school, instead of occupying the convict for one bare

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half hour daily, as is the case at present, were made to fill up several hours every day, much would be effected towards the banishing of idleness. But supposing all this accomplished, some other occupation would still be desirable, after the lapse of two or three months from their entrance into the prison; and the more "busily and pleasantly" it would occupy the mind, the more it would promote the solid interior improvement of the convict. In connexion with this matter, I should mention that the facility which the furniture of the cell affords the prisoner of climbing into the window is injurious to many; and if this be not effectually remedied before the opening of the adjoining female prison, now in course of erection, the result will be disastrous to morals.

It happens that both the officers under whose immediate care the hospital is at present placed are Protestants. This arrangement is most inconvenient to the Catholic Chaplain, who cannot, of course, avail himself of the services of a Protestant when he administers the sacraments. The convicts, on the other hand, are unable to render him the services he requires—namely, that of clerk. Hence he is compelled to trench upon the ritual in a manner that would be culpable in him were it not that necessity leaves him no alternative. Again, the interests of the Catholic patients suffer from this arrangement. If a poor prisoner be dying the Chaplain cannot be always by his side; he can only visit him, at the utmost, two or three times in the day; and scarcely does it ever happen that he is present at the moment of his death. A Catholic officer, supposing him to be a good man, charitable and zealous, could, under the direction of the Chaplain, render very important spiritual aid to the patients, as well during the course of their illness as in their last moments; and if it be borne in mind how much depends on these moments, I am sure it will not be considered importunate in me to plead for an arrangement which will secure to the convicts the largest available amount of succour.

In the conviction that whatever contributes to inspire the convict with a spirit of contentment, and confidence in the system under which he lives, contributes likewise to smoothen the way for improvement, I venture to allude to a matter not properly within my province—namely, the prisoners' letters. They are permitted, it appears, to write letters at certain intervals, but their letters are not sent unless they be stamped. As many of them have no means of procuring stamps, the permission sounds to them no better than a mockery, and creates discontent and ill-feeling. I am persuaded that the removal of this cause for murmuring, by a small allowance of postage stamps, would be productive of good. The stamps, as well as the permission to write, could be held out as a reward for good conduct.

In the foregoing remarks I have endeavoured to show you the good and the bad side, the success and the failure. I have done so with all freedom and candour, fully assured that you

desire to hear all that regards the religious and moral well-being of the convicts. This same conviction of your devotedness to the interests of the convicts gives me confidence that the obstacles which I have pointed out will meet with all the consideration they merit on the part of your Board.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS COONEY,
Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons
in Ireland.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

Dublin, January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I am to furnish, as directed, the Annual Report; yet is there but little variety to distinguish it from former Reports,—similar duties, with similar attendant circumstances and results. The retrospect of the past year is, in the main, gratifying, while in this case, as generally in truthful pictures of the affairs of this world, there appear dark shades as well as lines of brightness. On some of the prisoners, it is to be feared, the religious and moral appliances brought to bear have but partially, if at all, succeeded; but with others, there is pleasing evidence it has been otherwise. A few particulars regarding the features of the past year may suffice.

The number of convicts under my care was about the usual average of former years—not large, I am thankful to state, as a gaol is one of the few places where a clergyman desires to have a small congregation to minister to. It is encouraging to think that the recent records of our public tribunals indicate a tendency to diminution of crime in the country at large.

The class of prisoners of the past year was of a somewhat superior grade to those of previous seasons generally, in their circumstances of life and attainments. Of those under my charge in the prison at the close of 1855, I am not aware of one unable to read, while several possessed higher acquirements.

The pregnant causes of sin and crime, elicited in conversation in the cell, appear to be, as of old, viz., early parental neglect, intemperance, desecration of the Sabbath, and the companionship of evil.

The system of school education, introduced during the past year, seems well adapted to the capacities and attainments of the men, and the testing examination of the cell convinces me alike of its suitableness and of the exemplary assiduity of the teachers.

The conduct of the convicts during the year was in general good—in some cases without blame or censure; and the motive of prospective advantage, from the system of classification to take effect after the preliminary period of probation, judiciously

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established by the Directors, operated favourably to promote exemplary behaviour.

I have carefully watched the effect of the solitary confinement on the health and spirits of the men, and am glad to report they have borne up well under what, to many of them, must have been a severe trial. The more limited period of detention in Mountjoy, authorized by the Directors, appears to have had a good effect on the spirits of the prisoners. Cases in hospital during the year were comparatively few, while a visit to it, when required, gave much satisfaction, from the excellent arrangement and order of the place, under the distinguished surgeon of the prison and the attendant officers.

I gratefully acknowledge a grant of books lately received from the Directors, for the religious instruction and comfort of the convicts, which have been highly prized, and which will, I trust, be very profitable to them. At the same time I would suggest that the general library of the prison be rendered more useful to the men, in their long solitude, and be copiously furnished with works, combining entertainment with useful knowledge and correct moral principle, as excellent auxiliaries for good.

It seemed to me imperative duty to make inquiries anxiously as to the probable destination and future fortunes of the men when liberated. Here evidently comes *the* difficulty—how shall the industry, virtue, and well-being of the prisoner be best secured, on getting free. This is the *nodus veri dice dignus*—the grave problem to whose solution the first minds of the empire are now directed. It cannot be denied that, after the most assiduous, the best directed, and most earnest efforts for the reformation of convicts during penal servitude at home, many are likely to be little improved, and will be unequal to the temptations of the new and trying state arising on their obtaining freedom. The result of some inquiries is, that one class of prisoners may, on liberation, return with advantage to their former neighbourhood rather than go elsewhere; another class could not so return home, but might, with the prospect of much good, be sent abroad to some of our distant colonies. Should it seem desirable to make a selection, with a view to the clemency of the Government, these classes might respectively supply a considerable quota, as I have uniformly found the conduct of such more than commonly exemplary. The future of a remaining class, to whom neither of these alternatives might apply, seemed dark and depressing, but hope suggests their case may be met by measures to be adopted by the national authorities, or by private philanthropic associations for the employment and reformation of liberated convicts.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. WILSON,
Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
January 11, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions I have the honour to submit my Report on the school in connexion with this prison, for the year ending 31st December, 1855.

The unsuitability of the Chapel for the purposes of secular instruction led me to adopt the only alternative, but the far less evil—the teaching of the prisoners in the wards. The want of proper accommodation is a most weighty drawback to improvement. The very atmosphere of a schoolroom, judiciously furnished, exercises a great influence on the minds of pupils. In the wards there is always something to distract; in a schoolroom every thing is calculated to attract and fix the attention.

Before attempting to organize the school, or to lay down any system or method of conducting it, the necessity became apparent of ascertaining the status of education amongst the prisoners, in order that my opinions should be grounded upon the broadest basis possible. This was a heavier undertaking than is easily conceived, and as I calculated that it would take a considerable time to accomplish, I concluded that the most prudent course to adopt was to suspend the business of school, until the prisoners had been classified according to their reading only; construct a temporary "time table," and allow the school to go on as usual—the two assistant masters instructing, while myself and the second master proceeded with the general examination. In order to record the particulars of the examination, a form of school register, suited to the peculiar requirement of a prison school, was found indispensably necessary. With the assistance of the second master, I was enabled in a short time to lay before your Board for their approval, a form of prison school register, much upon the same plan as that used in the National Schools, with such additions and alterations as appeared necessary.

Each prisoner was examined in his own cell, either by myself or the second master; but knowing well that inaccurate statistics, being false data, give erroneous conclusions, and that instead of being a safe guide to the statistician, are always the reverse, we invariably checked each other, so that afterwards we might look upon the records as undoubtedly correct.

The following is a list of prisoners classed as "fairly educated." I have taken the age, crime, former occupation, and number of times convicted before, from the general register of the prison:—

Register No.	Age.	CRIME.	Former Occupation.	Times Convicted before.
2907	25	Robbery from a chapel,	Soldier—clerk,	Not known.
2961	48	Obtaining goods under false pretences,	Merchant,	Six.
2967	25	Felony—silk handkerchiefs, &c.	Draper,	Never.
3203	35	Forgery,	Labourer,	Never.
3264	30	Embezzlement,	Clerk,	Never.
3373	18	Larceny,	Labourer,	Never.
3457	35	Assault,	Printer,	Never.

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Head Schoolmaster's Report.

The following is a list of prisoners who may be classed as approximating to "fairly educated."

Register No.	Age.	Crime.	Former Occupation.	Times Convicted before.
2847	17	Larceny,	Labourer,	Twice.
2920	19	Larceny,	Labourer,	Four times.
3368	36	Embezzlement,	Clerk,	Never.
3408	24	Larceny,	Labourer,	Once.
3503	28	Threatening letter,	Farmer,	Never.
3543	24	Felony,	Draper,	Once.
3552	22	Felony,	Druggist,	Never.
3546	45	Breaking into a chapel,	Barber,	Once.
3020	46	Receiving stolen goods,	Wool-comber,	Once
3077	18	Sacrilege,	Labourer,	Three times.
3155	16	Burglary,	Labourer,	Never.

The per centage of prisoners "fairly educated" is 1·5, and the per centage of those approximating to "fairly educated" is 2·3, giving a total of 3·8—the remainder, 96·2, being almost without education. But of the number "fairly educated" only one was known to be an inmate of a prison before; and as the rest are men who previously had led a correct life, but owing to the frailty of human nature, in a weak moment yielded to temptation, it is to be hoped will never be found in prison again.

Judging from personal appearances, and character of the answers given to simple questions, the following is a summary of the conclusions arrived at with respect to the natural order of intellect possessed by the prisoners, and the degree of mental culture or development which it has undergone.

NATURAL ORDER OF INTELLECT.

Very low,	11
Low,	71
Below average,	131
Average,	187
Above average,	73
High,	2
	475

DEVELOPMENT.

Scarcely any,	259
A little,	161
Moderate,	39
Fair,	8
Considerable,	8
	475

READING.

Ignorant of Alphabet,	12
Unable to read,	134
Read badly,	142
Read middling,	94
Read well,	93
	475

WRITING.

Unable to form a letter,	171
Able to write large hand,	157
Write badly,	80
Write middling,	47
Write well,	20
	475

ARITHMETIC.

Unable to write figures,	171
Able to write figures only,	188
Acquainted with part of the simple rules,	90
Acquainted with part of the compound rules,	9
Able to work sums in Proportion and above,	11
	475

MEANINGS OF WORDS.		Per cent.
Scarcely any, . .	312	65·7
A little, . . .	118	24·8
Moderate, . .	34	7·1
Considerable, . .	11	2·4
	475	

GENERAL INFORMATION.	
Perfectly ignorant, . . .	117
Scarcely any, ...	195
A little, ...	125
Moderate, ...	27
Considerable, ...	11
	475

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

The per centage able to read is 69·2, but of these only 39·4 are able to read middling or well, and would therefore understand what they read if they knew the meanings of the words, but the remainder read so incorrectly, that even if they knew the meanings of the words they could not understand what they read, they make such nonsense of it. But only those who know the meanings of words used in ordinary conversation can understand what they read, and the per centage of these is 9·5—of the 69·2 per cent. who read, nearly 60 per cent. cannot understand what they read, and therefore cannot profit by it; while of the entire number of prisoners, more than 90 per cent. are incapable of understanding a familiar lecture or discourse, and hence the difficulty to which the Rev. Mr. Clay alludes in his last report on the Preston House of Correction:—

"And here I may suggest, that the great ignorance which lies at the root of the causes that bring men into prison, is also the cause which renders the reformatory discipline of the prison more ineffective than it would otherwise be. It is extremely difficult, too often it is impossible, for a gaol chaplain to speak in language capable of conveying the momentous truths of religion, to persons who know not the meaning of such words as virtue, vice, righteousness, iniquity."

There are two modes of imparting instruction—the simultaneous or in classes, and the individual or in cells. The prisoners receiving instruction in classes stand side by side in semi-circles described round the teachers, who alone are permitted to instruct them; the monitorial system, or one prisoner acting the part of another prisoner's tutor, being in my mind very prudently excluded from reformatory training, when moral influence must be considered an important agent.

The great majority being ignorant of the meanings of the simplest words, and therefore wholly unable to clearly understand even the simplest language, it appeared of the first importance to give this branch of education primary consideration. For this purpose, the teachers have been enjoined from the beginning to strictly adhere to the following instructions, taken from the Preface of the First Lesson Book of the Commissioners of Education, "It is recommended to Teachers to make their pupils perfectly acquainted with one lesson before they proceed to another, and to exercise them as much as possible in the *meanings* of such words and sentences as admit of being defined and explained."

The subjects taught in classes are spelling, reading, geo-

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

graphy, and the meanings of words; the subject-matter of the lessons read by the prisoners is fully explained and illustrated.

The geographical lessons, when first introduced, were rather coldly received. This may be accounted for from the fact, that almost all the prisoners looked upon a map as some mystical representation of the earth, and believed it impossible for ignorant men like them ever to comprehend. This delusion, however, was easily dispelled, and after some time the prisoners anxiously inquired for the day on which the next geographical lesson should be given. These lessons, I am happy to report, have been attended with excellent results. For instance, many of these men since their adolescence have been of opinion that it was impossible for them to learn any thing; they now see their error, and when once an ignorant man is convinced that a notion entertained by him is erroneous, he is likely to be less wedded to his other opinions for the future, and the first advance is made towards his ultimate improvement. Each prisoner is supplied in his cell with such books as are level with his capacity, in order to afford him an opportunity of self-instruction, which, I am happy to report, is embraced by a large portion of the prisoners. The following is a list of the books allowed in the cells, to the prisoners of the several classes.:—

School books, &c. supplied to Prisoners in their cells.

First Class.—First Division.—First Book, table book, slate, slate pencil. Second Division.—First Book, table book, slate, slate pencil. Third Division.—Second Book, table book, slate, slate pencil.

Second Class.—First Division.—Second Book, table book, slate, slate pencil, small arithmetic, spelling book. Second Division.—Second Book, table book, slate, slate pencil, small arithmetic, spelling book. Third Division.—Third Book, table book, slate, slate pencil, small arithmetic, spelling book.

Third Class.—First Division.—Third Book, table book, slate, slate pencil, small arithmetic, spelling book, dictionary, money matters. Second Division.—Fourth Book, table book, slate, slate pencil, small arithmetic, spelling book, Agricultural Class Book, dictionary, money matters, selections from the British Poets (vols. 1 & 2), Biographical Sketches of the British Poets. Third Division.—Fifth Book, table book, slate, slate pencil, small arithmetic, spelling book, Agricultural Class Book, dictionary, money matters, Selections from the British Poets (vols. 1 & 2), Biographical Sketches, Sullivan's Literary Class Book.

Prisoners writing on slates—copper-plate head pieces. Prisoners writing on paper—copy book, copper-plate head piece, pen, ink. Prisoners learning "Practice" and above—a large arithmetic instead of a small one. Prisoners who know any thing of grammar—a Sullivan's grammar. Prisoners who know any thing of geography—a Sullivan's geography, atlas. Prisoners not belonging to the Roman Catholic religion—Scripture Extracts (vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4), Sacred Poetry.

It should be observed, that very seldom is a prisoner allowed all the books set down for the class to which he belongs. This list merely shows what books he *may* get if he makes a proper use of them; but should it appear that he makes no use of certain books, or abuses the privilege of having them in his cell, they are immediately taken from him; but it is my pleasing duty to report, that although books have been withheld from

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prisoners who had no taste or aptitude to study them, it was seldom found necessary to deprive a prisoner of his books for injuring them: and in almost all the cases where the books had been scribbled upon, it was plain that it occurred more from habit than a desire to do mischief. On referring to the "Conduct Book," I find that for the last three months there has not been a prisoner reported for injuring a book. This state of things appears the more satisfactory, when it is remembered that a considerable number of prisoners have been drafted into this prison, who had been found incorrigible in the other convict depots.

From the frequent clashing of the teachers and warders' duties, and the consequent bickerings occurring between these two classes of officers, owing to the want of some arrangement definitely marking the precise duties of each, it appeared desirable to draw up the following rules, which the Governor was kind enough to sanction, and which I am happy to report, have fully realized my expectations. It will be seen from these rules, that the discipline of the prison is maintained in its integrity, while undergoing such modifications as are suited to the discipline appropriate to schools. Since their adoption both teachers and warders have been relieved of a great weight of responsibility, as neither party knew exactly what was expected of him, and each in his eagerness to fully maintain discipline, took upon himself not only his own portion of the duty, but also that of his brother officer. Both parties now work effectively and harmoniously together.

"GENERAL RULES.—(DISCIPLINE).

"1. All orders to the teachers shall be given through the head master.

"2. No officer or other person, except the teachers, to interfere or communicate, directly or indirectly, with the prisoners while under instruction.

"3. The teacher to have authority to call upon a warder to afford him any information which he may require respecting a prisoner; or to remove any prisoner whose conduct the teacher considers is interfering with the business of the class, or who appears to him deficient in personal cleanliness.

"4. The teachers will be held individually responsible for the conduct and attention of the prisoners while under instruction in their respective classes.

"5. The teachers shall report to the head teacher every prisoner whose conduct is idle or inattentive, or who shall communicate, or attempt to communicate, with another prisoner, while under the teacher's supervision.

"6. Each teacher shall keep a note-book, in which he will enter the division, ward, and cell number of any prisoner whose conduct he may think it necessary to report.

"7. The teachers shall submit their reports to the head teacher every day at three o'clock, P.M.

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"8. Any teacher wilfully neglecting to comply with these rules shall be made amenable to such penalty, in the shape of fine or reprimand, as the Governor may deem fit to inflict.

"9. The head master shall report to the Governor any teacher who tolerates disorder calculated to hinder the business from going on, or who suffers a prisoner to be idle or disorderly in his class, without noting same in his Report Book.

"10. The head teacher shall deal with reports against prisoners in such a manner as he deems most expedient, but, should his admonitions fail to correct, he shall report all such cases to the Governor.

"11. Each teacher shall be furnished, by the head teacher, with a programme of his duties, specifying the distribution of his time during the day; and he shall be punctual in his attention thereto, under pain of subjecting himself to the penalties regulated in Rule 8.

"12. It shall be a duty incumbent upon the teachers, when visiting the prisoners individually, to enter into some conversation calculated to instruct and enlighten their minds—to draw out their natural dispositions—and to subdue the vicious feelings which may be expressed in the course of conversation; always carefully abstaining from any topic tending to create or foster a spirit of jealousy, or ill-will, or any other bad feeling against any person whatever.

"(Signed) ROBT. NETTERVILLE, Governor."

The head and second schoolmasters of Spike Island, the schoolmaster of Newgate, and the schoolmasters of Mountjoy Convict Depots, have been trained under me since last March.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

EDW. M'GAURAN,
Head Schoolmaster.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Smithfield Convict Prison,
9th January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your instructions I have the honour to submit herewith the statistics of this prison for the year 1855.

During the year a system of classification and new regulations were introduced which have tended to regularity, and are beneficial to the convicts, at the same time that the necessary control is maintained.

The operation of the classification system has been most satisfactory; by its badges, gratuities, and monthly marks, it encourages the well-disposed prisoner to exertion and perse-

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

verance, and induces him to devote his time and, what is of more importance, his mind, to industry—to acquire knowledge from the schoolmaster—to learn a useful trade from the instructor—and obedience from the discipline officer, each of whom records his progress monthly; while the careless and indifferent, and even the worst characters, are roused to endeavour to obtain advancement in grade from probation to higher classes, and encouragement is held out to them, under strict supervision, to become good and useful men.

The liberation of well-behaved prisoners, on completing a certain portion of their sentences, has been another stimulus to good conduct: many such, on discharge, have enlisted, and favourable intelligence has been received from others who learned trades in prison, and are industriously at work, with fair prospect of doing well.

Although much trouble was experienced in selecting and classifying the prisoners in accordance with the new system, it is gratifying to state the punishments comparatively were few, and I was not under the necessity of resorting to severity except in one or two instances.

Regulations for officers have also been introduced and enforced, and have proved an useful check on their conduct, by restrictions, fines, &c., rendering them more alert and attentive; their conduct has been uniformly good.

In conclusion, I think it right to observe that this prison was never intended to contain, permanently, a body of convicts; up to 1841 it was a penitentiary for juveniles, and was then given up in a most dilapidated state. In 1843 it was remodelled, and fitted up as a depôt for convicts from county gaols, in transitu to Australia; about 200 or 300 were so sent up to be in readiness for embarkation on the arrival of a convict ship; they remained for four or five weeks, and were then embarked, with the exception of a few, who did not pass the surgeon, owing to their youth or some physical defect.

Since transportation partially ceased, large numbers of convicts were permanently placed in this prison; the officers have had to contend with many difficulties, the prison being very insecure without an insulating wall—the backs of the cells abutting on old houses, farm and stock yards; the wards crowded, and the exercise ground utterly insufficient; and facility existing for communication between the prisoners and persons outside the walls.

With all those disadvantages, I trust that, under the circumstances, every thing has been done to promote the most important of all objects—the social and moral improvement of the convicts; and in my endeavours to carry out this work, I have experienced the most cordial and unremitting co-operation of all the officers of the prison.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN LAMB, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, &c., &c.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, COMMITTED, and DISPOSED of, Year ending 31st December, 1855.

In custody 1st January, 1855,		238
Received during the Year from Mountjoy Prison,	115	
" " Philipstown, "	16	
" " Newgate, "	2	
" " Military, "	1	
		372
Disposed of—Discharged,	51	
" To Spike Island Prison,	106	
" " Philipstown, "	19	
" " Newgate, "	2	
" " Mountjoy, "	1	
Died,	17	
		196
Remaining in custody, 1st January, 1856,		176

SENTENCES.		AGES WHEN CONVICTED.	
4 years penal servitude,	70	14 years and under 16,	9
6 " "	19	16 " 20,	75
8 " "	2	20 " 30,	30
7 " transportation,	22	30 " 40,	9
10 " "	15	40 " 50,	6
14 " "	2	50 " 60,	5
15 " "	3		134
Life, "	1		
	134		

Greatest number in custody, year 1855,	271
Least number in custody,	176
Daily average number, year 1855,	210

CRIMES.

Assault and Robbery,	3	Perjury,	1
Attempting to Stab,	1	Robbery from Dwelling,	6
Burglary,	9	Receiving Stolen Goods,	11
Burglary and Robbery, 11; Burglary and Larceny, 3,	14	Rape,	2
Cow Stealing,	2	Sheep Stealing,	6
Felony, 10; Subsequent Felony, 6,	16	Stealing Money,	1
Housebreaking,	9	Sacrilege,	1
Larceny,	21	Shooting at,	1
Larceny (previous conviction),	14	MILITARY.	
Larceny from Person,	11	Violence to Superior Officer,	1
Obtaining Goods under false pretences,	2	Striking Superior Officer,	1
Obtaining Money under false pretences,	1		134

PRISON OFFENCES PUNISHED.

Refusing to work,	4
Insolence to Prison Officers,	17
Disobedience,	17
Insubordination and Disorderly conduct,	18
Mutinous, and Assaulting Prison Officers,	2*
Attempting to communicate with Persons outside,	6
Attempting to communicate with Sentry,	14

* One whipped.

Quarrels and Assaults (Prisoners),	9
False charge against Prison Officers,	1
Wasting and Injuring Prison Property,	9
Punishments,	97

NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUNISHED.

Prisoners.	Punishments.
42 once,	42
15 twice,	30
4 three times,	12
2 four times,	8
1 five times,	5
64	97

Punishments per cent. 23·60.

DURATION OF PUNISHMENT.

Punishments.			Hours each.
30	average hours in	Dark Cells,	4½
18	„	„	13
10	„	„	20
17	„	„	32
18	„	„	64
3	„	„	130
1	„	„	301
97			

NUMBER of VISITS of NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS during the YEAR.

Protestant Chaplain,	204
R. C. Chaplain,	253
Presbyterian Chaplain,	139
Physician,	226
Apothecary,	35

REPORT of Smithfield Government Prison School, for the Ten Months of the Year 1855, ending October 31st.

The total number of Convicts in attendance at School, was	324
The average number of Convicts in daily attendance at School, was	135
The number of those learning Geography,	50
The number learning English Grammar,	10
The number learning Algebra and Geometry,	6
The number of those who were dull and incapable of any considerable progress,	17

CLASSIFICATION and PROFICIENCY of Convicts in attendance at School, stated as follows:—

Number of Classes.	Classes Commenced.	Number in each class.	Advanced through early Spelling.	Advanced through early Reading.	Through Advanced Reading.	Through a course of Writing.	Read Simple and Compound Rules of Arithmetic.	Read Higher Rules of Arithmetic.	Read Algebra and three Books of Geometry.	Dull and very Slow; little progress.	Total.
1	The Alphabet,	9	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	9
2	Early Spelling,	37	12	16	–	1	–	–	–	8	37
3	Early Reading,	86	–	35	8	37	–	–	–	6	86
4	Advanced Reading,	79	–	–	22	40	15	2	–	–	79
5	Writing,	41	–	–	–	28	13	–	–	–	41
6	Simple Rules of Arithmetic,	60	–	–	–	–	32	28	–	–	60
7	Rule of Proportion,	12	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	12
	Total,	324	17	52	30	106	60	36	6	17	324

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

SUBJOINED is the School Report for Two Months ended the 31st December, 1855.

Total number of Convicts on the rolls on the 31st December,	160
Daily average attendance for two months, ended 31st December,	144
Number receiving instruction in English Grammar,	12
" " Geography,	99
" " Algebra and Geometry,	4
" " Writing.	65

CLASSIFICATION AND PROFICIENCY OF CONVICTS.

No. of Class.	No. in Class.	In the Alphabet.	Combining words of three Letters.	Reading words of two or more Syllables.	Advanced Reading.	In the simple rules of Arithmetic.	Compound rules and Reduction.	Proportion and above.	TOTAL.
1st Class, . .	12	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	12
2nd Class, .	24	–	–	8	16	–	–	..	24
Sequel Class, .	25	–	–	5	20	–	–	–	25
3rd Class, .	64	–	–	–	26	25	13	–	64
4th Class, . .	35	–	–	–	9	7	4	15	35
Total, . .	160	1	11	13	71	32	17	15	160

WORK performed by PRISONERS, and delivered to the SUPERINTENDENT of Trades' Government Stores, Year ending 31st December, 1855.

MAT-MAKING.

1,690 Mats and Matting.

TAILORING.

586 Monkey Jackets.
1,234 Vests.
554 Frieze Jackets.
1,099 Trowsers.
636 Frieze Caps.
60 Suits, Warders' Uniform.

SHOEMAKING.

1,431 Pairs Boots and Shoes.
179 Patent Belts.
1 Letter-bag.
6 Mufflers.

BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

333 Dozen Brushes and Brooms.

TIN-WARE.

84 Tin (Milk) Buckets.
101½ Dozen Tin Dishes.
102½ Dozen Tin Quarts.
4 Dozen Spittoons (for Hospital use).
24 Oil Jars.
13 Tin Basins.
2 " Kettles.
2 " Teapots.
1 " Milk Strainer.
2 " Funnels.
4 " Gallon Measures.
78 Doz. Tin Knives.
104 " Spoons.

CARPENTRY AND TURNING.

45 Coffins.
536 Boards planed.
78 Doz. Knife handles turned.
222 Doz. Brushes bored and backed.

NET-MAKING.

110 Vegetable Nets.

SMITHS AND NAILERS.

10,500 Nails assorted.

MAKING and REPAIRING for Use of PRISON.

340 Suits Prison Clothing.
165 Shirts.
51 Sheets.
101 Rugs.
171 Bed Ticks.
457 Pairs Shoes.
20 Dozen Brushes and Brooms.
4 Tin Boilers.

13 Milk Buckets.
205 Tin Quarts and Pints.
95 ,, Knives.
96 ,, Spoons.
41 Timber panes for windows.
38 Cell Buckets.
14 Stretchers.
43 Cot Frames.
106 Hammer Handles (for Shoe shop)
18 Sleek Sticks.
6 Sleeve Boards.
Shelving in Store Room.
10 Closet Doors.
1 Wheelbarrow.
1 Cover for Ashpit.
Flooring in Hospital Bath-room.
Altering and removing a Lathe.
16 Shoemakers' Seats.
21 Dozen Beef and Vegetable Nets
1 ,, Milk-can handles.
45 Pair Leg Irons.
65 Cot hooks.
2 Iron Rakes for Kitchen.
2 Iron Gravel Rakes for Yards.
2 Ladles.
4 Dozen Knife Handles turned.
13 Dozen Awl Hafts turned.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Gorernor's Report.

Statistics.

Daily average number in custody,			210
Less daily average,	In Hospital,	30	
	Aged and Infirm,	5	
	Cooks and Labourers,	5	
	Cleaning Prison, &c.,	19	59
			151

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AT MANUFACTURES, &c.

Mat-making and assisting,	30
Tailoring, 21; Learning, 33,	54
Shoemaking, 22; ,, 25,	47
Brushmaking, 2; ,, 10,	12
Tin Smiths,	2
Carpenters and Turners,	3
General Employment,	3
Total,	151

PRISONERS LEARNED THE FOLLOWING TRADES DURING THE YEAR.

Mat-making,	13
Shoemaking,	97
Tailoring,	63
Brush and Broom-making,	9
Carpentry,	2
Tin Smiths,	3
Total,	187

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report on Smithfield Convict Prison for the year 1855.

The following is a general statement of the movement in the hospital of the prison during the year:—

Number of patients in hospital, January 1st, 1855, from former year,	22
Number admitted since, to 31st December, inclusive,	361
Total under treatment in the year,	383
Of these there were discharged,	330
Died,	17
Remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1856,	36
	383

The average daily number of patients in hospital amounted to thirty-three. The mortality on the cases treated to a termination (347), was 4·9 per cent.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE 1.—The following table exhibits the age, the date of conviction, of committal to Smithfield, and of admission to hospital, the duration of residence in hospital, and the cause of death in the cases that proved fatal.

No. in Registry.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Committal to Smithfield.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	No. of Days in Hospital.
						1855.		
6616	J.C.	18	Oct. 25, 1852,	May 27, 1853,	Sep. 11, 1854,	Jan. 26,	Pulmonary Consumption,	137
6557	M.T.	22	Apr. 11, 1851,	Mar. 17, 1853,	Nov. 29, 1854,	Feb. 24,	do.	87
6434	W.D.	29	May 3, 1852,	June 3, 1852,	Feb. 22, 1855,	Mar. 3,	Peritonitis,	9
6736	W.R.	22	April 8, 1849,	April 5, 1854,	Oct. 31, 1854,	Mar. 31,	Pulmonary Consumption,	151
6645	A.T.	72	Mar. 5, 1853,	June 27, 1853,	Dec. 1, 1854,	April 18,	Disease of Lungs and Kidneys,	138
6737	J.D.	27	Oct. 31, 1849,	April 5, 1854,	Feb. 16, 1855,	April 23,	Pulmonary Consumption,	66
6540	T.M.	23	July 1, 1850,	Jan. 28, 1853,	April 16, 1855,	May 13,	do.	37
6901	H.M.	54	July 1, 1854,	Jan. 15, 1855,	Jan. 15, 1855,	May 26,	do.	131
6919	J.B.	43	June 23, 1852,	Jan. 22, 1855,	Mar. 4, 1855,	May 31,	do.	88
6703	H.J.	19	Jan. 5, 1854,	Mar. 17, 1854,	Mar. 31, 1855,	June 11,	Paralysis,	72
6848	J.G.	41	Mar. 6, 1854,	June 27, 1854,	Jan. 20, 1855,	June 15,	Pulmonary Consumption,	136
6741	J.S.	23	June 26, 1851,	April 5, 1854,	Feb. 12, 1855,	June 18,	do.	126
6932	U.B.	27	June 27, 1853,	Jan. 22, 1854,	April 9, 1855,	June 27,	do.	79
6860	H.A.	25	Jan. 7, 1854,	June 27, 1854,	Jan. 27, 1855,	July 8,	do.	160
6868	S.M'C.	19	Jan. 9, 1854,	June 27, 1854,	April 18, 1855,	Aug. 5,	do.	109
6090	P.C.	54	Mar. 27, 1851,	May 20, 1851,	Mar. 28, 1854,	Aug. 8,	Chronic Diarrhœa	498
6889	W.W.	25	June 16, 1852,	Jan. 15, 1855,	June 21, 1855,	Oct. 7,	Pulmonary Consumption,	108

TABLE 2.—This table presents a specification of the diseases with which the patients admitted in the year were affected.

Simple Fever,	11	Diarrhœa,	16
Gastric Fever,	3	Consumption,	28
Intermittent Fever,	1	Scrofulous diseases,	18
Erysipelas,	1	Scurvy,	1
Influenza,	46	Rheumatism,	13
Bronchitis,	39	Neuralgia,	5
Catarrh,	131	Ophthalmia,	22
Inflammation of the Lungs,	1	Otitis,	3
Pleurisy,	3	Itch,	2
Asthma,	4	Hernia,	2
Disease of Heart,	1	Accidental injuries,	6
Epilepsy,	2		
Paralysis,	1		361
Peritonitis,	1		

There was nothing remarkable or unusual in the *nature* of the diseases that prevailed in the prison during the past year, as has been frequently observed in former reports; the serious sickness, as well as the mortality, was almost all owing to slowly wasting diseases, the result, in general, of tubercular and scrofulous degeneration, which may be regarded as the peculiar scourge of convict prisons in Ireland. The acute diseases, febrile and inflammatory, were, for the most part, of a mild character. No case of contagious disease occurred; at the same time, the *amount* of sickness during the past year was not only

greater, but, taking into account the prison population of the two years, far exceeded that of the preceding year. This will be apparent from a comparison of the returns for those years. Thus, in 1854, when the fluctuating population of the prison amounted to 472, and the average daily number in confinement was 286, the number of admissions to hospital in the year was only 330; whereas, in 1855, with a population of only 372, and a daily average of only 210 in confinement, the admissions to hospital amounted to 361.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

This increase of sickness in the past year is, however, to be ascribed altogether to the circumstances that almost all the convicts in this depot, during a great part of the year, were unhealthy, infirm, or delicate persons.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BRADY.

To the Directors of Government
Prisons, Dublin Castle.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

During the past year the usual services and week-day duties were duly attended to; and while we trust that the seed sown, may, in the Lord's own time, bring forth fruit, it is given to us here to see the results only in some individual cases. Some such, however, I have had the gratification to observe during the year; and it was very visible in all of those whom it pleased the Lord to call to himself. Never, for the last twelve years, were my duties in this prison so trying and so onerous as during the last twelve months. In my Report for 1854, I stated how those duties had been progressively increasing; and, in addition thereto, the number of Protestants who died, after lingering illness, was out of all proportion—amounting to nearly one-half of the entire number of deaths in the prison, which was much above the average, during the year now closed. Most of those whose cases terminated fatally, were affected with pulmonary consumption, a disease, the characteristic of which is, that to the last the patient cherishes hope of recovery, and looks upon the slightest palliation of suffering as a decided token of convalescence; consequently, such cases are peculiarly trying to the minister, in his labours to turn the dying sinner's thoughts from earth to eternity. And of such I had, in the course of the year, seven cases, each of whom was, on an average, three months confined to bed; so that up to the 1st of November, I had never less than two or three such cases requiring most constant and most anxious attendance. In my last Report I alluded to two convicts who were tainted with infidel principles: one of them was discharged early in the year; the other still remains, but I am thankful to say, that he gives every evidence of being a changed man, and is most exemplary for his docility, desire

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

for instruction, and general good conduct. The system of classification of prisoners, and making their promotion contingent on their good conduct, is a most valuable improvement, and was quite a desideratum. But as so very many reach the highest class in ordinary course, I think the best possible effects would result from a slight alteration in the plan, whereby speedier promotion from the first and second classes would be accorded to a *select few*, who, by *peculiarly* good conduct, would merit such a distinction. Some such we have in this prison; and at present they can attain to the class of "Exemplary" only in common with many others who (though fairly deserving of their promotion, according to the ordinary scale), are very much inferior to them in those qualities which would seem to be deserving of *special* reward; and as hope deferred maketh the heart sick; so, on the other hand, I am sure that the best results would follow from a more speedy reward of *special* good conduct. From the Governor, Deputy Governor, and every other officer of the prison, I continue to meet with that cordial co-operation and attention which I have invariably experienced for the last twelve years.

THOMAS R. SHORE, Protestant Chaplain.

Smithfield Government Prison,
5th January, 1856.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Saint Paul's, Arran-quay.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, conveyed to me by Mr. Lamb, calling on me to express my opinion concerning the prisoners committed to my charge in the Smithfield Penitentiary, during the year 1855, I feel great pleasure in being able to state their general conduct has been good. They have been most attentive to the instructions given them, and manifested an ardent desire to advance in the knowledge of religion. All, with one or two exceptions, have been punctual in the observance of their religious duties, and some have given the greatest edification by their fervour and devotion, shedding tears of gratitude to Almighty God, who, in his divine providence, has vouchsafed to conduct them to a place where such abundant means are supplied them of learning the enormity of past guilt, and so many opportunities given them of expiating it. A great obstacle to the growth of such happy dispositions among the remainder, I consider to be the obscene conversation of a few. You know the sad effects such conversation must produce on minds hitherto uninstructed, and filled by "thoughts forbidden." The good can avoid the company of those evil speakers during the hours of sleeping and recreation, but during the working hours they must associate with them. How can this evil be removed? I respectfully suggest that the presiding officers, who discharge their other difficult

duties with such zeal and prudence, would be told to keep a watchful eye and listening ear on such offenders, and report them. SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Governor, Mr. Lamb, and all the other officers attached to the prison, deserve my gratitude for their kindness to me, and the anxiety they have uniformly manifested to procure every thing required for the spiritual wants of the prisoners. *Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.*

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS NOLAN, Catholic Chaplain.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

January 28th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year my duties as Presbyterian Chaplain to the Smithfield Government Prison have been interesting to myself, and have, I hope, been in some measure beneficial to those under my care. To Mr. Lamb, the Governor, I am indebted for many practical suggestions. Mr. Good, the Deputy-Governor, and all the subordinate officers in the prison, have, without exception, rendered me every assistance in their power, manifesting on all occasions a laudable anxiety to facilitate me in the discharge of my duties.

Since my appointment, divine service has been conducted regularly every Lord's Day, in the prison chapel, and I am happy in being able to report that the deportment of the prisoners during service is both orderly and becoming, and that their attention to the things spoken would compare favourably with that of many other worshipping assemblies.

In addition to the Sabbath service, I visit the prison at least twice each week, sometimes much oftener, on which occasions I speak with the men separately, and endeavour to impart those instructions to each, which their varied cases require. This part of my duty I sometimes find exceedingly interesting; the prisoners under my care being, with few exceptions, from the North of Ireland, I am not only either less or more familiar with those localities with which the various incidents in their history are connected, but with some of themselves also I am personally acquainted; and these circumstances furnish me with a powerful means of convincing them of the error of their former courses, and awakening their sympathies in the cause of virtue.

During the greater portion of the year my duties in connexion with the prison hospital were peculiarly laborious—several of the men having been confined there for lengthened periods—and I have reason to believe that the minds of some of those whose diseases proved fatal, were seriously impressed with religious truth. In addition to my personal services, the men are provided with suitable books, which I believe are attentively read during their leisure hours, by all who are able to do so.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

From what has come under my own observation, I am convinced that the means employed here for reforming the depraved are eminently calculated, under the Divine blessing, to produce such a result, as very few cases occurred during the year in which it was necessary to resort to coercion, in order to enforce prison discipline; and many of the men have frequently expressed to me sincere contrition for their previous offences, and a determination, if spared, to pursue a different course in the future.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES EDGAR, Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

NEWGATE CONVICT PRISON.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Newgate Convict Prison,
10th January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my Report upon the condition of Newgate Convict Prison, for the year ended 31st December, 1855.

My appointment as Governor having taken place on 29th August last leaves me only little to say as resulting from my own ministrations; but as, by my former position, I am cognizant of the state and arrangements of the prison for the entire year, (excepting the accounts,) I shall endeavour, as becomes my duty, to report accordingly.

Prison Offences and Punishments.—In annexing statistical tables I feel that the only returns upon which I have occasion specially to remark, are those that represent prison offences and punishments. The prison population for the year amounted to 346, upon which I find 219 reports for prison offences; but this number includes 33 admonished, and 80 deprived only of one meal, their offences being of a most trivial nature—rather of omission than commission. The case of corporal punishment which appears in the return, was one which forcibly and fully called for an award, which, excepting for very special and mutinous offences, is in every way to be deprecated. The prisoner was a young man who, having been employed for some time learning the trade of baker, committed a theft, and while undergoing dark cell punishment for that and a succession of other offences, made a violent attack upon one of the warders, whose duty it was occasionally to visit him. He was sentenced to twenty-four lashes, twenty-two of which he received in the presence of eighteen other convicts, of bad character; and the effect of this first and only corporal

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

punishment in this prison, has been marked in an important degree by the diminution of serious offences.

I am very glad indeed to report that the 219 prison offences were confined to but 97 prisoners, of whom 56 were reported only once, and that therefore, of the prison population, (346,) 249 prisoners were not reported for any offence; this I deem a satisfactory result.

Of the five cases of "mutinous and insubordinate conduct," two were prisoners who had been only a few days received from Mountjoy Prison, one of whom, for a repetition of the same offence, was re-transferred to Mountjoy, to undergo a further course of penal discipline in that establishment. The other case was subsequently transferred to Smithfield Prison. As the tables show the offences reported, their repetition, and the punishments awarded, I do not feel it necessary to dwell further upon this branch of my Report.

Condition of the Convicts.—There have been many important changes in the treatment and condition of the convicts in this prison during the past year. That injudicious and false economy which heretofore forced itself upon the prison authorities, and which left the prisoners in a state bordering upon personal misery, and wretched rags—engendering ideas calculated only to debase the mind, and stultify all notions of self-respect and moral responsibility, thus rendering nugatory the great element of every thing that is good, every thing that is high and holy in the cause of reformation—*hope for the future.* That false economy, I am glad to say, no longer exists. All this has changed, and the convicts now present an appearance of comfort in the condition of their clothing, and of personal cleanliness in their habits, so essentially important, and which must have a most material and beneficial effect upon their present bearing and future prospects in life.

Classification of the Convicts.—Another great feature in the work of reformation has been the individual classification of the prisoners according to their conduct. In June last, Captain Crofton, chairman of your Board, personally investigated the conduct and servitude, &c., of each prisoner, and having classified the entire number of prisoners—a work of no ordinary difficulty—badges accordingly were awarded to those deserving of that distinction; and although the first introduction of the plan was clouded by many trifling annoyances, which have long since been removed, I am hazarding no extravagant opinion in stating that its effect upon the conduct of the prisoners has been of a most satisfactory and encouraging nature. I have watched its working anxiously for six months; I have had some difficulties and drawbacks in reaching the better senses of the convicts, as to its importance and value, in regard to their future treatment and reward, making it, and it alone, as far as circumstances would allow me, a claim for the most trifling prison indulgence; and I now find that the prisoners are as watchful, and as jealous of their badge, and monthly badge-marking, as my most sanguine anticipations could desire.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Employments of Prisoners.—The prisoners have been employed chiefly at shoemaking, and tailoring; mat-making, which formerly was the principal employment, has been almost superseded by those more useful and productive trades. A prisoner on discharge, who has a knowledge of tailoring, or shoemaking, has at his command a trade which will enable him to earn his bread honestly, and independently, a *desideratum* so much and so seriously our object to encourage; and although the abstract question of prison manufactures may be encompassed by various and perhaps fair arguments, both for and against reproductive convict labour, when considered in connexion with penal discipline, and the deterrent effects, so important to be kept in the foreground of any criminal system, I yet deem it my duty to urge, that in this prison, to effect any permanent good, education—religious, scholastic, and industrial—must work hand-in-hand together with discipline.

The requirements of discipline in a prison are paramount of course to every other consideration; but the resources and future prospects of a prisoner on discharge, prepared (as is supposed) to merge again into society as a useful member, are so closely interwoven with his industrial and reformatory training, and the general system under which he has served through a long period of imprisonment, I feel I shall not be travelling out of my province in stating, that I hold mental education and trade as of the most vital importance.

Industry of the Prisoners.—As to the industry of the prisoners, I have listened with great gratification to the busy clatter of the shoemaker's hammer, when, unobserved by the workers, I have seen for myself their willing and uncoerced industry; and I have satisfied myself that, generally speaking, the prisoners are fully alive to the anxieties that are abroad for their future well-being in society, and to the endeavours making for their social culture and moral reformation.

The School.—The schoolmaster's report will be found in its proper place; this important branch having received the anxious attention of your Board, is in a very satisfactory condition. The schoolmaster, who was appointed in June last, has not spared himself in carrying out your views; and I am glad to be enabled to report, that the school of this prison, which is attended by every prisoner in custody (not mentally nor physically incapacitated,) is well supplied with books, writing materials, maps, and other requirements; and will, I have no doubt, as to its working, and results in every particular, bear comparison with any other school in the convict service.

Buildings.—The buildings are in fair and substantial condition. In February last the hospital accommodation was very materially increased; five cells were thrown into a long and well-ventilated dormitory, to hold twenty-three beds. The former small, ill-ventilated rooms, and the surgery, were thrown into two large wards, the ceiling raised, ventilation improved, and an additional water-closet erected; one of the round towers was fitted up as an hospital-kitchen, and a supply of water for

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

baths and culinary purposes, raised by means of a force pump, to a large cistern therein. A new surgery was also fitted up; the hospital now affords accommodation for forty-five beds. All the above works and alterations were executed by convict labour, at an expense of about £86.

The main sewers have been opened and cleansed as often as required; they are constantly flushed with an ample supply of water from the yard-troughs. The yard water-closets are not of the most suitable kind, and I beg to bring under your consideration the fitting up of new closets, similar to those in use at Philipstown Convict Prison—they are simple, effective, and inexpensive.

Prison Officers.—I have not much to say upon this subject. So totally different is the present system from that which has passed away, it is not an easy task to determine whether the officer, or the system under which he has been trained, is most liable to blame for any shortcomings. The right class of man, of high moral principles—an example to the prisoners over whom he is placed, and from whom they are to derive many impressions for good or evil, is very seldom to be met with. As to personal conduct, I have no reason to complain; but as to education, general efficiency, and a knowledge of what is due from a properly-qualified prison warder, I have nothing very favourable to say.

During the past year a trades' instructor was dismissed for being found asleep on duty, and subsequent insubordinate conduct. A second-class warder was dismissed for gross neglect of duty; another warder was reduced from first-class to second, for a similar offence in a lighter degree; and a fourth was compelled to resign his situation upon a charge of slight inebriation. These are the only delinquencies deserving of special observation.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE MASSY CURTIS, Governor.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of, &c., for one year, commenced January 1, and ended December 31, 1855. Statistics.

In custody, 1st January, 1855,		193
Committed from County Gaols,	–	
,, Smithfield Government Prison,	2	
,, Mountjoy,	150	
,, Philipstown,	–	
,, Spike Island,	–	
,, Dundrum Lunatic Asylum,	1	
Committed during the year ending 31st Dec., 1855		153
Total,		346

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Removed to Smithfield Government Prison,	2	
,, Mountjoy,	4	
,, Philipstown,	24	
,, Spike Island,	79	
Free Pardon, or Discharge,	37	
Died in Hospital,	14	
Total,		160

Remaining in custody 31st December, 1855,		186
Convicted in 1849,	3	
,, 1850,	27	
,, 1851,	48	
,, 1852,	60	
,, 1853,	89	
,, 1854,	112	
,, 1855,	7	
Total prison population for the year,		346

AGES.

10 Years and under 14,	2
14 ,, 16,	24
16 ,, 20,	154
20 ,, 30,	115
30 ,, 40,	31
40 ,, 50,	8
50 ,, 60,	11
60 ,, 70,	1
70 and upwards,	–
Total,	346

PERIOD OF SENTENCES.

4 years,	111
6 ,,	32
7 ,,	97
8 ,,	1
10 ,,	95
14 ,,	2
15 ,,	7
Life,	1
Total,	346

CRIMES IN CONFORMITY WITH GAOLER'S RETURNS.

Assault,	3
Assault, Malicious,	3
Assault and Robbery,	5
Attacking Habitation,	2
Arson,	6
Bigamy,	1
Burglary,	50
Burglary and Robbery,	33
Burglary and Felony,	12
Being a Member of an Unlawful Combination,	2
Cattle Stealing,	7
Cattle Killing,	3
Coining and having Implements for Coining,	2
Cow Stealing,	13
Embezzlement,	1
Felony,	8
Goat Stealing,	2
Horse Stealing,	6
Horse Killing,	3
Highway Robbery,	12
House Robbery,	7
Housebreaking,	10
Larceny,	42
,, from House,	13
,, ,, Shop,	10
,, ,, Person,	12
,, of Clothes,	7
Lamb Stealing,	1
Manslaughter,	3
Pocket Picking,	1
Robbery,	3
,, from Person,	6
,, ,, Dwelling,	9
Rape,	2
Receiving Stolen Goods,	19
Sheep Stealing,	20
Sheep Killing,	3
Stealing an Ass,	1
Stealing Potatoes,	2
Vagrancy,	1
Total,	346

Particulars relating to 186 Convicts remaining in Custody on 31st December, 1855.

Newgate Government Prison.

Governor's Report. Statistics.

Ages.				Periods of Sentences.	
10 years and under 14,	. .	–		4 years, ...	68
14 „	16, . .	–		6 „	20
16 „	20, . .	45		7 „	46
20 „	30, . .	102		8 „	1
30 „	40, . .	22		10 „	45
40 „	50, . .	8		14 „	–
50 „	60, . .	8		15 „	5
60 „	70, . .	1		Life, ...	1
		186			186

Crimes.

Assault, ...	3	Larceny from House, . .	9
Assault and Robbery, . .	3	„ Shop, . .	3
Attacking Habitation, . .	2	„ Person, . .	8
Arson, ...	4	„ of Clothes, . .	3
Bigamy, ...	1	Manslaughter, . . .	3
Burglary, ...	32	Pocket Picking, . . .	1
Burglary and Robbery, . .	13	Robbery, ...	1
Burglary and Felony, . .	5	Robbery from Person, . .	1
Being a Member of an Unlawful Combination, . . .	1	Rape, ...	1
		Receiving Stolen Goods, .	12
Cattle Stealing, . . .	3	Sheep Stealing, . . .	10
Cattle Killing, . . .	2	Sheep Killing, . . .	1
Cow Stealing, . . .	4	Stealing an Ass, . . .	1
Felony, ...	6	Vagrancy, ...	1
Horse Stealing, . . .	4		186
Horse Killing, . . .	1		
Highway Robbery, . .	7	Daily average No. of Convicts in Custody, . . .	220
House Robbery, . . .	2	Greatest No. at any one period,	265
Housebreaking, . . .	9	Lowest „	186
Larceny, ...	29		

Return of Punishments of Male Convicts in 1855.

Nature of Punishment.		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	9 Days.	14 Days.	16 Days.		Totals.	Remarks.
Corporal Punishment,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	22 lashes with cat.
In Leg Irons, . .	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Dark Cells—on bread and water, . .	.	10	9	36	5	2	4	3	.	2	.	71	
On bread and water,	.	4	2	17	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	26	
Deprived of one meal,	.	13	.	42	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	80	
Admonished, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	33	
Reduced in Badge and Classification,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	
Total, . .	1	28	11	95	7	4	29	3	1	2	38	219	

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

No. of Prisoners Reported for

Loitering from School,	3
Making a false charge against Class Officer,	1
Mutinous and insubordinate conduct,	5
Stating a falsehood,	6
Assaulting Fellow Prisoner,	4
Swearing,	2
Breaking a hole through Protection Wire Work,	2
Assaulting Prison Warder,	1
Disorderly Conduct,	35
Disobedience of Orders,	69
Stealing,	8
Quarrelling,	18
Insolence,	12
Wasting Prison Property,	11
Concealing Bread in Bakery,	1
Destroying Prison Property,	8
Threatening Language,	7
Breach of Prison Rules,	10
Insubordinate Language,	6
Attempting to hang themselves,	2
Disrespectful Language,	8
Total,	219

56	Prisoners were reported	once.
21	,,	twice.
6	,,	3 times.
2	,,	4 times.
5	,,	5 times.
6	,,	6 times.
1	,,	10 times.
97		

Summary of Bakery Accounts for Three Months ended the 31st December, 1855.

	Quantity of Flour baked.	Produced.				Bread received and Issued.		
		2 lb. loaves.	1 lb. rolls.	12 oz. rolls.		White, lbs.	1 lb. rolls.	12 oz. rolls.
	lbs.							
Second Flour, .	116,466	122,430	13,375	16,206	Remaining in Store, Sept. 30, 1855,	1,541¼	—	—
Brown Flour, .	2,352				Received from Bakery, . .	122,430	13,375	16,206
					Total, . . .	123,971¼	13,375	16,206
					Issued to Newgate Gov. Prison, .	25,264¾	3,510	—
					,, Smithfield, . . .	30,080	880	—
					,, Grangegorman, . .	18,244	—	13,030
					,, Mountjoy, . . .	49,150	8,700	2,180
					Total issued, . .	122,738¾	13,090	15,210
					Remaining in Store, Dec. 31, 1852,	1,232½	285	996

Flour Received and Issued for the three Months ended 31st December, 1855.

	Brown Flour.	Second Flour.	FirstFlour.		Brown Flour.	Second Flour.	FirstFlour.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
In Store, 30th September, 1855,	2,352	11,670	—	Baked as above, . . .	2,352	116,466	—
Received, as per Account, .	—	114,800	—	Issued to Government Prisons, .	—	405	—
Total, . .	2,352	126,470	—	Total issued, . .	2,352	116,871	—
				Remaining in Store, 31st December, 1855.	—	9,599	—

Newgate Government Prison.
—
Governor's Report.
Statistics.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Newgate Convict Prison.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report on Newgate Convict Prison for the year 1855.

The following is a general statement of the movement in the hospital of the prison during the year:—

Number of patients in hospital, January 1st, 1855, from former year,	12
Number admitted since, to 31st December, inclusive,	375
Total number under treatment during the year,	387
Of these there have been discharged,	343
Died,	14
Remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1856,	30
	387

The average daily number of patients in hospital amounted to 32.

The mortality on the cases treated to a termination (357) was 3·9 per cent.

TABLE 1.—The following table exhibits the age, the date of conviction, of committal to Newgate, and of admission to hospital, the duration of residence in hospital, and the cause of death in the cases that proved fatal:—

No. in Registry.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Committal to Newgate.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.
						1855.		
1133	P.B.	40	Aug. 3, 1852,	Dec. 14, 1852,	June 26, 1854,	Jan. 1,	Pulmonary Consumption,	189
1490	M.R.	20	„	Nov. 8, 1853,	Dec. 30, „	„ 10,	Erysipelas,	11
1728	M.P.	19	Dec. 29, 1853,	Jan. 15, 1855,	Jan. 15, 1855,	Feb. 6,	Pulmonary Consumption,	21
1719	PM'D	21	„ 30, „	„	„	„ 10,	Do.,	25
771	J.C.	48	July 4, 1851,	Aug. 19, 1851,	„ 22, „	March 6,	Dropsy, Disease of Heart,	42
1145	J.F.	15	June 25, 1852,	Dec. 16, 1852,	Feb. 19, „	„ 1,	Erysipelas,	10
1725	J.B.	29	March 6, „	Jan. 15, 1855,	May 5, „	June 19,	Fever,	47
1746	T.O'C	17	Oct. 23, 1854,	Apr. 4, „	April 4, „	„ 21,	Pulmonary Consumption,	78
1364	M.B.	19	Apr. 4, 1853,	June 24, 1853,	Feb. 24, „	July 20,	Do.,	145
1737	T.M.	20	Oct. 16, 1854,	Apr. 4, 1855,	Apr. 4, „	Sept. 12,	Do.,	161
1754	OM'G	21	„ 18, „	„	„ 30, „	„	Do.,	135
1618	T.M.	28	Sept. 4, „	June 27, 1854,	Jan. 15, „	Oct. 4,	Dropsy, Disease of Liver,	261
1713	J.W.	29	Aug. 14, „	Jan. 15, 1855,	Oct. 8, „	Nov. 25,	Pulmonary Consumption,	48
1720	T.S.	17	March 10, „	„	Aug. 29, „	Dec. 21,	Do.,	114

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

TABLE 2.—This table presents a specification of the diseases with which the patients admitted during the year were affected.

Simple Fever,	29	Consumption,	22
Gastric Fever,	4	Scrofulous diseases,	39
Erysipelas,	4	Scurvy,	4
Influenza,	29	Rheumatism,	27
Bronchitis,	39	Neuralgia,	7
Catarrh,	81	Dropsy,	4
Inflammation of Lungs,	2	Ophthalmia,	5
Pleurisy,	5	Swelled Testicle,	1
Disease of Heart,	3	Disease of Bladder,	3
Paralysis,	2	Disease of Hip Joint,	4
Epilepsy,	5	Piles,	7
Common Cholera,	2	Accidental injuries,	4
Dysentery,	6		
Diarrhœa,	32		375
Colic,	5		

Medical Officer's Report.

The prisoners confined during the last year at the depots, Smithfield and Newgate, were so much alike as to their state of health, and so similarly circumstanced in most respects, that the observations made with regard to the former, are equally applicable to the latter prison. Still this prison presents on the present occasion a rather more favourable sanitary aspect than that of Smithfield. Thus, though the proportion of invalids to healthy prisoners was as great, if not greater, than in Smithfield, and the admissions to hospital more numerous, the mortality, both positive and relative, was less; the per centage mortality being one per cent. lower than that of the other prison.

In one respect, Newgate prison has had of late a great advantage over Smithfield—its hospital accommodation is far superior. The alterations effected in the hospital department, under the superintendence of the Directors, has provided ample, commodious, and comfortable accommodation for the sick, which cannot fail to be an important improvement to the prison, in a sanitary point of view.

The new arrangement for the supply of medicines to those prisons, which came into operation in April last, has proved not only more economical, but more convenient and effective, than the former system. The economy resulting from it is strikingly exhibited by the fact, that the cost of the medicines used in the prisons in the first three months of 1855, amounted to £37 10*s.* 10*d.*, while that of those supplied during the remaining nine months, including the stock in hand, was only £32 6*s.* 6*d.*

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BRADY.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbytery, Halston-street,
January 5, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to report that the conduct of the prisoners under my charge is strictly regular. Their docility, fervour, and attention to every duty of religion are quite edifying; and I feel convinced that whenever the period of their discharge arrives, they will be found completely reformed, and good members of society. I have again to recommend, in the most urgent manner, the formation of a library, such as I have already several times taken the liberty of proposing; the good effects to be hoped for from such an arrangement cannot, I believe, be over estimated.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. M'CANN,
R. C. Chaplain, Newgate Prison.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

Schoolmaster's Report.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Newgate Government Prison,
7th January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions, conveyed to me by the Governor, I have the honour to submit my first report of the Newgate Prison school.

When I entered on my duties in this prison in July last, I found the classification of the prisoners had been in a great degree overlooked in the arrangement of the school, and it became necessary for me to examine them individually to ascertain their proficiency, in order to place them in their respective classes. This occupied the greater part of my time during the first two months. I had at first much trouble in making instruction appreciated and attended to, as there was on the minds of most of the prisoners a great unwillingness to learn, and few of them showed much interest in instruction: they seemed doubtful of deriving any benefit from it. This was, I think, chiefly owing to the popular notion, that people arrived at an advanced age, or even when they pass the age of school boys, no longer require instruction, and ought not to go to school; and that even when they do, they are unlikely to make such proficiency as would make it of any service to them afterwards.

I have endeavoured to correct this feeling as far as lay in my power, and to show them how instruction in reading alone would enable them to avail themselves of the means of acquiring the knowledge contained in the books provided for their use, and to learn many important and useful things they would other-

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Schoolmaster's Report.

wise never know any thing about. I have also taken pains to make arithmetic, geography, and English grammar as interesting as possible, and in giving lessons on these subjects, I saw the importance of divesting them of the dryness they usually present to grown persons previously unacquainted with them.

Several of the prisoners had a practical knowledge of arithmetic, which they had gained before their committal, but very few of them knew any thing of geography or English grammar. I teach these subjects to nearly all the prisoners at present, and the attention paid to them is very satisfactory. The school requisites applied for in August, which were received shortly afterwards, enabled me to introduce geography and English grammar at the reading lessons, and then get the prisoners to learn them more minutely from the text-books in their cells.

The school hours, from ten to half-past two o'clock daily, are apportioned among five classes in such a way as to give the less advanced classes twice as long at school as the others. All the prisoners, except those in hospital or physically incapacitated, attend school.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of the school when I took charge of it, and the time taken up with examining and classing the prisoners, the proficiency is not very marked, but at the same time, much greater than I had at first expected, especially in geography, English grammar, and arithmetic. The prisoners, however, have acquired habits of order and attention, which enables me to go on with instruction, and afford me much hope for the future.

I have to express my sincere thanks to the Governor for the readiness shown by him at all times to assist me in arranging and forwarding the business of the school; and it is to this circumstance that whatever success I have had is chiefly owing.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

EUGENE DOYLE, Teacher.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

The following statement will show the progress made by the prisoners during the past four months:—

Number of those who have learned the Alphabet,	.	14
„ advanced from a lower to a higher Division—		
„ „ of the First Class, . .	.	26
„ „ from the First to Second Class,	.	16
„ „ „ a lower to a higher, .	.	1
„ „ „ division of the Second Class,	.	17
„ „ „ the Second to Third Class,	.	26
„ „ „ the Third to Fourth Class,	.	18
„ „ „ the Fourth to Fifth Class,	.	36
„ of those commenced to write, . .	.	39
„ „ who could write on entering School, and now considerably improved,	.	72
„ learned Arithmetical Tables, .	.	29

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Schoolmaster's Report.

LIST of the BOOKS and REQUISITES of the Newgate Prison School.

	In Store.	In Use.	Total.	In School Room.
First Book of Lessons, . .	65	23	88	Map of the Hemisphere.
Second, „ . .	124	42	166	„ Europe.
Sequel, No. 1, „ . .	33	4	37	„ Asia.
Sequel, No. 2, „ . .	41	5	46	„ Africa.
Third, „ . .	127	53	180	„ America.
Fourth, „ . .	37	37	74	„ England.
Supplement, „ . .	37	1	38	„ Ireland.
Fifth, „ . .	46	3	49	„ Scotland.
Sullivan's Spelling Book, . .	32	81	11	„ Canaan and Palestine.
„ Introduction to Geography, . .	137	71	208	„ Illustrations of Geographical Terms.
„ Geography Generalized, . .	67	5	72	Set of Illustrations of Natural Philosophy.
„ Dictionary, . .	72	15	87	„ Natural History.
Slates, ...	168	71	239	1 School Register.
Dower's Atlases, . . .	39	33	72	3 Black Boards.
English Grammar, . . .	33	28	61	6 Pointers.
Small Arithmetics, . . .	187	58	245	Walker's Dictionary.
Arithmetics in Theory and Practice, ...	34	7	41	
„ Key, . . .	1	1	2	
Table Books, ...	63	63	126	
Copy Books, ...	428	72	500	
Quill pens, ...	3,700	—	3,700	

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Philipstown Convict Prison,
January 9th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my annual Report, accompanied by the usual statistical returns for the year ended 31st December, 1855.

On the 17th September last I received over charge from Mr. Netterville, Governor of Mountjoy, who had for some time temporarily discharged the duties of Governor of this prison; the period of my management is therefore short, and I have little of interest to communicate beyond information derivable from prison records, or the limited means of observation afforded by a term of office extending over a brief period of little more than three months.

On assuming charge of the establishment I found in custody 325 convicts, of whom sixty-nine were juveniles, and seventy-

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

two in hospital, the residue being either invalids or men who had been transferred from other prisons in ill health, and had recovered sufficiently to be placed at light labour, but from whom little could at the time be expected. This class has much improved in health and physical capacity; many of the prisoners who had been transferred from Spike Island during the period I had charge of that prison, as the worst cases, have regained strength, others appear quite recovered, while not a few have been discharged on commutation of sentence; and notwithstanding the large number of the invalid class, drafted into this from other convict prisons, there are but twenty-nine deaths to record during the past year.

The conduct of prisoners generally, but particularly that of the juvenile class, had been for some time prior and subsequent to my arrival far from satisfactory. It is always difficult to maintain a strict code of discipline amongst mixed classes of prisoners, but particularly with juveniles and invalids, neither of whom can be effectively treated by ordinary deterrents. I have found that punishments, which would have been generally efficacious with the able-bodied adult class, have served to harden juveniles, who, when ill inclined, are always glad, even at the expense of suffering privation, to be considered on a footing with their seniors in age: while the invalids are fully aware that the state of their health prevents the adoption of a rigorous system with the class to which they belong, and, therefore, take advantage of their unfortunate position to infringe rules, knowing that they can do so with comparative impunity. I believe a modified system of separation, where it can safely be used, to be the most effectual check upon both these classes. The most powerful incentive to good conduct I have found to be the conduct classification lately introduced here. Since this has come into operation, and the various good conduct badges have been issued, and now that prisoners are made to perceive a strict record is kept—not only of their conduct, but that diligence at work and school attention are carefully noted and indicated by monthly changes on a badge worn on the arm of each—a marked improvement has become manifest in their conduct, diligence, and general bearing. The most obtuse amongst them appear fully alive to the advantages of good conduct and steady application; the rules for their guidance are read to them weekly—there is something to hope for and look forward to, and as they are never slow to learn any thing likely to ameliorate their present condition and future prospects, I anticipate generally a more favourable effect from this course of moral restraint, as regards their conduct in prison, and ultimate reformation, than would be effected by any system of strict penal discipline. The conduct classification and badging were placed in full operation in this prison in the month of November last, and I give you below a return of the number of reports for the last two months, as also of those for an equal period immediately preceding, which, I think, may be taken as indicative of its results on all classes of prisoners confined here.

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REPORTS FOR TWO MONTHS ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1855.		REPORTS FOR TWO MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1855.	
Breach of Prison Rules,	49	Breach of Prison Rules,	21
Disorderly Conduct,	62	Disorderly Conduct,	10
Disobedience and Insolence,	10	Disobedience and Insolence,	10
Insubordination,	8	Insubordination,	8
Attempt to Break Prison,	2	Attempt to Break Prison,	4
Theft,	3	Theft,	3
Assault on Convict,	3	Assault on Convict,	1
Total,	137	Total,	57

There can be no doubt that both these totals are excessive, when the number in custody is considered; but the return will at any rate serve to show a very marked improvement in the general state of the prison, in so far as its discipline is concerned. On the 16th of August three juvenile convicts contrived to effect their escape by cutting a window-bar in the old prison, but they were retaken in two days after—two of them brought back, and the third committed to the King's county gaol for having (during the short time he was at large) committed a robbery, for which he was tried at the Quarter Sessions of this town, as also under 17 & 18 Vic. cap. 76, sec. 17, for breaking prison, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, to take effect after the expiration of his former sentence of transportation.

The operations of the school department promise to have a very beneficial effect on the prisoners generally, but particularly on juveniles and adults not of very mature age; these latter are reported most attentive, and they evince a desire to improve in the branches of education within reach of their respective capacities. With the juvenile class there had been, I am informed, much trouble in the first instance, and their conduct at school is stated to have been most disorderly; but latterly a marked change has taken place. They are now orderly, and, as a body, attentive, and have, with few exceptions, made fair progress. The head schoolmaster, Mr. Donaghy, has zealously applied himself to the education of all classes; and although he has met with many difficulties incidental to the organization of a new system—has had to encounter bad conduct and other obstacles—I have no doubt he will be able to show a favourable result from his labours. Formerly juveniles only, and such of the junior adults as expressed a wish to do so, attended the prison school; but now the presence of all is compelled except permanent invalids and the sick; thus, all whom it is of importance should be instructed, or who are capable of deriving any benefit therefrom, have the means of education provided for them: and if a prisoner is not diligent, such default is marked on his badge for the month, and he is thus prevented from entering a higher class so soon as his fellow prisoner who has industriously prosecuted his studies under the teacher's instruction.

The prisoners are employed in various ways, according to the class to which they belong and their physical capacity. The

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

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juveniles, whom it is of importance to keep separate from the adult class as much as possible, are lodged in the old gaol, and there placed at trades. Some adults are also thus employed to provide for prison requirements, and at the same time prevented from losing a knowledge acquired since conviction, and which may hereafter prove useful on discharge from prison. Those without trades are placed at light labour, and the old men and invalids at indoor work of little value; the few who are able-bodied are engaged in the buildings and alterations. The progress made by those at trades has been generally fair, and in some instances very good; but there is a great difficulty found in carrying out a proper system of instruction, caused by the almost entire want of suitable workshops. The supervision by instructors is, therefore, far from effective. When buildings for such purposes are provided, a greater number of men who are physically unfit for labour, and who have hitherto acquired some knowledge of shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, &c., can be employed at those trades, which would dispose of their time with some benefit to the establishment while in prison, and give them, on discharge, the means whereby to earn a future subsistence beyond the precarious employment afforded by a rural labour market.

The proposed buildings, and alteration of those now in existence, will produce a considerable amount of occupation for able-bodied labourers, as also for masons, sawyers, bricklayers, stonecutters, smiths, and carpenters; but I fear that works of this nature will be materially retarded by the almost total absence, in the Irish convict prisons, of men skilled in the two last-named branches of trade, so necessary to the proper and combined working of all building operations. Those now here, and they are, I believe, amongst the best to be found in the prisons, will soon have completed their time under the present system of sentence commutation; and I fear that to execute the contemplated works in any thing like a reasonable time I shall have to recommend the employment of hired carpenters, otherwise the timber work cannot be brought to keep pace with masonry and bricklaying.

The movable iron prison, to accommodate 250 prisoners, will be handed over by the contractor about the close of the present month; and the hospital accommodation on second floor of right wing is now nearly complete, and fitted up with the required appliances. This is calculated to contain seventy patients; the ground floor, now occupied as an hospital, can then be told off for old men, invalids, and convalescents. Thus in a short time I shall be in a position to receive a considerable accession to the numbers now in custody.

Your project in reference to renting land is a subject well worthy of prompt attention. When the proposed buildings, &c., are erected, a want of space will be felt, either for the employment of certain classes or for the general sanitary condition of invalids and convalescents, for a number of whom light labour in the open air will doubtless be deemed essential, as being

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

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both conducive to the restoration of health and affording a suitable field for their employment not to be found within the prison walls, occupied as the ground will be by buildings of various descriptions, and leaving little more than sufficient room for ordinary exercise yards. There is another and urgent reason why land should be procured in the immediate vicinity of the prison walls. I allude to the sewerage. The cesspits are too small even for present purposes—they require to be cleaned out continually, and being situate outside the walls are not at present accessible, except by paid labour; and at certain seasons, when the surrounding land is under cultivation, there is no possibility of procuring a right of passage from these pits to the high road. The consequence is, that an attempt is made by the contractor to deodorize on the spot, where the soil must remain until an opportunity is found for its removal. The liquid, for which there is little soakage and no means of exit, oozes through the surface, emitting (particularly in warm weather) an effluvia, which has been complained of, and for which it would be difficult to find a remedy in the event of an outbreak of epidemic. An effectual remedy for this evil would be found in the possession of some land in rere of the prison—the sewerage could be extended, the liquid diluted and exhausted by an engine over the surface of the ground, and not be permitted to stagnate and become offensive; while the land in itself would be a valuable adjunct, affording a source of employment not otherwise available, from which could be produced a supply of vegetables and potatoes for prison use—the latter alone costing even with present numbers over £130 per annum, besides effecting a saving of £10 per annum now paid for clearing the cesspits. Under these circumstances the subject of taking land cannot, in my opinion, be too speedily considered, even if the quantity did not exceed a few acres, a great difficulty and still greater evil would be thus satisfactorily disposed of.

The conduct of the officers since date of my assuming charge of the prison has been generally good; and the ability of the present staff, with few exceptions, of a fair grade. A great improvement has taken place in the class of new appointments, the majority of whom are young, active, intelligent, and respectable. This has been a much needed change for the better, and the result has become manifest in various ways, but more particularly in the conduct of prisoners in the large associated wards, who are for hours in the sole charge of third class warders—who, if not firm in the discharge of their duties, would, like others lately removed, place themselves on a familiar footing with prisoners in the first place, and then, as a consequence, lose all power and control over them, besides forfeiting the respect which the convict class are for the most part ready to accord to a fair and just, but at the same time strict, officer.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS HOGREVE, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

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Statistics.

RETURN of Number of CONVICTS committed and disposed of from 1st of January to 31st December, 1855.

1855.					
January	1,	Number of Convicts in Custody,			393
March	20,	Received from Spike Island Prison,		14	
April	4,	„ „ „		35	
„	13,	„ Mountjoy, „		8	
„		„ Smithfield, „		3	
„		„ Newgate, „		5	
June	5,	„ „		4	
„		„ Smithfield, „		4	
August	18,	Escaped Prisoners brought back,		2	
September	7,	Received from Spike Island Prison,		18	
„	20,	„ Mountjoy, „		19	
October	8,	„ Newgate, „		12	
„		„ Smithfield, „		12	
„	31,	„ Mountjoy, „		2	
November	22,	„ Newgate, „		3	
		Total,			141
					534

January	12,	Removed to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum,	1	
„	22,	„ Smithfield Prison,	16	
March,	19,	„ Spike Island „	14	
April	7,	„ Mountjoy „	22	
June	15,	„ „ „	1	
July	5,	„ „ „	34	
August	16,	Escaped from the Prison,	3	
October	8,	Removed to Mountjoy Prison,	24	
„	31,	„ „ „	2	
		Discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant (commuted sentences),	80	
		Died in Hospital,	29	
				226
December	31,	Remaining in custody,		308

Highest number confined,	393
Lowest number,	307
Daily average number not in Hospital,	254
„ „ In Hospital,	90
Total daily average,	344

PRISONERS' CRIMES.

Abduction,	1	Horse Killing,	2
Arson,	7	Larceny,	106
Assault and Rape,	1	Manslaughter,	1
Assault and Robbery,	3	Murder,	1
Burglary and Robbery,	87	Obtaining money under false pretences,	1
Cattle Stealing,	39	Receiving stolen goods,	16
Coining,	1	Sheep Stealing,	22
Conspiracy to Murder,	1	„ Killing,	2
Embezzlement,	2	Sacrilege,	2
Forgery,	1	Stabbing to endanger Life,	1
Grievous Assault,	5		
Highway Robbery,	1	Total,	308
Horse Stealing,	5		

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

Life,			4
15 Years'	Transportation,		13
14 „	„		4
10 „	„		113
7 „	„		95
8 „	Penal Servitude,		1
6 „	„		8
4 „	„		70
	Total,		308

AGES OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY ON CONVICTION.

Under 16 Years,			37
„ 20	„		109
„ 25	„		50
„ 35	„		37
„ 45	„		35
„ 55	„		21
Over 55	„		19
	Total,		308

RETURN of PRISONERS' OFFENCES for the Year ended 31st December, 1855.

Attempts to break Prison,	6
Mutinous conduct,	64
Assaults on Prison Officers,	7
Malicious accusation against an Officer,	1
Assaults on Prisoners,	15
Theft,	52
Insubordination,	79
Disobedience and Insolence,	85
Disorderly conduct,	172
Breach of Prison Rules,	294
Total,	775

EMPLOYMENT RETURN of PRISONERS, December 31st, 1855.

Tailors,	41
Shoemakers,	36
Painters,	3
Carpenters and Coopers,	9
Sawyers,	4
Whitewashing,	2
Cleaning prison,	16
Smiths,	2
Masons,	12
Invalids picking fibre,	24
Cooks,	4
Stores,	4
Labourers,	77
Tinsmiths,	2
School-monitors,	2
Hospital,	68
Separate Cells,	2
Total,	308

RETURN of PRISONERS' AGES in custody, December 31st, 1855.

Years.	Number.
Under 16,	6
„ 20,	93
„ 25,	75
„ 35,	55
„ 45,	32

Years.	Number.
Under 55,	19
Over 55,	28
Total,	308

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

Philipstown Convict Prison,
January 10, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit my Report on the sanitary state of Philipstown Prison, for the year 1855.

The following table gives a general view of the work done in the hospital during the year :—

Number of patients remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1855, from the preceding year,	118
Number admitted since, to the 31st December inclusive,	393
Total under treatment during the year,	511
Of these there were discharged cured,	414
Died,	29
Remaining in hospital January 1st, 1856,	68
	511

The following table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted during the year were affected :—

Mild continued Fever,	8	Ophthalmia,	17
Apoplexy,	1	Erysipelas,	1
Paralysis,	3	Skin disease,	7
Epilepsy,	7	Varicose Veins,	2
Catarrh,	54	Anthrax and Boils,	4
Bronchitis, acute and chronic,	36	Paronychia,	2
Hæmoptysis,	10	Hernia,	4
Phthisis,	29	Swelled Testicle,	2
Asthma,	6	Piles,	4
Laryngitis,	6	Fistula in Ano,	1
Pleuritis,	3	Tumours "Scrofulous,"	5
Pneumonia,	3	Abscess Scrofulous,	18
Functional disease of Heart,	8	Ulcers Scrofulous,	62
Disease of Liver,	10	Disease of Elbow Joint,	3
Dyspepsia,	16	„ of the Hip Joint,	1
Gastritis,	2	„ of the Knee Joint,	4
Enteritis,	2	Rheumatism,	12
Constipation,	5	Injuries,	2
Diarrhœa,	6	Fractures,	1
Dysentery,	3	Sprains,	2
Choleraic Diarrhœa,	1	Malingering,	2
Colic,	10	Mania,	1
Incontinence of Urine,	2		
Anasarca,	2	Total,	393
Earache,	3		

Referring to this table, it appears that the admissions to hospital, as compared with those of the preceding year, have been fewer in number, although there has been an increase in the daily average strength of the prison from 324 to 344. This viewed cursorily might be regarded as implying some improvement in the health of the convicts committed to Philipstown during the year, the more remarkable when taken in connexion with the altered circumstances of this depot, now principally devoted to the reception of invalids; but the fact is otherwise, and the apparent anomaly may readily be accounted for by bearing in mind that the change alluded to was carried into

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

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effect about the middle of the month of December, 1854, when 245 of the above-mentioned class of prisoners were transferred here from the other convict establishments; and the removals to hospital, consequent thereon, amounted, during the few remaining days of that year to nearly 100. The cases admitted were chiefly those afflicted with pulmonary consumption in its various stages, and the worst possible forms of scrofulous ulcerations and abscesses, demanding a prolonged residence in hospital for cure. A considerable number, too, of acute inflammatory affections of the chest and belly were subjected to treatment about this period; and the convalescence, at all times protracted in such cases, was more particularly so in a winter such as the last—one of the severest on record.

I have thought it absolutely necessary to lay the foregoing observations before you, in order that you might be able to understand more clearly the state of the hospital at the commencement of the year 1855.

As in former years, so also in this, the same individuals have been inmates of the hospital on several occasions; therefore the number of admissions does not express the number of individuals affected. I removed as many slight cases as possible to hospital, requiring merely rest and low diet for their restoration; but owing to the large amount of serious disease, and the want of hospital accommodation, I was not enabled to act upon this principle so largely as in former years.

In the course of the year, 139 convicts were committed to this prison, viz., sixty-seven from Spike Island, twenty-nine from Mountjoy, twenty-four from Newgate, and nineteen from Smithfield. They were, with few exceptions, of the invalid class, and sooner or later became inmates of the hospital.

The forty-nine prisoners committed from Spike Island in the months of March and April were indeed most melancholy examples of consumption and scrofula in its most advanced stage, demanding the utmost care and attention for their alleviation or cure; and I would adduce them as the most convincing proofs of the healthful nature of this locality; for all, save six, which were hopeless from the moment of their arrival, are now almost perfectly restored to health.

The period of the year at which the transfer took place contributed much to the recovery of the scrofulous patients; but I am not satisfied as to the propriety of transmitting consumption cases, unless in their incipient stage, and when the persons afflicted are youthful.

The cases of ophthalmia, though few, and confined to the superficial structures of the eye, were of a severe nature; in several instances the inflammation resulted in ulceration of the cornea.

I have to lament the occurrence of one case of mania, which, on account of the extreme violence of the patient, and under the peculiar circumstances, at first required restraint; but under the influence of medical treatment, the violent excitement subsided after a few days; and adopting, as far as pos-

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

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sible, the non-restraint principle in the further treatment of the case, I was enabled finally, by the steady application of moral means, to restore him to perfect health. In consequence, however, of the peculiarity of his temper and his eccentricity of manner, I made a special report of the case with a view to his removal, for a limited period, to an asylum ; but this could not be effected in consequence of the second medical gentleman having entertained a conscientious objection against attaching his signature to the certificate, without further proof of mental unsoundness. The case of Williams also, specially reported lately, is one of most harmless lunacy, and, in my opinion, not necessarily calling for removal.

The following table shows the ages, dates of conviction, of committal to Philipstown, of admission to hospital, and of death ; the length of time spent in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died.

TABLE No. 2.

No. in Registry.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of the Arrival at Philipstown.	Date of the Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.	Disease.	Date of Conviction.
					1855.			
302	M.C.	21	Feb. 6, 1854,	Mar. 19, 1854,	Jan. 4,	290	Phthisis,	Apl. 1, 1852.
653	P.K.	24	Dec. 11, ,,	Dec. 12, ,,	,, 10,	29	Phthisis,	June 20, 1850.
719	J.T.	20	,, 12, ,,	,, 13, ,,	,, 12,	30	Phthisis,	Jan. 2, ,,
505	P.K.	26	,, 5, ,,	,, 6, ,,	Feb. 4,	60	Phthisis,	Mar. 22, 1851.
649	J.M.	21	,, 11, ,,	Jan. 5, 1855,	,, 11,	37	Phthisis,	June 28, 1852.
549	T.W.	45	,, 5, ,,	Feb. 19, ,,	,, 26,	7	Apoplexy,	,, 30, 1849.
666	M.B.	21	,, 11, ,,	Jan. 24, ,,	Mar. 13,	48	Phthisis,	,, 28, 1853.
521	J.N.	25	,, 5, ,,	Dec. 6, 1854,	,, 19,	102	Phthisis,	Jan. 7, ,,
838	T.B.	20	Apl. 5, 1855,	Apl. 5, 1855,	Apl. 10,	5	Acute Phthisis,	June 20, 1851.
530	J.C.	25	Dec. 5, 1854,	Dec. 6, 1854,	,, 12,	127	Scrofula & Lumbar Abscess,	July 26, 1852.
502	T.C.	20	,, 5, ,,	,, 6, ,,	,, 16,	131	Phthisis,	Jan. 12, ,,
597	J.W.	33	,, 6, ,,	,, 7, ,,	May 14,	158	Phthisis,	Aug. 6, 1851.
495	W.R.	54	,, 5, ,,	,, 6, ,,	June 6,	182	Phthisis,	June 21, 1850.
728	T.D.	23	,, 12, ,,	Apl. 16, 1855,	,, 6,	51	Phthisis,	Oct. 27, 1851.
646	J.K.	52	,, 11, ,,	Dec. 12, ,,	,, 17,	187	Lumbar Abscess,	Mar. 1, 1853.
703	H.H.	59	,, 12, ,,	Apl. 7, ,,	July 3,	87	Phthisis,	July 1, 1851.
625	R.B.	18	,, 11, ,,	,, 11, ,,	July 6,	86	Phthisis,	June 16, 1853.
452	M.C.	19	May 16, ,,	May 19, 1854,	,, 10,	417	Phthisis,	,, 28, 1852.
837	J.G.	38	Apl. 5, 1855,	Apl. 5, 1855,	Aug. 6,	123	Scrofula,	Aug. 3, 1853.
722	P.L.	29	Dec. 12, 1854,	Dec. 14, 1854,	,, 22,	251	Scrofula,	Oct. 22, ,,
836	P.G.	20	Apl. 5, 1855,	Apl. 5, 1855,	Sep. 25,	173	Phthisis,	,, 22, 1852.
497	M.P.	27	Dec. 5, 1854,	May 25, ,,	,, 26,	124	Phthisis,	July 2, ,,
504	P.H.	58	,, 5, ,,	Apl. 17, ,,	Oct. 6,	172	Pneumonia,	,, 9, 1851.
832	P.L.	22	Apl. 5, 1855,	,, 5, ,,	,, 30,	208	Phthisis,	Mar. 9, 1852.
835	J.K.	31	,, 5, ,,	,, 5, ,,	Nov. 10,	219	Scrofula,	Apl. 7, 1851.
934	W.R.	19	Nov. 22, ,,	Nov. 22, ,,	Dec. 7,	15	Phthisis,	Jan. 2, 1854.
887	T.C.	27	Sep. 7, ,,	Sep. 7, ,,	,, 13,	97	Hip Disease and Scrofula,	,, 3, 1852.
701	J.C.	17	Dec. 12, 1854,	Dec. 28, 1854,	,, 25,	362	Scrofula,	Oct. 24, 1853.
815	E.B.	26	Apl. 5, 1855,	Apl. 5, 1855,	,, 25,	264	Scrofula,	July 9, 1850.

Adverting to this tabular return, and comparing it with those of the two preceding years, it appears that there is a large increase of per centage mortality, rather more than eight and a-half per cent. on the average prison population, and somewhat less than eight per cent. on the number of cases treated in hospital; but, nevertheless, taking into account the peculiar

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

character and circumstances of the prison, you will be disposed to admit that the mortality is not more than might reasonably be expected; when, moreover, you recollect that a large proportion of the most unfavourable cases of disease have been drafted here from all the other depots, you may, probably, consider that there has been rather a diminution in the rate of convict mortality as compared with former years. More than three-fourths of the deaths occurred in persons labouring under incurable disease; and further, it will appear on inspection of the table that almost all those cases were removed to hospital on the day, or at most the day after, their arrival here, and had suffered long terms of imprisonment.

I am happy to inform you that there has been a most marked improvement in the appearance of the great majority of the invalids, and that the health of the prison generally is most satisfactory.

Before concluding, it is, perhaps, necessary that I should make a few observations on the buildings in course of erection, in as far as they are likely hereafter to affect the health of the inmates of this establishment.

After a careful examination of the internal construction of the new iron prison, I am decidedly of opinion that, however well adapted it may, in many respects, be for enabling you to carry out a modified system of separation in this prison, the ventilation will be found to be imperfect; and it appears to me the admission of pure air would be best secured by a small window in the exterior wall of each cell, making special provision, if possible, that the windows shall be so constructed that their opening and shutting may not be under the prisoners' own control; and they would possess the additional advantage of increasing the light in the cells, which at present is insufficient.

The hospital, now nearly ready for the reception of patients, is well placed, and as distinct from the other parts of the prison as, under the circumstances, and considering the original uses of the various parts of the institution, it could be. The wards are spacious and well ventilated, and due provision has now, for the first time, been made for preserving cleanliness, by the erection of baths and closets; but I still regret that the plan of separate wards, as recommended specially by me last summer, was not adopted.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH H. KELLY,

Medical Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Philipstown Convict Prison,
2nd January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In obedience to your desire, conveyed to me through the Governor, I beg leave to submit my Report for the year 1855.

Having, in my last, expressed myself at some length on the value of moral and religious instruction when applied to the convicts, I shall only say at present, in reference to that matter, that the experience of the past year has very strongly fortified me in the opinion I then gave of its necessity and importance.

My duties here have latterly been considerably increased by an attendance at daily morning prayers, and by the instituting of an evening Sunday service. Amongst the other great privileges and advantages of daily early morning prayers, I have observed that they have a salutary influence in solemnizing the minds of the prisoners before proceeding to the labours of the day. At the termination of the evening Sunday service I am afforded a favourable opportunity of putting questions to them on the discourse which I had preached to them in the morning, and thereby testing their attention to it whilst it is still fresh on their memories.

I have further to report that the convicts have received from me a systematic course of moral and religious instruction, on at least three days in the week, in which is embraced a careful examination of them on some religious subject which I had previously prescribed to them, and in the preparation of which some of them evinced considerable industry. Whilst I have not judged it right to limit their studies to any one book inculcating morality and religion, I have, at the same time, thought it to be of primary importance that they should obtain an intimate acquaintance with that volume which contains more nutriment than any other for the heart and intellect, and which prescribes the best rules for the regulation of the life—I mean the Holy Bible. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered four times in the year.

I have reason to believe that on many of them religious impressions have been made which will, by God's grace, be confirmed into permanent principles, give to their minds a moral elevation, and largely actuate their motives and actions during their future lives. My instructions have been received by all the prisoners with respectful attention, and by some with the most affectionate gratitude.

Whilst I have omitted no opportunity of impressing them with a sense of the enormity of those offences against the laws of God and man which have placed them in captivity, I have not considered it inconsistent with my duty to keep alive in them an invigorating hope, and thereby to guard them against the dangerous influences of despair. I have found it also of

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cardinal importance to cherish in their minds feelings of self-respect, and thereby endeavour to touch and to draw out their better sympathies.

I trust that I am not too sanguine in my expectations; but I confess that I am full of hope that some of those—particularly of the younger convicts—who have been committed to my spiritual charge, will yet be found filling useful and reputable positions in society.

The school department here appears to me to have been well conducted; and it was very gratifying to me to see prisoners advanced in life, as well as the juveniles, receiving instruction there—proving that no age is considered hopeless, or beyond the reach of literary improvement.

The moral and religious instruction of the prisoners does not appear to have interfered with that due attention which they are required to pay to that excellent system of industrial training to which they are subjected; on the contrary, mental culture and manual labour have gone on in friendly union.

The classification of the convicts, which has recently taken place, has evidently already produced a very favourable effect. It is impossible for me not to augur the most beneficial results from it, when I observe the laudable anxiety manifested by them to obtain those badges which indicate superior good conduct, and which can only be retained by a steady adherence to the narrow path of rectitude.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LITTLE, Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Philipstown, January 5th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions, as notified to me by the Governor, I beg to submit to your perusal the following Report.

I feel more and more convinced of the efficiency in all its details of the reformatory system at present in operation in this prison—its applicability to the exigencies, moral and physical, of the inmates, and its aptitude to realize the grand object her Majesty's Government had in view in its organization—viz., such moral reformation as will prepare criminals for a blameless social intercourse with their fellow-man.

I have found the prisoners uniformly docile and attentive to my instructions; but candour obliges me to confess that the success of my spiritual labours is in a great measure owing to the healthy tone of mind, and the habits of order and self-denial, engendered by the salutary restraints of the present prison discipline. Any approach to insubordination, indolence, dissipation, or disorderly conduct, would frustrate the most

zealous exertions of the most efficient Chaplain, fetter his efforts, and greatly lessen the sphere of his usefulness.

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The recent regulations respecting the classification of prisoners, and the adoption of the "conduct badges," have been attended with the most beneficial results. They excite a laudable emulation to improve in an industrial and educational point of view, supply a new motive for complying with moral obligations and disciplinary observances, and afford a fresh impetus to religious advancement.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

The educational department has developed itself most beneficially since my last Report, and become, under the care and management of the present schoolmaster, a powerful element in the cause of reformation. Its machinery is now in full operation, and cannot fail to exercise a most salutary influence, particularly on the juvenile classes; as it will give a new direction to their thoughts, enlarge their mental faculties, create habits of industry and self-reliance, and enable them more fully to appreciate ethical maxims and the teachings of revealed religion.

The combined efforts of a few refractory individuals to resist authority and subvert discipline, in the month of July last, contrasts strikingly with the general tractableness and ready obedience which prevail in the prison.

The irregularities alluded to occurred chiefly in the case of such convicts as came direct from county prisons, without having been subjected to separate imprisonment at Mountjoy, and may well be attributed to the absence of a proper course of prison discipline and reformatory treatment.

The energy, zeal, and ability of the Governor (Mr. Hogreve), and the harmony that obtains among the officers of the prison, augur well for its future successful working.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant,

P. DOYLE, R. C. Chaplain.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Schoolmaster's Report.

Philipstown Convict Prison,
6th January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your order, conveyed me by the Governor, I have the honour to submit my first Report of the Philipstown Prison School.

In giving the details of the course I have pursued in a department of the prison, the propriety of confining myself to such matters as relate to the business of the school at once suggests itself; I may, however, refer to the state of discipline that prevailed during the spring of last year, when, after spending a few days here in March last, by your orders, to gain some knowledge of the state of the school, and ascertain its requirements, I was led to the conviction that greater attention must be given to matters of discipline before any system of school instruction could be introduced. The grounds for this opinion

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were then brought under your notice. I had at the same time the fullest assurance from the Governor and Deputy-Governor that I would have their support in any course I thought fit to adopt for establishing order in the school.

The school furniture and other requisites I thought right to ask for on that occasion have all been supplied, with the exception of a few articles that were by some inadvertence overlooked in making out the requisitions, and have been since applied for. The desks, rostrum, and blackboards, which were made in the prison, were at once proceeded with, and the books came to hand soon after the new schoolroom was ready. This room, to which the school was transferred in June last, when the desks and fittings were finished, is well adapted for a schoolroom, having, from its detached and elevated position (nearly on a level with the summit of the prison wall), the important advantages of good light and air. From seventy to eighty adults may write at the desks at the same time without overcrowding, so that nearly 500 adult pupils can receive eight hours' instruction weekly in this room, by keeping the school open eight hours a-day.

The privilege of visiting some of the reformatory and prison schools in England, in company with Mr. Magauran, before entering on my duties here, was of the greatest advantage to me in the organization and management of this school. I was enabled to observe the manner in which those schools were conducted, and to acquaint myself with the nature and objects of reformatory education. Every facility for obtaining all the information we desired was afforded us by the Governors and schoolmasters of the institutions we visited, and with the utmost readiness.

It is not without some degree of satisfaction I speak of the good order now observable in the school on all occasions, and which prevails generally throughout the prison—otherwise, indeed, it would be in vain to look for it in the school. The quiet and orderly demeanour of the prisoners during the four days of Mr. Lawlor's examination in November, and their attentive and respectful manner in answering or replying to questions were very different from what they would have been eight months before, when the stereotyped answer to every question would have been a surly "don't know." I have little doubt, the general impression regarding the illiteracy of convicts has its origin in the "don't know" style of answering, and the intention either to give no satisfaction or mislead the questioner. I certainly would have been deceived in a great many instances at the first examination, though I thought myself a pretty skilful examiner, putting my questions in a conversational tone, and shaping them so as to have as little appearance of interrogatory as possible, but for the previous knowledge of the individual capacities of the prisoners possessed by my assistant. It would be a great mistake, however, to attribute the orderly and decorous conduct of the prisoners to the influence of secular instruction, instead of viewing it as the result of a system of discipline in which decision and firmness

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superseded frequent punishments, by indirectly repressing the tendencies to commit offences, and of the religious influence exercised by the chaplains, under which the very worst moral natures become changed and reformed when other means have failed—in these I have had no part.

I have had frequent visits from the Governor, Deputy-Governor (almost daily), and Chaplains, and I place much value on these visits, as they served to show the prisoners that their educational advancement was a source of interest and solicitude to the superior officers of the prison, as well as to me; and they attached the greater importance to it themselves of seeing it inquired after by those to whose opinions and authority they are accustomed to defer. Besides, those gentlemen visiting the school incidently, would be more likely to observe matters that would require to be altered or amended in the discipline and arrangements of the school, than the teacher who is always present. I am bound to add that occasional examinations by them would give an impulse to the exertions of both teachers and prisoners—were they even limited to a question or two when visiting the school.

The proficiency of the prisoners has far exceeded my expectations. The following table, which was made out after examining them individually, will show the proficiency at present. The general regulations for classification, and the issue of badges for good conduct, had a remarkable effect in causing a desire to learn and to be thought attentive. It is, and would be nothing short of a miracle, to find among this class of persons a desire to learn for learning's sake alone; and this is one reason why other adventitious aids are so very requisite in their case. It matters little how the desire or taste is excited provided the object is attained; and when education has found its way into the mind, and engrafted itself on the character and disposition of the prisoner, he will never think of inquiring how it came there, or with what objects he learned such and such branches. The very object serves to divert his thoughts from the labour and difficulty of learning. I took great pains to explain the nature and objects of these regulations, and made them the basis of several short conversational lectures inculcating the necessity and advantage of good conduct and knowledge to every one in every condition in life, the superior means of instruction they had provided for them in a well-furnished schoolroom, supplied with books, maps, &c., &c.; and besides, the prospect of being rewarded for doing that which would hereafter serve themselves so much. Some of them entertained doubts about the "being rewarded" till the issue of the badges at length settled the point.

The average attendance for the six months ending with December (for 152 days—deducting Sundays and holidays), was ninety-two, representing two hours' attendance daily. The number of prisoners who had been in attendance during any portion of the same period was 329, and the sum of the attendances, taken from the Report Book, being 13,952; the average number of school days to each prisoner, out of 152

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school days was forty-three. This average would be much higher but that the school division of old men attend school only four hours once a week, and the adult divisions two hours on three days of the week. I do not think, however, any thing would be gained by making the classes larger, as (except in simultaneous lessons in geography, English grammar, and arithmetic, and which can be only partially taught by this means,) some of the classes would only be losing their time in awaiting their turn to be taught. During the month of December, the four classes of juveniles were brought to school together, but except in the simultaneous lessons two of them are intrusted to monitors in turn. I have strong reasons for believing, however, that a teacher relying solely on simultaneous instruction for advancing his pupils, will be disappointed in a great many instances; and that class teaching, and individual teaching, and frequent individual examinations, must enter largely into the management of the school, to be sure that the subjects of the lessons are thoroughly understood.

From the character of the offences recorded against the prisoners, I feel bound to express an opinion somewhat at variance with those usually put forward as to the low state of "*depravity*" attributed to convicted criminals. Nine-tenths of all the offences as recorded are connected with the alienation of property in some shape or other, and the predisposing causes, partial or utter *destitution*, instead of inherent depravity, enumerating larceny, burglary, robbery, receiving stolen goods, picking pockets, cattle stealing, and kindred offences, there remain but forty-six out of 330 traceable to malicious dispositions, "unrestrained passions," and similar incentives to crime. In corroboration of this opinion I may refer to the tabular statement of offences by convicts in Mountjoy Prison, in your First Report. In the case of sixty-three juvenile prisoners, whose parentage I ascertained from themselves, (as I also ascertained the nature of the offences, in which I found I had not been deceived in a single instance, when I afterwards referred to the Prison Register,) several were orphans; others had been deserted by their parents who went to England or elsewhere to seek employment; others had left their parents when they became unable to support them; and a few had been employed as servants; but except in the case of these last, want of subsistence, and the means to obtain it, led to the commission of the offences for which they are now undergoing punishment.

If we can conceive the condition of a human creature so utterly destitute that the loss sustained by his fellow creatures by a theft, or series of thefts committed by him does not imply an equal amount of moral guilt on the part of the wretched delinquent, we can form a more correct opinion as to the extent of depravity among criminals in the prisons, especially juveniles, whom any relieving officer is at liberty to prosecute when he becomes importunate for a "note" under the statutable offence of "using threatening language" towards him. Such convicts must certainly derive great advantage from secular and religious in-

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struction, both of which it is to be presumed have been neglected in their case; but whether they will leave the prison imbued with sounder principles, trained to better habits, or even to what point reformatory treatment is to be directed as the mainspring of criminal actions, with them is not so manifest; their slowness in conforming and in adapting themselves to the routine of the prison will sometimes lead to punishment—and this proves depravity—and when they have been *broken in* fully there is much danger of their getting to like it pretty well, and of their liking, perhaps at some future day to return to it. Such an extension of the Poor Law as would not only relieve those who apply for relief, but also those who cannot afford to be honest without it, would certainly reduce the numbers annually condemned to penal servitude.

I have added a brief outline of the "organization," "school discipline," "method of teaching, and subjects taught," and "school accounts," giving in detail the course I have followed in bringing the school to its present state; that this is to any extent satisfactory is more to be attributed to the uniform support I have met with in carrying out my views from the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Chaplains, than to my own exertions. Having accepted an appointment in connexion with the Board of Education in Melbourne which will require me to leave Philipstown before the end of the present month, I cannot but feel some regret on leaving a situation in which I have experienced so much forbearance and encouragement from my superiors, both here and at your office.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient and humble servant,

JOHN DONAGHY.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

METHOD OF TEACHING AND SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

In making out the following time table I have endeavoured to apportion the time to each of the subjects according to its importance. Writing from copy-lines on paper is practised by the third and fourth classes of each division of the school; and the time that is devoted to this exercise does not enable me to do more than inspect the copies when written, and mark them with the date; steel pens, being now in general use and less expensive than quills, while they require no mending, would be preferable. Writing from dictation is practised by all who can write small-hand, and I attach great importance to it, as I can make it instrumental to some extent in teaching grammar, geography, and arithmetic; lists of pronouns, their declensions; comparison of adjectives, and conjugation of verbs in English grammar; lists of towns, countries, rivers, lakes, mountains, &c., in geography; earths, soils, &c., in the Agricultural Class Book; exercises also from the Easy Lessons on Money Matters form part of this exercise occasionally. Notation in the higher classes includes writing in Roman characters, weights and measures, statement of exercises in proportion and

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decimal notation. Exercises in the Spelling-book Superseded might be advantageously substituted for writing from dictation on one day of the week.

The Agricultural Class Book and the Easy Lessons on Money Matters alternate with the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Books; not because the latter are too limited in the range of subjects introduced to the learner, nor because they are not the very best description of school-books taken as to the subject matter, but I was desirous of varying the reading lessons from time to time, with the view of rendering the course of instruction more interesting; and the nature of the contents of the Agricultural Class Book entitle it to rank first among the class-books of the Board of Education for those classes of the population attending the national schools; it contains a fund of agricultural knowledge in an easy and attractive form, suited to the capacities of uneducated persons. The same may be said of the Easy Lessons on Money Matters, than which no book of the same size, and so well adapted to humble comprehensions, appears to be so well calculated to dissipate the prejudices existing against the unequal distribution of wealth and property among some of the worst educated classes, as well as other popular prejudices regarding wages and labour, taxes, combinations of workmen, &c. The place of these books on the time table, and in the business of the school, may be supplied by the Geography Generalized, the Epitome, Introduction to Geography and History, the Literary Class Book, Hodges' Agricultural Chemistry, Patterson's Zoology, or other school-books, when the substances of these shall have been fairly mastered by the prisoners.

Geography has long since ceased to be taught by rote, and English grammar can also be learned otherwise with much less labour, and even in a shorter time. I rely almost exclusively on the maps for the means of instruction in geography, aided of course by lectures and explanations which may give the pupils an interest in reading the text-books—some small wooden globes have been ordered, which will greatly assist in making explanations intelligible. Each class of the juveniles has but half an hour at either of these subjects once a week at school, and each of the adults but half an hour once a fortnight, as may be seen from the time table; and yet several of the former, by their own study, have made very creditable proficiency, especially in geography. Although they cannot be said to know, generally speaking, more than the outlines, yet the features of the maps, the relative sizes of seas, countries, and islands, and their relative positions and distances, have begun to imprint themselves on their minds, and most of the senior classes can answer questions of this nature without having the map before them.

A great many blanks occur in the column for arithmetic in the school journal I kept during part of last summer, as the reading lessons which preceded it sometimes encroached upon the time set apart for it. We had no clock in the schoolroom, however, and when the subject of the lesson appeared to interest the class considerably, it was naturally extended a little. At the same time I think it would be a great error to occupy with

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any one subject of instruction the time to be devoted to another, but some of the lessons in the class-books required to be explained at greater length than others, in order to make them understood, as those, for instance, in the first and third sections of the Fifth Book, and several others in the other lesson books.

TIME TABLE FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

Hours.	First, Second, and Sequel Classes.	Third, Fourth, and Fifth Classes.
9:30 to 10.		Writing from Copy Lines—Monday and Friday. Writing from Dictation—Tuesday and Thursday. Exercises in Notation—Wednesday and Saturday.
10 to 10:30.		Lesson Books—Monday and Friday. Agricultural C. Book—Tuesday. Money Matters—Thursday. Scripture Lessons—Wednesday and Saturday.
10:30 to 11.		Arithmetic—Monday and Friday. Geography—Tuesday. English Grammar—Thursday. Mental Arithmetic—Wednesday and Saturday.
11 to 11:30.	Mental Arithmetic—Wednesday and Saturday. Writing on Slates—Monday and Friday. Spelling from Dictation—Tuesday and Thursday.	
11:30 to 12.	Lesson Books.	
12 to 12:45.	Notation—Monday. Arithmetical Tables—Wednesday. Simple Rules on Black Board—Friday. Geography—Tuesday. E. Grammar—Thursday. Lesson Books—Saturday.	
2 to 2:30.	Writing on Slates—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Writing on Paper—Tuesday. Writing from Dictation—Thursday.
2:30 to 3.	Lesson Books—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Money Matters—Tuesday. Agricultural C. Book—Thursday.
3 to 3:30.	Notation—Monday. Arithmetical Tables—Wednesday. Simple Rules—Friday.	Geography—Tuesday. English Grammar—Thursday.

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The Scripture Lessons have been read but rarely in the school. I would have them read once a week by each of the classes; but the adult and "old men's" divisions of the school, who are able to read, attend school but four hours, and two hours a week, respectively. They are lent to such of the prisoners as ask for them, to read in the cells.

Mental arithmetic should form an important branch of instruction in arithmetic to those who are not likely to have time enough to devote to the subject to become ready and skilful manipulators in figures; the backwardness of the prisoners in other respects, especially in spelling—I have excellent readers who were, at first, unable to spell easy words of two syllables correctly—prevented me from devoting as much time to this subject as I intended; and, besides, all the prisoners were unacquainted with the multiplication and pence tables.

I have procured Johnson's Physical Chart of the World, which will enable the pupils to learn more of physical geography in one lesson than they could by a series of lessons without it, and to understand clearly the sections of the Geography Generalized and the Epitome, that treat of it. Knowledge so acquired by the help of maps and drawings is never forgotten afterwards. I have also procured models of the solid bodies most commonly known, and have had drawings of the most common mathematical figures on the frame of the black board, that they may learn their shapes as readily as the names. Every one knows how much more perfect an idea we can form of any thing by looking at it than by having it described to us.

The programme, a copy of which is given below, is followed as closely as possible, and serves as a guide to us in the instruction of the several classes. It does away with the purposeless teaching, which leads to no permanent impression, and is forgotten rather than it is learned, and which would be, especially in a school like ours, where the same subject of a lesson scarcely recurs twice in the same week, a mere waste of time—I mean lessons on subjects for which the pupils have not been previously prepared by leading them onward, step by step, and which it is assumed, being once taught, they must understand and remember. Prisoners of the same degree of advancement in reading, and not similarly advanced in other branches, and even the corresponding reading classes of different divisions, do not show the same degree of proficiency in writing and arithmetic; and, as in class teaching, it is essential that each of the pupils should be learning the same subjects, different classes should be formed for the lessons in reading, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar; or, otherwise, but a few would be instructed by them; those who knew the subject well would be uninterested, and those who knew nothing of it previously would not understand them. And this has been sometimes the case with my own classes; but, by having recourse to encouragement and remonstrance with such as were backward, I was able to bring them pretty nearly on a level with their class-fellows without placing fourth-class readers in the Second Book, for instance, because they were unable to parse a simple sentence, or tell the boundaries of Switzerland.

Programme of Philipstown Prison School.

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First D.—Reading: First Book, Section I. Writing: straight lines, parallel lines, angles, triangles, &c., on slates. Arithmetic: Numeration Table, Names of Digits, Numeration of Two Places, Mental Addition of ones, twos, fives, and tens; Mental Subtraction by unity.

First C.—Reading: First Book, Section II., pages and pauses. Writing: letters, digits, circles, curves, &c., on slates. Arithmetic: Mental Addition of any of the Digits; Mental Subtraction by units, tens, and fives; Notation of Two Places and Numeration of Three; Multiplication Table of two, five, and ten times.

First B.—Reading: First Book to page 24; Spelling and Meaning of Words. Writing: words of two or three letters, on slates. Arithmetic: Multiplication and Pence Table; Notation of Three Places, and Numeration of Four; Addition on black board. Geography: Cardinal Points; Nature of a Map; Shape and Motions of the Earth; Outlines of Map of the World.

First A.—Reading: First Book to the end; Spelling and Explanation. Writing: large-hand on slates. Arithmetic: Multiplication on black board; Notation of Four Places, and Numeration of Six; Tables of Weights and Measures. Geography: Local Geography on Map of World. E. Grammar: Noun and Verb.

Second C.—Reading: Second Book; Spelling and Explanation. Writing: large-hand on paper. Arithmetic: Simple Rules; Notation of Six Places. Geography: Local Geography of Europe. E. Grammar: Five principal Parts of Speech; Gender and Number of Nouns; Comparison of Adjectives.

Second B.—Reading: Sequel I. to Second Book; Spelling and Explanation. Writing: round-hand on paper. Arithmetic: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Money. Geography: Local Geography of Ireland. E. Grammar: Declension of Pronouns; Conjugation of Verbs.

Second A.—Reading: Sequel II. to Second Book; Spelling and Explanation. Writing: small-hand on paper. Arithmetic: Compound Rules and Reduction. Geography: Local Geography of England and Scotland. E. Grammar: Conjugation of Verbs by Persons, Tenses, and Moods; Declension of Nouns; Parts of Speech in Lessons.

Third, Fourth, and Monitors.—Reading: Third Book; Spelling and Explanation. Writing: from dictation. Arithmetic: Proportion, Practice; Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal. Geography: Local Geography of Continents; Mathematical Geography, Latitude, Longitude, Zones, Climates, Tides, Temperature, Seasons, &c.; Animal and Vegetable Productions of different Countries. E. Grammar: Parsing, Synthetical and Analytical. History: Outlines of Ancient and Modern; distinguishing Eras and Principal Events. Astronomy: Outlines; Primary Planets, their dimensions, periodic times and revolutions; Phases of the Moon; Attraction. Political Economy: Dr. Whately's "Easy Lessons on Money Matters." Natural History: General Classification of Animals.

N.B.—Each class to learn the subjects marked for all the preceding classes.

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I don't wish it to be supposed that each subdivision of each of my classes knows every thing here set down for it. The juveniles, from their having a longer time allotted to them at school, and probably also greater aptitude, make the nearest approximation to it. But I have marked out a standard of proficiency to which the pupils themselves are beginning to look with eagerness, knowing that having attained this they are entitled to promotion to the next division or class, and by means of which I can see myself what proficiency each of the divisions, whether taught by myself, the assistant, or a monitor, is making. Some of the fourth classes, though able to read the Fourth Book of Lessons with ease and fluency, did not know any of the subjects here marked out for any of the preceding classes; and many of those in the "O. M." division are still deficient in that respect. Indeed, it would require the school to have been in operation two years or more, and each class, or subdivision of a class, to have entered in the lowest division of the first, to have each pupil fairly proficient in the several subjects. Nothing, however, conduces more to their gradual and steady progress than taking the subjects as it were to pieces, and teaching each portion of it separately, beginning with the easiest. A boy learning arithmetic begins with the numeration table, for instance, and goes next to mental addition, leaving these, too, at a time when they form a recreation in the learning of easy spelling; and the same with geography and English grammar.

Another means of instruction which has been resorted to here as preparatory outlines of history, astronomy, natural history, are the tables given in the Fifth Lesson Book in the section on history; that in Dr. Sullivan's Introduction to Geography and History of the sovereigns of England since the Norman conquest; that in the Geography Generalized, under the head Outlines of Astronomy; that in Patterson's Zoology of the Classification of Animals; printed on black boards. These and such other tables may be called the multiplication table of these sciences; and though it is not expected, nor intended, that the prisoners should become proficients in subjects of this nature, it will certainly be advantageous to them to know something about them when they can comprehend them, and allusions to them are of frequent occurrence in the various lesson books. Though people may learn the multiplication table without learning arithmetic, yet nobody learns arithmetic without learning the multiplication table; and the same may be said of those which are the outlines, or "rough sketch" of the subjects to be filled up afterwards at the opportunity or convenience of the learner. Such tables may be constructed of heights of mountains, lengths of rivers, populations of towns and countries, height of the snow line in different latitudes, and many others of a similar character, and printed on canvass or black boards by the prisoners themselves, and these will greatly facilitate the study of geography. I have generally used the black board and chalk for the purpose, and have had them copied out by the prisoners on their slates from the black board.

When the subject of a lesson suggests the uses of steam, a

brief outline of the railway communication in Ireland and Great Britain, and of the principal lines in Europe and America, showing the directions and principal stations on the maps, formed an interesting digression at one time; or of the steam communication between different countries, and the greater facilities for commercial intercourse by steam vessels plying in all directions irrespective of wind and tide, with such a description of the Leviathan (now building) as one may give after reading a detailed description of it; or the degree of temperature at which water becomes changed into steam suggested a description of the thermometer, and the uses to which it is applied. An examination in the arithmetical tables suggested an account of the proposed decimalization of money, weights, and measures, which afforded much gratification when the facilities for calculation were explained, and the overthrow of the table book likely to come to pass in consequence; or an examination on the extent of the British possessions, and the distance of some of them from London, opened the way for an account of the electric telegraph, which carries news with such rapidity; the way in which signals are communicated by the deflection of the needle; the principal lines already constructed; the projected completion of telegraphic communication all round the globe from New York to London and Paris, and thence to Malta, Cairo, Aden, through the East Indies to New Holland, pointing out the contemplated stations on the map.

These lessons never failed to interest; and arising as they did incidentally out of the subject of the lesson read, they formed a kind of relaxation from the usual routine of questioning, while they served to awaken the intellectual faculties, and lead the prisoners to connect the contents of the books with something beyond the walls of the prison. I have always looked more to the moral influence to be produced by education, and the expanding of the mind by the introduction of objects and subjects of intuition likely to excite habits of thought and reflection in the prisoners, when accompanied by easy suggestive explanations, than to "cramming" them with the knowledge that would make a creditable display on set occasions. It seemed far better to give them a course of instruction that would call for the exercise of their judgment, than to give them set definitions, which they would learn to repeat mechanically, or ready-made ideas of my own. This is, in my mind, the great distinction to be observed between teaching children and teaching adults. And it may be observed, too, that a respectable knowledge of most of those branches of instruction I have been enumerating, which enter to a greater or less extent into each of our lesson books, may be attained by the prisoners while they are learning reading, and writing, and arithmetic, with less labour and fatigue than if they learned those elementary branches by themselves.

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ORGANIZATION.

The arrangements I had at first proposed for myself, as regarded the apportionment of time to the several divisions of the school, have been carried into effect as far as possible. The juveniles, comprising all those under twenty years of age, received two hours' literary instruction each day, except during part of June and July. How these two hours were employed will be seen by referring to the time table, a copy of which is appended. The division of the juveniles into two classes, according to their ages, was suggested by the great dissimilarity that exists between boys of fifteen years of age and under, and others of nineteen or twenty, as regards the maturity of their reason and mental faculties, and the dislike that boys of more adult age have to compete with their juniors, who show generally greater aptitude and quickness in learning. Previous experience showed me, too, that the method of teaching must be somewhat different, as the instruction best suited to the comprehension and capacity of a boy of fourteen will appear childish when addressed to a boy of nineteen; and though grown boys when taught in classes by themselves make fair progress, they not only make little when standing in classes among those who are several years younger, but discourage the latter by their seeming indifference. A moral classification was also effected by this means, which was very desirable, at the period when I took charge of the school. It is now no longer requisite, as several of the worst conducted were sent to Mountjoy Prison, others have been added to the adult classes, and the conduct of the others has greatly improved. The more appropriate division of this class of prisoners into classes according to their proficiency was substituted in July.

The want of an assistant whom I might get to take my place occasionally, during one of three school periods into which the day was divided, and the utter impossibility of teaching eleven or twelve hours every day, put it out of my power to carry into effect my intention regarding the instruction of the adult classes. When it became known that I would not be required to attend in the prison for more than six hours daily, the morning school for adults was broken up. Early in May, however, I made two divisions of this class (comprising all the healthy prisoners from twenty to thirty years of age), and taught them on alternate afternoons from three to five o'clock. During this and the next month, the two divisions of juveniles attended school four hours in the forenoon of alternate days, and the divisions of adults on alternate afternoons. The time table was as follows:—

Juveniles, 17 to 21 years of age, .	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, forenoon.
Do. under 17 „ .	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, forenoon
Adults, First and Second Classes,	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, afternoon.
Do. Third and Fourth Classes, .	Tuesday and Thursday, afternoon.

As no school was kept on Saturday afternoon, I thought better to give the three afternoons to the more backward division of the adult prisoners. PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Little proficiency was made during the first few weeks, as they were slow to assume habits of order, and not fully reconciled to the restraint it became necessary to enforce in order to carry on the business of the school; and having neither monitors nor assistant, though having part of four classes in the school at the same time, unless in simultaneous lessons in geography, English grammar, and arithmetic, three-fourths of those present excused themselves for being idle by saying they had no one to teach them. They showed no desire to profit by instruction, but rather seemed to regard forced attendance at school as part of the punishment of imprisonment. Even when monitors were appointed afterwards, they merely sat in each class passively, and took part in whatever conversation happened to be going on. Up to the time of the appointment of the assistant schoolmaster he took no part in the business of the school beyond keeping order; I learned he had orders from the chief warder to that effect. Owing to the disorderly state of the prison in June and July, I thought it better to reduce the number of hours for each class, and take but half the pupils in each at a time; this did not in reality diminish the amount of instruction given to each, as during part of the school hours such of them as were not immediately under instruction sat idle or talked, and I was always opposed to punishment as a means of forcing to learn. Little can be done with children by that means, and far less with adults; both should be induced to learn by other means which will readily suggest themselves to every teacher. The school was kept open for eight hours each day, and I admitted but one class at a time for a fortnight, at the end of which I had more progress with them than was made during the previous two months; there were none present but those actually under instruction, and hence no idleness, and I could teach them nearly individually. *Schoolmaster's Report.*

About the beginning of August I had so far succeeded in giving them an interest in the subjects of the lessons, and in divesting the school of the character of a place of punishment, by selecting for the reading lessons the most entertaining lessons in the several books, and by reasoning with them on the advantages of having a little education as a means of further extending their acquaintance with the world—the little trouble with which it could be attained—the great opportunity they now had of acquiring it—the importance attached to it by the rich and wealthy, clearly demonstrated by the expense they went to to procure it for their own children—their benevolence in placing it within the reach of even those whom the law had deprived of the liberty of mixing with their fellow-creatures—gaining upon their convictions and combating objections, and securing those habits of attentiveness I desired to bring about without having recourse to punishment; I saw that I could at length take two of the classes of each division of the school, and this I have continued

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to do since. The time devoted to each division from the beginning of August till the beginning of October may be seen from the following:—

TIME TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER.

Classes.	Divisions.	Time.	Day of Week.
Third and Fourth, .	Juveniles,	9 to 11	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
First and Second, .	Juveniles,	11 to 1	
First and Second, .	Adults,	3 to 5	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
Third, Fourth, and Fifth, . .	Adults,	3 to 5	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

In May last I procured a list of all the prisoners confined in this prison at that time, which enabled me to ascertain the fitness for attending school of such of them as I wished. No age had been assigned to me as the limit—that at which a prisoner might be exempted from attendance on account of it; and although I would have thought it a great hardship to forbid the attendance of any prisoner, of whatever age, who sincerely wished to attend school and hoped to derive any benefit from it, yet I considered it wrong to make attendance compulsory upon prisoners above thirty, unless they were anxious for instruction themselves. I acquainted the Governor with my views on this subject, stating that I had required the attendance of all the healthy prisoners under thirty years of age, and requesting him to order or enforce the attendance of such others as he thought fit. As soon as it was communicated to me in October that all the prisoners of every age were to attend school for a longer or shorter period, and from the shortness of the afternoons it was out of my power to have a second afternoon class, I arranged the attendance of the several divisions as below, keeping the men above thirty years of age in a class by themselves:—

TIME TABLE FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

Classes.	Divisions.	Time.	Day of Week.
Third and Fourth, .	Juveniles,	9 to 11	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
First and Second, .	Juveniles,	11 to 1	
First and Second, .	Adults,	2 to 4	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Third and Fourth, .	Adults,	2 to 4	Tuesday and Thursday.
Third and Fourth, .	Old Men,	9 to 11	Saturday.
First and Second, .	Old Men,	11 to 1	

During the summer the old men's classes may have the same amount of instruction as the adults, by keeping school open till six o'clock.

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During the last month I had the four classes of juvenile prisoners brought to school during the first school period of the forenoon, and the adult classes during the second, to enable me to devote the afternoon to the examination of the prisoners individually on the subjects they had been learning. The classes were somewhat too large, however, to be well or carefully taught; but the advantage of an examination, testing the pupils' proficiency as to what they do know, and showing them what they do not know, and ought to know, and of course have yet to learn, cannot be overestimated—it is, in fact, half the teaching among men and grown boys.

I have gone to a greater length in describing the various alterations which took place in the organization than might seem to be requisite; I know that the ordinary course to pursue in every institution, if it be found useful at all, is to improve it by successive modifications, until they fulfil, at least in a tolerable way, the objects for which they were established; but all those changes were required either by changing the hours for meals, or by other causes, as the shortness of the afternoons in winter, or the introduction of new classes. The fewer alterations and modifications, however, the better, unless when they are indispensable; they always retard the proficiency of a school, and it requires time to get used to them.

The best subdivision of the prisoners for secular instruction, and one which I have made permanently, after giving the subject full consideration, seems to be into three divisions, according to their ages, namely, under twenty; from twenty to thirty; and above thirty. This will bring prisoners of the same degree of intellectual development and capacity together. Each of these divisions will contain four classes, ranged according to the lesson books, and taking the first and second, and third and fourth of each division separately—senior classes and junior classes of each division being taught at the same time—each prisoner may get from eight to ten hours' instruction weekly, by having school open four hours in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon of each day. This length of time in the schoolroom, together with self-instruction in the cell, though it will scarcely be enough to make them great scholars, will enable them to make a very sensible improvement, with a moderate degree of diligence and attention, in the course of a number of years; and it must never be forgotten, that though scholastic instruction, with due regard to the inculcation of religious and moral principles, may have the effect of making the prisoners intelligent and "good," industrial training is no less essential as a means of earning subsistence; and while the former very properly occupies—or should occupy—at least two hours of each day with the prisoners, the latter must be regarded, at least with prisoners who have arrived at the age of manhood, the business of the day. The idea of persons of adult age sitting down in a schoolroom during the usual working hours to learn the elementary branches, is so irreconcilable with the condition of the working classes in this country, that the time is likely to come when all the prisoners of adult

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age, except those confined in Mountjoy Prison for the probationary term, shall receive instruction either before or after the usual working hours.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

Any school into which the pupils are permitted to rush in groups, and tumble over one another, and tables and forms, into their places, with loud and noisy vociferations; or in which they are allowed to rise in twos and threes at pleasure, and go to the schoolmaster to get pens mended, or ask idle questions, or leave to go out; or to go from one seat to another to talk and chat to their comrades, or to go into wrong classes without any reason; or to call aloud upon the teacher, or upon one another from their places, or to interrupt the teacher when busiest in teaching a class, and the class most attentive, by demanding leave out, or going out without any leave; or to be disrespectful or disobedient, or careless of the books, or refuse to read or write, or perform other exercises at the time set apart for them, cannot be considered a well conducted school. All this appeared to have been customary in this school in March and April last; and as the readiest way of putting a stop to this unseemly conduct, I drew up the following set of rules. I did not think right to report for offences, without first pointing out the acts that would be regarded as such, and forbidding them. These were first written out, and after being sanctioned by the Governor, were read out daily to each division of the school. I afterwards got them printed and hung up permanently in the schoolroom, but they have long since become obsolete; and I am bound to say that I have seldom had occasion to report prisoners for infringement of them, except in a few instances at first.

RULES FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF PRISONERS IN SCHOOL.

1. To march into the schoolroom in order, and take the places assigned to their respective classes without noise or bustle, and go on with their business immediately.

2. To remain in the schoolroom during the entire school period for their division, and not to leave the place assigned to their class without permission.

3. To learn the lessons marked out for them, and take due care of the books, paper, slates, &c., and return them to the monitor when the lessons are over.

4. To make their requirements known to the monitors by raising their hand, and not to call upon them nor upon their teachers from a distant part of the room.

5. To speak to the monitors and to one another in an undertone, and not louder than is necessary to be heard by them to make their requirements known.

6. To be orderly and decorous in their conduct in the schoolroom, and to refrain from abusive expressions, quarrelling, and all indecent and profane language.

7. To refrain from cursing, swearing, slang phrases and nicknames, and all expressions hurtful to the feelings of any prisoner,

and to be kind and forbearing in their intercourse with each other. PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

8. To be obedient and respectful to the teachers, and attentive during lessons, and to show their readiness to learn, and their appreciation of instruction by attentiveness and good conduct in the school. *Schoolmaster's Report.*

9. To stand up in their places, and preserve silence when the Governor or any stranger enters the school, till ordered to sit down or go on with their business.

10. To take their caps off on entering the room, and not to put them on again till leaving, unless ordered or permitted by the teacher.

11. To write their copies with care and neatness, keep the paper clean, neither scribbling or writing between the lines, but only the name and date at the bottom of the page.

12. Any prisoner writing two dirty copies in succession, and not making any sensible improvement after having written ten copies, will have his paper taken from him.

13. Any infringement of the foregoing rules will be marked against the prisoner in the School Conduct Book, and punished by a fine, and any second offence of the same kind will subject him to a term of solitary confinement.

In reading out these for the first time to the several school divisions, I urged on the prisoners the disorderly appearance the school presented to every one who entered it, and the unfavourable impression such disorder would make on the minds of visitors regarding the character of the prisoners themselves—how it would frustrate the objects of the school completely, and make it impossible for me to proceed with instruction, and for them to derive any benefit from it—that these rules imposed no restrictions upon them but such as were required to enable me to carry on the business of the school, and such as the well-disposed would cheerfully impose upon themselves; and that they would certainly be enforced, and no ill-disposed prisoner permitted to prevent others from learning if he chose to learn nothing himself. The certainty that they would be strictly enforced, however, made their actual enforcement easy. The second rule has been but partially carried into effect; but the use of the "Pass," there being always a warder present in the schoolroom during school hours, answers the same purpose; I am aware of such a rule being enforced in the Parkhurst Prison school, though their school period is twice the length of ours; but there is a short period allowed them for "parade" before going to school or employment after breakfast and dinner hour.

During part of the summer there was much waste of time in collecting the eleven o'clock and three o'clock school divisions from their several departments. The way in which this is done at present is much easier: the bell is rung by the school warder at these hours, and the prisoners belonging to each school division break off from the working parties and assemble on parade, when the roll is called, and they are marched into school regularly.

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Schoolmaster's Report.

The carefulness and attention to the details of school discipline inculcated in the following rules, which were introduced at the same time as the rules for the observance of prisoners in school, have been observed by the prisoners individually, as well as by the assistant schoolmaster and such of the prisoners as I called upon to assist me in hearing reading lessons, and have served to show them what was expected of them in the school. Having appointed four boys in May last as monitors, chiefly to assist in carrying on the business of the school when I was engaged with one of the classes, I found I had no authority to enforce their compliance, and one or two of them refused; and as the others did not take part in the teaching with that degree of earnestness and good will I expected, I have since employed monitors but rarely, and when it was indispensable, selecting only one or two prisoners of advanced age, who were unable to work at any laborious employment, and were, accordingly, permitted to spend the entire day in the schoolroom. Should the principle of employing monitors in prison schools, as a means of augmenting the teaching power, be sanctioned—and the contrary implies the want of a much larger proportion of teachers, not less than one to every 100 prisoners—boys are far preferable to men as monitors for the juvenile divisions. They are more easily trained to the discipline of the school, and more punctual in their observance of it, while they will more readily acquire something of the method and manner of a good teacher than men can. The latter, indeed, can never become efficient monitors, whatever may be their attainments, unless accustomed to teaching in early life; but they are generally very deficient in most of the branches it is necessary for monitors to know, and their ideas are further removed from the level of those they are required to teach, and less readily comprehended by them; while boys would have greater opportunities of self-government by being intrusted with "a small show of power" and superiority, it would constitute a species of reward to have some degree of confidence reposed in them. More improvement would certainly be made in this school by the help of two or three monitors selected from among the boys, if a little older and more advanced than their class-fellows, than with the assistance of the same number of men of much higher attainments in the rudimentary branches. I could readily point out a number of such boys in my school at present, all possessing intelligence and activity, and in whom, if any degree of trust were reposed, it would contribute to elevate and strengthen their character.

The objections against the employment of juveniles as monitors—that by instructing others they lose the instruction they are entitled to themselves, and the special instruction which would be given to them would take up the time to be devoted to industrial instruction—could be easily obviated by selecting the monitors for each school division from that division, and giving them special instruction before or after working hours. In this way they would have their due share of both; and I presume there would be no objection on the part of the teachers

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to attend, nor on the part of the Governor to allow them to remain out for an hour after the other prisoners are locked up.

In reality, however, the additional literary instruction the monitors would receive, the improved habits they would acquire under the constant supervision of the schoolmaster, the greater degree of self-respect, and the higher attainments, by enabling to obtain employment in which intellectual labour might form a part, would more than compensate for the loss they would sustain in industrial training. There is certainly no grounds for encouraging the hope that any of those young persons now in confinement in the convict prisons, would be eligible, on leaving them, for filling offices of trust or importance in this country; and yet it would be a great injustice to them to say that if an opportunity of entering such offices presented itself, as may happen in America or the Colonies, whither several of them are likely to go hereafter, they are only to possess such qualifications as will enable them to support themselves by manual labour. If monitors were permanently attached to the school one would be required for every sixty prisoners; but if selected from the classes to which they belong, one for every sixteen or thereabouts. It may be observed that monitors would never be required, or even permitted, to teach, except under the supervision of the teacher; and even then their teaching would be limited to hearing rehearsals and recapitulatory exercises, or other lessons of a routine character, all of which would serve to impress the knowledge of the various subjects learned more strongly on their minds.

Instructions to Assistants and Monitors.

1. To remain in the schoolroom from ten o'clock till two, during the hours of general instruction, in the forenoon; and also from three to five, or during such other period as may be allotted to it in the afternoon.

2. To call over the roll at ten o'clock, immediately after the classes are assembled, marking the absent; and if any prisoner is believed to be absent without cause, to report to the warder on duty in the school.

3. To admit no prisoner into their class unless he has been examined and his name placed on the roll.

4. To march the classes to and from the lessons regularly, and not to permit the classes to cross each other in going from or returning to their places at the desks.

5. To preserve order in their classes, and insist on having silence, except when reading lessons or answering questions.

6. To teach the subjects to the classes as marked in the programme, and at the times specified for them in the time-table.

7. To see that the prisoners have their hands and faces clean, their hair cut, and clothes mended when necessary, and their shirt-collars pinned or buttoned.

8. To distribute the books, slates, paper, &c., to the classes, and collect them when lessons are over, leaving none of them lying about the room.

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9. To be accountable to the press-keeper for all books, &c., given out to them for the use of the classes; and attend to any instructions given them from time to time on the method of teaching.

10. To keep the classes at the same lesson till they know it, and withhold paper from any prisoner writing two dirty copies, and to keep the classes always at the same desk in the school.

11. To endeavour to secure the respect and esteem of the prisoners in their classes; to treat them with kindness and consideration; but to report such as persist in being disobedient, disorderly, or disrespectful.

In lending books to the prisoners from time to time, it was observed that writing or scribbling appeared on some of them, and others were abused; and the owners generally denied all knowledge, saying the books had been left there by somebody else, who took theirs. I had all the books taken up in consequence, and entered the prisoners' numbers in the left-hand side of the cover, intimating to them that if books not so marked were found in the possession of any of them, they would be subject to punishment. In a few instances the numbers were rubbed out, but rarely, as the defaulters were severely admonished. Thus each prisoner is held accountable for the books lent him. I think, however, it would be better if a copy of each of the four lesson books and a slate were added to the utensils usually furnished to each cell, and left there permanently, the books would be less tossed about and better taken care of. A supply of framed slates for this purpose has been received, but the stock of books does not enable me to supply them at present.

Besides requiring a greater number of books for the purpose of self-instruction, when three prisoners belonging to different classes were located in the same cell, they also interfered with one another's study in the preparation of lessons; and on application to the Governor, some alteration was made, so that boys belonging to the same class were placed in the same cell, as far as was compatible with the arrangements for industrial instruction. I had intended visiting the cells occasionally after lock-up hour during the summer, to see how the prisoners were employed; but as the presence of the Deputy-Governor was required on these occasions, I thought it unnecessary to give him this trouble.

The rule regarding cleanliness was almost unnecessary. Except during the first fortnight after I came here, when symptoms of negligence in this respect were manifest in a few instances, chiefly among prisoners who had lately come out of hospital, I had no occasion to direct attention to it, but in the case of one, a boy of eighteen years of age, to whom the habit of slovenliness appeared so congenial that he would assume no other. It seemed to have grown up with him, and formed part of his nature. He has been transferred to Mountjoy Prison. Too much attention in establishments where great numbers of people are closely confined together, without access to the open air or much physical exertion, can scarcely be given to this important item of discipline.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

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Careless and negligent writing having been made by some of the prisoners from whom I expected greater attention and more steady improvement, I found it necessary to withhold paper from them for a few days, after I had remonstrated with them on two or three occasions about it to no purpose. Believing, I suppose, that my authority did not extend so far as to deprive them of their copies, they demanded permission to appeal to the Governor; and I acceded to their wish immediately, desiring my assistant to accompany them to him. Mr. Hogreve having told them, however, that negligence and carelessness in writing, if persisted in, would subject them to a severe punishment if reported to him, there was much better writing made, not only by these, but by all the others afterwards.

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

Class Roll of Convict Prison School,

For the Month of 185 .

Register No.	Name of Prisoner.	No. in Class.	Week ending Saturday, ———	Week ending Saturday, ———	Week ending Saturday, ———	Week ending Saturday, ———	Week ending Saturday, ———	Total Days Present.	Total Days Absent.
		Totals Present,							
		Total in Class,							

I had no class-rolls on taking charge of this school, and drew up this form, intending it as a substitute for that used in national schools, which, from the great number of changes from class to class—greater still in our school on account of the changes frequently to be made from one division of the school to another—would render a quarterly class-roll very liable to error. No changes are to be made in these from class to class, or from one division to another, except at the end of a month, so that, except in the case of admissions and discharges, no change whatever occurs. The number in the column, "total present," furnishes the means of filling the monthly attendance column in the Register, and at the bottom is found the sum of the attendances for the month for each class of each division of the school—a day's attendance representing but two hours' school instruction.

SCHOOL REGISTER and

Date.	Register Number.	Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	County or City.	Parentage of Juveniles.			Offence and Conviction.	Sentence and term expired.	Trade in Prison.	Proficiency.		
						Father.	Mother.	Occupation of Parents.				Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Schoolmaster's Report.

The left hand side of the page contains almost every particular which it may be requisite for the Chaplain or Schoolmaster to know regarding the prison. The proficiency is shown explicitly enough in three columns—when the school shall have been in operation for some time the column for reading ought to show or imply the proficiency in other branches according to the programme. The class-roll from month to month will show the prisoner's gradual advancement from class to class, and the transfer of the names to a new part of the Register, will state the advanced proficiency during the year. The column for the name of the offence for which the prisoner was convicted (the initial only of the name of the offence being entered), and the number of previous convictions afford the best index to the previous character and habits of the prisoners, and that for the "sentence and term expired" shows merely how long he has been at school, and how long he is likely to remain.

The next or right hand side gives the attendance during each month for a year, so that the Inspector or Head Schoolmaster may at any time compare his progress and registered proficiency with the time spent at school since then—the last column showing the "total attendance" for an entire year, an estimate may be easily formed of the prisoner's diligence and capacity—and the conduct columns, showing the several conduct marks he has received, give a pretty accurate view of his attention, and the desire mani-

Class.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.

In this page will be entered, a day or two in advance, the subjects or parts of them to be taught and the lessons the classes are to prepare.

GEOGRAPHY.	E. GRAMMAR.	OTHER SUBJECTS.

The lessons will then be prepared by both teachers and pupils, and both will enter the school prepared for their respective duties.

MONTHLY RECORD of PRISON SCHOOL.

July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Total attendance for the Year.	Gratuities.		
Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Conduct.		£	s.	d.

fested to profit by instruction. This Register was made out in anticipation of the introduction of "badges" and gratuities, which were spoken of at the time.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Schoolmaster's Report.

The Report Book is the same as that in use in national schools, but slightly altered, to show the attendance of each class of each school division separately. It would afford the best means of instituting comparisons, and tabulating details, to assimilate the forms of school accounts used in all the prison schools; and it would also lead to uniformity in the method of conducting the schools.

From the great variety of subjects, or rather parts of the same subject to be taught, and the number of divisions of the classes, I ruled up and kept during the months of August and September a school journal of the form appended, as a record of the lessons taught to each class, and hence of those which were to be yet taught, and also of meritorious or bad conduct on the part of individual prisoners, which I found to be of the greatest service to me in directing the business of the school. I discontinued it in October when examining the classes of "old men" and re-arranging the school periods. A blank printed form has now been supplied for this purpose to be kept in the school, to which the Governor and Chaplains may refer on visiting, and which will be laid before the Governor once a week should he not find leisure to visit the school.

Day of 1856.	
Margin.	Visits, Orders, Remarks, &c.
	This page will be filled according to its heading, and submitted weekly to the Governor. In the margin he will give his directions regarding the management of the School, as a department of the Prison, and make such remarks as may seem requisite upon its efficiency.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Schoolmaster's Report.

Other small blank forms are used—one for offences committed in the schoolroom which are of a character to be reported; one for orders or application for articles required from the store; and one for the daily report of attendance furnished to the chief warder. The counterpart of each is retained, so that it may be referred to at any time for the cause or character of an offence, the date or amount of orders, and the verification of entries in the Register or Report Books. The binding of these was unnecessary.

My first examination in April of 147 prisoners showed their proficiency (following the classification usually adopted in national Schools) to be as follows:—

	Juvenile under 20 years	Adults 20 and upwards.	Total.
Able to read the Fourth Book of Lessons fluently,	27	16	43
Able to read the Third and Sequels,	25	12	37
Able to read the Second Book only,	31	16	47
Not fit to read any part of Second Book,	15	5	20
Totals,	98	49	147

This table does not include all the adults in the prison at the time, but only such as came voluntarily to be examined, and were desirous of attending school. From the class-rolls for the month of August, after I had procured a complete list of the prisoners, with their ages, and which contained the names of all under thirty years of age able to attend school, I extract the following table, following the same classification as above:—

	Juveniles.	Adults.	Total.
First Class, Junior Classes,	16	22	38
Second do., Junior Classes,	22	22	44
Third do., Senior Classes,	17	14	31
Fourth do., Senior Classes,	25	33	58
Totals,	80	91	171

The first complete examination of all the prisoners was made in October, after I had orders to admit such of the prisoners above thirty years of age as were not physically incapacitated, when the classification stood as follows:—

	Juveniles.	Adults.	Old Men.	Totals.
First Class, Junior Classes,	13	37	54	104
Second do., Junior Classes,	18	42	17	77
Third do., Senior Classes,	20	30	13	63
Fourth do., Senior Classes,	27	44	14	85
Totals,	78	153	98	329

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Schoolmaster's Report.

The results of this examination, and I may add, all my previous ones, contrast strangely with the illiteracy of convicted criminals, so frequently made the subject of comment, and so implicitly believed in. Of the juveniles under twenty years of age, two-thirds of the whole were able to read the Third Book of Lessons, or, including the second class, four-fifths of the entire had made some proficiency in reading. The corresponding proportions for the adult division—twenty to thirty years of age—are one-half, and three-fourths respectively; and for the old men's division, comprising the prisoners above thirty years of age, one-fourth and one-half. It must be observed that most of these had been receiving instruction in the county or city gaols, and several of them in Mountjoy Convict Prison besides; and that though being able to read with more or less ease, they were all deficient in the knowledge of any other branch of instruction. Comparing also the proportions of each division belonging to the senior classes—two-thirds, one-half, and one-fourth of juveniles, adults, and old men respectively, the extension of the national schools system is pretty clearly demonstrated.

The class rolls for December show the following numbers in each of the classes:—

		Juveniles.	Adults.	Old Men.	Totals.
First Class,	Junior Classes,	11	25	30	66
Second do.,		9	26	16	51
Third do.,	Senior Classes,	21	29	13	63
Fourth do.,		18	29	16	63
Totals,		59	109	75	243

A number of prisoners of advanced age, and "permanent invalids," had been exempted from attendance before these rolls were made out. This accounts for the discrepancy between this total and the preceding.

Inasmuch as the proficiency in reading would not at present give a fair estimate of the prisoners' attainments in other respects, and I have found it necessary to retain several in lower divisions of classes after their improvement in reading entitled them to promotion, I have not enumerated the removals from class to class, and division to division. The right of framing such a table holds out an inducement to teachers to promote their pupils to "next divisions" before they are fairly qualified—a practice which certainly would retard their proficiency afterwards.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Governor's Report.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Grangegorman Convict Prison,
Dublin, January 10th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1855.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of in the year :—

	Convicts.	Children.
In custody 1st January, 1855,	240	27
Received during the year,	39	1
	279	28
Discharged,	7	2
Removed to Cork Depot,	7	—
Died,	6	1
	20	3
Remaining in custody 31st December, 1855,	259	25

Under sentence of Transportation for—	
7 years,	120
10 „	49
14 „	3
15 „	6
Life,	4
Total,	182
Under sentence of Penal Servitude for—	
4 years,	65
6 „	10
8 „	1
10 „	1
Total in custody,	259

CRIMES.

Assault,	2	Larceny and Felony,	4
Arson,	8	Murder,	3
Assault and Robbery,	1	Receiving Stolen Goods,	22
Burglary and Robbery,	20	Stabbing,	1
Cattle Stealing,	6	Perjury,	1
Felony,	29	Vagrancy,	1
Killing Sheep,	6		
Larceny,	155	Total,	259

The total amount earned by the prisoners to 31st of March, 1855, and brought to the credit of the general account was £549.

Many changes, all of them of a beneficial nature, have taken place in the staff, as well as in the internal arrangements of this prison, during the past year.

The conduct of the officers has been of the most gratifying description, and I feel bound to observe further, that this remark applies without a single exception.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Governor's Report.

The non-resident officers, as may be seen by the subjoined table, have been extremely punctual and regular in their attendance; and the number of visits, great as it is, affords but insufficient proof of the zeal and solicitude these gentlemen, in their respective departments, have invariably manifested for the unhappy prisoners.

Number of visits of non-resident officers during the year—

Protestant Chaplain,	193
Roman Catholic, „	407
Presbyterian, „	156
Physician,	296
Surgeon,	171

The sanitary condition of the prison continues, as heretofore, highly satisfactory.

The health of the prisoners has, under the blessing of Divine Providence, been very good. Of the six prisoners who died during the year, it may be said that, previously to incarceration in the Convict Prison, their constitutions had become so impaired by the irregularity of their lives, as well as by insufficient food and clothing, that a recovery from any attack of a serious type was scarcely to be expected. As an instance of irregular living, I may mention among the deceased, A. C.; this woman had been committed to the City Prison for assaults, disorderly conduct, and petty larceny, 146 times, and I may add, as often for drunkenness.

Your directions, enjoining the use of new forms of books, requisitions, returns, &c., have been carried into full effect.

The classification, rules, regulations, and badges, which you ordered to be introduced for the better discipline of the prisoners have already proved to be of great moment, and are well calculated as auxiliaries to aid in producing happy results, and a fuller and more steady development of individual merit.

The dietary of the prison has undergone a considerable improvement, and is giving very general satisfaction. It now consists of the following :—

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal, ¾ pint milk.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, for breakfast—1 oz. cocoa, 1 oz. sugar, ⅛ pint milk, and ½ lb. bread, each ration.

Dinner on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday, ¾ lb. bread, and ¾ pint milk, each ration.

Tuesday and Saturday, ½ lb. beef, 2 lbs. of potatoes, 2 oz. vegetables, and 1 pint soup, each ration.

Supper, each day, ¼ lb. bread, and ½ pint milk.

In the hospital a new compounding department has been fitted up, and an apothecary attends daily to prepare the prescriptions of the physician and surgeon; this is a vast improvement on our late deficient system. The old and respected lady to whom the superintendence of this department had from the opening of the institution been intrusted has been superannuated; and a most happy selection, on the recommendation of the experienced head matron, made in the appointment of Miss Margaret Ryan.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Governor's Report.

The new hospital dietary, under the arrangement of the medical officers, has been another boon conferred by you upon this department.

Industrial training has been carried out to the fullest extent consistent with the performance of other prison duties. A new branch of industry, shoemaking, has within the last twelve months been added to the former occupation of the convicts; and many of them already show how qualified they may soon become to execute even neat work of this description.

Religious and moral training, so important in its consequences, continues to be advanced by every available means. Rev. Mr. Power, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Beardwood, as R. C. chaplain, in July last, gave in the month of November, with your kind permission, a three days' religious exercise, the effects of which were visible in the improved general conduct of the prisoners. The Roman Catholic inmates have also the great advantage of being visited three or four times a week by the Sisters of Charity, and I have no doubt profit much by the instruction of these religious ladies.

Literary instruction, however elementary, is, of its own nature, too momentous, and in this country, "where the causes of crime are principally ignorance and destitution," too grave in its results to be passed over without having its importance duly acknowledged. In this department much has been lately done to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners by the placing of the school under the control of the National Board of Education, and by the appointment to its superintendence of Miss Mary Denvir, a first-class teacher. Miss Denvir's zeal and efficiency have, within a limited period, been rewarded by very marked success; and the earnest anxiety and kindly feeling she has manifested towards the prisoners, seem to have originated corresponding feelings of gratitude and co-operation. To specify many instances of decided progress in this department would be to enlarge my Report, probably without advantage; and yet I cannot resist citing a few, which strike me as particularly deserving of attention—B.F.; M.S.; J.C.; A.K.; M.O'K.; M.B.; are of this class to which I refer. These convicts, so neglected in early life, were ignorant even of the alphabet less than six months ago; but by assiduity and perseverance, can now read with moderate ease and correctness, and also write a fair legible hand. One great obstacle, however, to a tolerable degree of efficiency, is the limited extent of the apartment used as a school-room—only twenty-three feet by twelve; it must at once be seen that the accommodation it affords is wholly insufficient for our number; and that to be adequate to our wants, it should at least be three times its present size; it hence happens that not more than one-third of the convicts can be admitted at the same time, and that several of them must be excluded, except on alternate days, from lectures and instructions which they have commenced to appreciate fully.

Mr. Coyle, district inspector, has already visited the school,

and examined the convicts on the different subjects in which they had been instructed; of course it was not to be expected that in their answering they could display an intimate acquaintance with the topics to which this gentleman's questions referred. The children of the convicts who are in prison attend school daily, for a stated time, and are making very respectable progress.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Governor's Report.

In my last Report I took the liberty of suggesting the founding of a house of refuge, for a section at least of pardoned convicts, whose conduct and general character during the period of their imprisonment afforded reasonable hope that with the means of earning an honest livelihood within their reach, they might resist, under the influence of God's grace, the numerous temptations of relapsing into their former crimes. Permit me again to advert to the same subject; for further reflection and information on some cases, recently obtained, seem to me to prove not alone the utility, but even the imperative necessity of some such institution. To send forth, from time to time, numbers of discharged convicts, homeless and friendless, with the character of crime still adhering to them, would be, in my mind, to subject them indirectly to the same course of guilt—the same outrages on society, the penalty of which they have already paid by many years' detention in prison. It is scarcely necessary to observe how probable, how almost unavoidable, relapse becomes under such circumstances. An extract from last year's Report points out some of the causes which confirmed me in this view:—"It is easy to conceive how numerous are the perils to which the convict on quitting prison is exposed: a character which will not bear investigation; a pittance, only sufficient for a very limited period; the strong conviction that no prudent matron will admit into her household a female, however well qualified in other respects, the history of whose career closes with a liberation from prison;—former associates watching the hour of liberation to entice her into a new career of guilt; these and many other obvious perils seem to me to prove the absolute necessity of some reformatory institution into which the convicts should be voluntarily admitted after enlargement from prison." To meet partially at least what might seem a serious objection, I added, "Such an institution could, I think, be easily provided, and cheaply maintained, particularly when we recollect that most of the class of convicts I am considering, can . . . contribute largely to their own support. It seems, too, that viewed in an economical light, such an establishment would be highly desirable; for it is an undeniable fact, that very many of these dismissed from prison, being unable to procure employment, are driven by penury into the commission of fresh crime, and soon again find themselves the inmates of a prison, and a burden on the community." To assure myself on the most reliable authority that there were discharged from our prison some on whom religious instruction, and prison discipline had produced a favourable effect, and to whom a house of refuge would be a lasting

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Governor's Report.

blessing, I wrote to the Sub-Inspectors of Constabulary requesting information with reference to the seven convicts who had received a free pardon during the past year, and been sent to their native localities. The answers, as you will perceive, afford hope of permanent reformation; for whilst they announce the poverty of the objects of communication, they are free from all mention of further crime.

Of A.G., sent to Limerick, I have been informed that, "general conduct has been good; supports herself by washing." Belfast, K., "sick." Wexford, A.R., "supports herself by begging." Kilkenny, C.N., "supports herself by begging; heard nothing prejudicial to her character." Trim, J.B., "lives with her family." Cork, M.F., "not known." Carnew, county Wicklow, E.M., "supports herself by sewing, &c., and conducted herself properly since her return home."

Of the seven cases inquired after, there are four whose characters appear fair, proving that prison discipline is not lost upon them; one, without employment, and is forced to beg for support; another, who received a free pardon, because of protracted illness, still continues in the same state; and the seventh, though unknown to the police of the district to which she was sent, fell back, as I have been informed by an officer of the female prison in Cork, into her former wicked course of life.

Such are the accounts I have received from these very safe sources of information; and they appear to warrant the belief that these women, provided with the means of contributing fairly to their own support in a more reputable manner, would gladly escape from the perils of a precarious mode of life, and from the temptations to crime which the poverty of their condition places before them in such abundance. In one instance only was there no proof of reformation; and with regard to her, all who had paid any attention to her character, clearly predicted that her return to crime would most probably follow her release from prison. Within the current year there will be discharged from this depot a very large number of prisoners. It is painful, "considering their influence for good or evil," to contemplate what the future lot of those unhappy beings may be; by their crimes they have forfeited the protection of their kindred; for it is but repeating a trite observation, that even in the humblest walks of Irish life, the female who has once lost her honour, is seldom, if ever, re-admitted to the shelter of the parental home; employment is scarcely to be expected; begging is an indictable offence; and a four years' absence from their native districts, they will be told, nullifies their claim to support under the poor laws; without a house of refuge, it is scarcely problematical what their fate must be. The effects of years of religious training, of prison discipline, of industry and education, may very soon be destroyed, and the condition of the unhappy victim of poverty rendered worse in proportion to the advantages she lately enjoyed.

It may be stated that prisoners of the class I am considering, would, on the expiration of the term of servitude, betake them-

selves to the haunts of former wickedness, and refuse to accept the favour thus benevolently provided for them. I admit the assertion only as an exception, and appeal to the cases cited above as affording probable grounds for rejecting such an assumption.

Grangegorman Female Depot.

Governor's Report.

I have thus, gentlemen, endeavoured to draw your attention as briefly as possible to the importance of such an institution, and to show how invaluable I deem its existence and practical working; and if I have exceeded my proper position, in these remarks, I find my apology not alone in the anxiety you yourselves have manifested for the welfare of these unhappy outcasts; an anxiety that arises not so much from the eclat that must accompany your exertions, if eventually successful, as from those higher feelings, so conspicuously evinced in the various improvements you have already effected, but of my own experience, which convinces me of the peculiar case of many included under those observations; how ignorance and destitution, the parents of vice, have brought a large majority of them to penal prisons, who, had they been favoured by the advantages of an early education, and raised above want, might have been virtuous and upright in their humble sphere.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. SYNNOTT, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

Grangegorman Convict Prison,
8th January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to submit my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1855; and in doing so to observe that the events most worthy of your notice, in connexion with this prison, are the introduction of the new regulations in the commencement of the year; the classification of the prisoners in July; the appointment of a really efficient and well-trained schoolmistress about the same time; and an improved dietary.

With respect to the bearing of the new regulations on the prisoners, I have found them conducive to greater propriety of conduct during their term of imprisonment, and particularly so in cases of younger prisoners, most of whom have been hitherto comparatively neglected, and destitute of proper care, attention, or education.

The classification having taken place under the immediate direction of the Chairman, I need only remark that after the usual inquiry into age, character, industry, attention, time, &c., none were found eligible for the exemplary class, only two for the first class, sixty for the second division of the first class, ninety-two for the second class, sixty for the third class, and forty-three were placed in the probationary class.

Since that period the prisoners in the higher classes have exhibited much anxiety to keep their position, while those in

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Superintendent's Report.

the lower endeavour, in many instances, to raise themselves, and have tried to overcome dispositions which bring them into blame, as well as to apply themselves to work and the means provided for their employment.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and interest evinced by the female officers for the improvement of the prisoners over whom they are placed, as well as their general attention to their several duties. Our staff has been augmented within the last year, and is now much more efficient; among the number, as must be expected, there are different degrees of ability and education, but I feel warranted in stating all have exerted themselves to the utmost of their power.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

MARIAN RAWLINS, Superintendent.

Surgeon's Report.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

10th January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—Upon the conclusion of the year 1855 I beg leave to submit my Annual Report, relative to the surgical department of the Grangegorman Government Prison, together with an enumeration of the several diseases treated therein, in a concise tabular form :—

1. Inflammation—its varieties and consequences, including Ulcers, Abscess, Anthrax, Erysipelas, and Ophthalmia, &c.,	20
2. Scrofulous diseases, including Affections of the Bones, Joints, Lymphatic and Mesenteric Glands, Skin, Tumours, Membranes, and various organs,	25
3. Skin diseases, including Lepra, Psoriasis, Impetigo, Scabies, and various forms of Porrigo or Scald Head,	14
4. Syphilitic Disorders, primary and secondary, or constitutional form of the disease, including Ulcers, Affections of the Glandular, Articular, and Osseous Structures, the Throat, and Eye, and various Eruptions,	9
5. Wounds, severe Contusions and Fractures,	7
6. Uterus, Bladder, and Rectum diseases, including displacements of Uterus, Cancer, Retention and Atony of Bladder, and Hæmorrhoidal Complaints, and Hernia,	6
This table comprises the adult cases, amounting to	81
Infants and Children treated in the Hospital in 1855, suffering from Scrofulous disorders, Skin complaints, and the Ophthalmia of recently born infants,	11

There occurred one death in this year, that of Margaret Ann Carr, caused by cancerous disease of the uterus.

As on former occasions, I have to remark that scrofulous complaints still continue to prevail amongst the convicts, and more or less modifies and complicates other diseases, especially varieties of inflammation, syphilitic disorders, and cutaneous affections. As I have observed in preceding reports, this proneness is aggravated or excited into action by protracted confinement, the want of open air exercise, confined sleeping cells, and

indolent habits. The treatment of complaints so varied and complicated involves the necessity for various remedial agents, compounded with care, and administered with punctuality.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Surgeon's Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER READ,

Surgeon to the Grangegorman Government Prison.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

45, Mountjoy-square, January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In forwarding my Report of the Female Government Prison, Grangegorman, for the year 1855, it gives me much pleasure to state that its sanitary condition continues satisfactory:—

Remaining in Hospital under my care, 1st January, 1855,	7
Received during the year,	189
Total,	196
Of these have been discharged,	184
Died,	4
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1855,	8
Total,	196

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of SICK for Four Years ending 31st December, 1855.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.	
	Interns.	Externs.	Interns.	Externs.	Interns.	Externs.	Interns.	Externs.
January,	12·71	2·00	14 74	4·03	13·29	5·74	8·61	5·51
February,	15·14	4·37	16·03	4·90	23·07	6·92	12·18	5 82
March,	14·00	6·30	14·00	7·00	14·61	6·39	14·39	4·13
April,	13·03	5·37	16·46	5·87	11·43	5·86	13·30	4·83
May,	11·00	3·94	15·00	7·00	12·70	6·19	11·26	5·29
June,	9·00	4·59	14·30	8·23	10·36	6·00	10·80	5 80
July,	13·45	6·61	12·03	8·23	11·54	6·35	12·10	5·32
August,	15·42	9·20	6·52	5.60	13·54	7·22	10·41	5·32
September,	13·93	6·70	8·80	5·43	15 16	7·00	8·73	4·97
October,	16·64	5·30	10·39	4·71	14·54	8 61	9·03	4·90
November,	13·46	4·03	11·86	3·45	11·66	6·00	10·00	5·03
December,	14·42	4·58	11·32	5·42	12 38	6·09	8·35	4·58
Average each year,	13·51	5·25	12·62	5·82	13·69	6·53	10 73	5·12
Total number of Admissions to Hospital,	137		127		159		189	

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES of those admitted to MEDICAL WARDS during the Year:—

Bronchitis and other Pulmonary Complaints,	51
Choleraic Diarrhœa,	5
Constipatio,	6
Cephalalgia,	8
Diarrhœa and Dysenteric Complaints,	22
Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, and Kidneys,	15
Diseases of Debility,	7
Dropsy and Anasarca,	3
Epilepsy and Hysterical Affections,	8
Exanthemata,	4
Fever and Febrile Complaints,	20
Malingering,	7
Rheumatism and Neuralgia,	21
Uterine Complaints,	9
Hospital Nurses and Assistants,	3
Total admitted during the year,	189

PARTICULARS of the four fatal cases during the Year:—

Name.	Native County.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Admission to Prison.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
M. B.,	Kilkenny co.	1852. July 15,	1852. July 30,	1852. Oct. 1,	1855. Aug. 5,	Disease of Lungs.
M. C.,	Dublin city,	1853. Apr. 16,	1853. Apr. 16,	1855. Aug. 10,	Aug. 11,	Abdominal Disease.
C. H.,	Cork county,	1852. Dec. 13,	March 1,	1852. Apr. 22,	Aug. 20,	Cancer of Stomach.
M. M'G.,	Louth co.,	Oct. 25,	Nov. 16,	May 28,	Sept. 2,	Disease of Lungs.

Although the number of patients treated in hospital may not be considered small, it will be seen by the annexed tables, that the diseases from which they suffered were of an ordinary character; the large proportion of cases of Bronchitis and other Pulmonary Affections, being in a great degree owing to the peculiar severity of the winter; and also, that although there appears an increase in the number of admissions, there has been a progressive decrease in the daily average number contained in hospital, showing that the admissions latterly, though numerous, were not cases of that severe character requiring long detention in hospital, as in former years. The mortality during the year was slight, but four convicts having died in the medical wards. It will appear from a reference to the table showing the deaths that there is nothing unusual or calling for remark in the causes of death. We were not visited by cholera nor by any other formidable epidemic during the year; and I am happy to state that the condition of the convicts, generally, continues to be all that can be desired, they being for the most part in robust health, even those who, on their transmission from other prisons, were apparently delicate, thus proving the salubrity of the locality of this prison. I alluded in my last report to certain sanitary improvements which had been carried out during that year, such as the cleansing and reconstruction of the sewers, the improvement of the water used in the prison by an excellent filtering apparatus,

&c., &c. I also then mentioned that it would be desirable that some change were made in the dietary of the prison. Since then I have recommended the following, with the concurrence of my colleague, which has met with your sanction, and has, I think, proved beneficial, affording as it does a sufficiency of nourishment and of that varied character known by experience to conduce most to health :— GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT. — *Medical Officer's Report.*

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF DIETARY.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for breakfast, 7 oz. of oatmeal, ¾ pint of milk.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, for breakfast, 1 oz. of cocoa, 1 oz. of sugar, ½ pint of milk, ½ lb. of bread each ration.

Dinner, on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday, ¾ lb of bread, and ¾ pint milk each ration.

Tuesday, and Saturday, ½ lb. of beef, 2 lbs. of potatoes, 2 oz. vegetables, and 1 pint soup each ration.

Supper, each day, ¼ lb. bread and ½ pint of milk.

I have also recommended that patients admitted to hospital be placed on farinaceous diet, full diet, or extra diet only, including wine, &c., as occasion may require ; and this system I find to answer well. Those suspected of feigning disease for the purpose of being admitted into hospital, on being put on an exclusively farinaceous diet seldom complain again, unless when really ill. A registry is now kept of all patients (intern and extern,) who apply for medicine or admission to hospital, in which it is stated how they are disposed of and their complaints and the medicines given, noted. This I find of much use for the purposes of reference. Our new hospital-matron, Miss Ryan, has already made herself mistress of most of the details of her department, and maintains the order and discipline of the hospital so conspicuous under our former superintendent, and which I hope will be still further promoted under the new arrangement for compounding our prescriptions in the hospital, by which the delays and irregularities of the former system will be avoided.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. BANON, Medical Superintendent.

The Chairman and Directors, Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT. *Chaplain's Report.*

Grangegorman Government Prison,
Dublin, January 9, 1856.

The conduct of the prisoners under my charge in Grangegorman Government Prison, during the year 1855, has, with few exceptions, been such as to afford me satisfaction. They were, in general, well conducted, attentive, and teachable. Indeed experience has taught me that the faults of the class to which these prisoners belong are to be traced much more to the want of all power of self-government, than to any propensity to positive evil. It is still an important question, whether

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.
—
Chaplain's Report.

this power can be acquired or regained under even the best system of *prison* discipline—whether the mode of treatment necessary for such a purpose could be administered, except in some institution of a mixed character, where the discipline would hold an intermediate place between the restraint of a prison and entire freedom.

I have visited the school frequently during the past year; and I am glad to be able to state that a marked improvement has taken place in the whole system of management and instruction since my last Report, which I then recommended—viz., that instead of the very small proportion (one-fourth) who were receiving secular instruction, all the prisoners under my charge should be required to attend the school—has since been carried into effect, and the result has proved highly satisfactory. I find that even some of the prisoners who objected to attending when the attendance was only partially enforced now like it, while some are really anxious to get as much instruction as they can.

WILLIAM MATURIN, Chaplain.

The Directors of Government Prisons.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Dublin, January 4, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with instructions received, I beg to submit the following Report of the female convicts committed to my care in the Government Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

I deem it fair, in the first instance, to state, that ordinarily I have found them very willing to profit by the admonitions and spiritual advice of their chaplain. There have been, however, occasional exceptions to this docility. These few instances, whilst they bespeak a deficiency in early religious training, seem to have arisen more from an hitherto unrestrained exercise of will, than from any positive inclination to contemn authority.

Since religion must be the basis of all permanent reformation in their moral character, and constitutes their chief, if not only consolation during years of confinement, I have endeavoured, by frequent instructions every week, to awaken and foster in their minds a somewhat more lively perception of its salutary doctrines and beneficial influence. I have reason to hope that these exertions have not been, with the Divine blessing, altogether fruitless. The poor convicts have, I may say, uniformly manifested an anxiety to assist at various spiritual exercises, with which from time to time I sought to alleviate their unhappy condition, encourage their devotional feelings, and improve their tastes.

In carrying out such exercises in detail, as in the discharge of my duties generally, I have had at all times the kind and active co-operation of the several other officers in the prison, for which I feel deeply grateful. I am also happy to acknowledge that every facility has been granted me by the Directors to secure the spiritual well-being of the convicts, and effect a reformation in their lives. I have been encouraged the more

to expect this great reformation in their conduct from the powerful aid which that most valuable auxiliary, the school, promises to afford; since it is quite clear that the mental culture of these hitherto generally neglected outcasts removes very considerably the difficulties which the chaplain has to encounter, when imparting to them religious instruction.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Whilst the unobtrusive yet unremitting exertions of the disinterested Sisters of Charity have, under Providence, been crowned with no small success, the chaplain has great reason to be grateful for their zealous assistance.

In conclusion I should add that I reflect with sentiments of pain and deep solicitude that numbers of these convicts, reformed in their habits, improved in mind, and trained to industry, on the expiration of their term of confinement are again exposed, friendless and destitute, to all the miseries which poverty and crime unhappily produce. It seems comparatively of little avail that for years they have been subjected to a reformatory system, highly calculated for its object, if they be once more compelled, from want and the scorn of the world, to pursue anew the paths of iniquity they had been taught to abandon, as fraught with evils here, and ruin irreparable hereafter.

Under such circumstances it is not for me to suggest any remedy in the way of a house of refuge, into which such convicts might for a time be received; but I deem it a matter well worthy of the attention of Government to obviate such fatal consequences as those to which I have referred. In so doing, an unspeakable boon will be bestowed on the convicts individually, and on society at large. For it not unfrequently happens that such as I have described, after their liberation, renew their disorderly conduct, and become once again an oppressive tax on the community; whereas were they received for a time into some institution, where, free from the temptations of poverty, the world might be a witness of their reformed lives, a career of honest independence and virtue, in all likelihood, would be their future lot.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JOSEPH POWER, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

29, Blackhall-street,
Dublin, January 10, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—Since the Report I gave in twelve months ago of the female convicts in Grangegorman Prison committed to my care, I have nothing now particularly to add. I would only observe that during the past year they have, in general, made pleasing progress in their knowledge of God's Holy Word, as well as in that excellent summary of theology, the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. They are, generally, improving in their reading. Their conduct in the prison has, upon the whole, been exemplary, as the head matron can testify; and

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

some of them have rendered themselves useful in the laundry and in the hospital.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

S. SIMPSON, Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Board of Directors, Convict Prisons.

School Matron's Report.

SCHOOL MATRON'S REPORT.

Grangegorman, January 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been called on to furnish a Report on the Grangegorman Convict School, I beg to submit the following. You are already aware that my duties, as school matron, commenced on the 1st August.

By examination I found that many of the prisoners who could read were very deficient in spelling, and had no idea of reflecting on the subject of their reading lessons. I am endeavouring to remedy these deficiencies by devoting part of my time to examination on the subject read, and spelling, in which an improvement is observable. In teaching arithmetic I was obliged to begin with notation and numeration, as the women could not read the most simple numbers. They now know the value of numbers, and have commenced the practical part. Many of them are able to find the price of articles by mental arithmetic, in which I give them examples occasionally. As there were no maps in the school-room, geography was entirely unknown. Since a supply has been furnished the women have made considerable progress; many of them can trace the maps of the World, Europe, America, and Ireland. They can also name the productions of several countries in the torrid, temperate, and frigid regions. Many of the prisoners write a neat hand, and are anxious to improve. There are thirty women writing on paper; several of them never wrote any until the last few months. There are thirty-four women able to write a middling good hand on slates, who began by making letters. I shall here mention that twenty-four women who commenced with the alphabet are spelling; and seventeen, who were quicker than the others, can read. During the last month I had the pleasure of removing fourteen women from the First to the Second Book, nine from the Second to the Sequel, and eleven from the Sequel to the Third Book. My time is so arranged that each prisoner gets six hours' schooling every week. By such arrangement two hundred have the advantage of attending school. As my time is so limited I cannot devote much of it in teaching grammar; so only a few of the women who read in the Fourth Book are able to distinguish the parts of speech, the singular from the plural, and proper from common nouns. I am glad to be enabled to state that the conduct of the prisoners during school hours has been good.

Trusting that my humble exertions to advance those whom I have charge of may prove satisfactory,

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

MARY DENVIR.

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Cork Government Female Prison.

LATE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Late Governor's Report.

Cork Government Prison,
23d January, 1856.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to transmit the Annual Report of the Cork Female Prison, together with the accompanying Statistical and Financial Documents, upon which, and the following subjects, I am obliged to dwell briefly, in consequence of having recently relinquished my appointment as Governor of this prison.

In referring to the events of the past year I find little of material importance to lay before you.

The building not having been originally constructed for its present use, much of my time has been occupied in bringing before you the different defects, and repairs necessary, and carrying out, according to your instructions, the various alterations and requirements imperative, particularly those which tended to the better security of the prisoners. The sewerage, also, I have much improved.

I would particularly draw your attention to the satisfactory state of the school, which is attended by all the prisoners, irrespective of age, the greater proportion of whom have made considerable progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and manifest a great desire for further improvement. The opportunity thus afforded them of acquiring knowledge appears to me the most likely means of bettering their condition and aiding their reformation, to which too much attention can scarcely be given.

The conduct of the prisoners, with a few exceptions, has been very good. The principal offences, in almost every instance, have arisen from violence of temper, over which, when at all excited, they seem to have little control; and for acts of violence done while in a passion they appear to think themselves excusable.

The conduct of the officers has been generally very satisfactory, and they all, both male and female, evince a desire to perform their duties with zeal and diligence.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William Stewart, late Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

[Statement.

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

Late Governor's Report.

Statistics.

STATEMENT of NUMBER of CONVICTS COMMITTED and DISPOSED OF from 1st January, 1855, to 31st DECEMBER, 1855, viz.:—

	Adults.	Children.
Number in custody 1st Jan. 1855,	90	–
Received during the year,	276	14
Totals,	366	14
Discharged during the year,	2	
Sent to Lunatic Asylum,	2	
Died,	2	
Total,	6	
Remaining in custody 31st Dec.,	360	366 / 14

AGES OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

Under 15 years,	1
„ 20 „	23
„ 25 „	115
„ 30 „	93
„ 35 „	59
„ 40 „	19
„ 45 „	24
45 years and upwards,	26
Total,	360

CONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

1850	1
1851	1
1852	73
1853	147
1854	100
1855	38
Total,	360

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Transportation 7 years,	152
„ 10 „	22
„ 14 „	4
„ 15 „	9
„ Life,	6
Penal Servitude 4 years,	156
„ 6 „	9
„ 7 „	1
„ Life,	1
Total,	360

Age of youngest prisoner, 14 years.
„ oldest „ 63 „

STAFF OF PRISON OFFICERS.

Governor,	1	Laundry do.,	1
Superintendent,	1	Kitchen do.,	1
Medical Superintendent,	1	Assistant do.,	4
Protestant Chaplain,	1	Hospital Nurse,	1
Roman Catholic do.,	1	Gatekeeper,	1
Storekeeper,	1	Watchmen,	2
Principal Matrons,	2	Messenger,	1
Hospital do.,	1		
School do.,	1	Total number of Officers,	28
Class Matrons,	7		

WILLIAM STEWART, late Governor.

General Account of Receipt and Expenditure for the Year 1855.

1855.	*Dr.*	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1,	To Balance in favour of Public, 31st Dec., 1854,	165	16	2
,,	,, Paymaster of Civil Services,	4,773	0	7
,,	,, Garden Produce sold,	3	8	9
,,	,, Prisoners' confiscated Money,	3	0	0
,,	,, Old Metal, &c., sold,	0	19	6
	Total,	£4,946	5	0

	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31,	By Salaries,	1,421	18	4
,,	,, Wages,	98	13	3
,,	,, Victualling,	1,959	0	6½
,,	,, Fuel and Light,	3	19	5
,,	,, Furniture and Fittings,	394	1	4
,,	,, Incidental Expenses,	17	8	11
,,	,, Implements,	16	16	9
,,	,, Medicines and Surgical Instruments,	15	18	3½
,,	,, Medical Comforts (extras for the sick),	10	0	4½
,,	,, Freights and Charges,	38	17	5
,,	,, Travelling Expenses,	11	1	8
,,	,, Prisoners, on discharge,	3	18	3
,,	,, Convicts' Clothing,	677	4	4½
,,	,, Funeral Expenses,	1	10	0
,,	,, Soap, Washing, and Scouring, &c.,	28	10	0
,,	,, Cleaning Prison,	24	18	4
,,	,, Bedding,	29	7	6
,,	,, Uniform for Officers,	24	8	0
,,	,, Advertising,	2	11	3
,,	,, Rent (lodging allowances to Officers),	10	18	6
,,	,, Rations for Officers	27	11	6¼
,,	,, Chaplains' Requisites,	7	7	9
,,	,, Buildings and ordinary Repairs,	71	17	2
		4,897	18	11¼
,,	,, Balance in favour of public,	48	6	0¾
	Total,	£4,946	5	0

William Stewart, late Governor.

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Cork Government Prison,
January, 1855.

Superintendent's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—Pursuant to your instructions, I have the honour to furnish you with my Report of the conduct and management of the Cork Government Prison, for the year ending the 31st December, 1855, and I am happy to have to state, that its general aspect and discipline present a very much improved appearance:

As the prison had been only opened little more than two months before the commencement of the past year, and as all the officers then employed (with one exception), were quite inexperienced in prison discipline, while very many of them did not receive their appointments until after that period, it is not to be wondered at that they were not in the beginning fully or thoroughly acquainted with their duties; nevertheless, I have the satisfaction of being able to report that, on the whole, their duties have been very properly discharged, and that they have shown continued zeal in the acquisition of a more perfect and entire knowledge of how they were bound to act: some few infractions of discipline which took place, in most instances of a trivial character, have been already reported to and dealt with by you.

During the course of the year there have been received into the prison 266 prisoners, which with the addition of ninety already in the prison, and deducting two discharged, two sent to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and two died, makes the present numbers 360.

The prisoners after they are unlocked in the morning proceed to clean up the prison, wash themselves, and return to their different wards for prayer, all of which occupies up to eight o'clock; they then go to work, or to school until nine, the time appointed for breakfast.

Breakfast and dinner are followed by exercise for half-an hour, always under superintendence; after which they again return to work, or school, as the case may be, until supper time, after which they are finally locked up for the night.

The employment of the prisoners comprises sewing, knitting, shoemaking, washing, cleaning, and cooking, in which occupations they have obtained considerable proficiency.

The average number in hospital has been twenty-five, which leaves about 335 daily employed at one of those descriptions of work.

In the summer they are generally engaged about seven hours daily, and in winter, about five hours and a-half.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, on the whole, very satisfactory, and although the punishments were numerous, they have been principally for slight offences, few only being of a grave nature.

There have been attempts at escapes on two different occasions. The first was made by four prisoners, who loosened the

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

bar of a window in an associated room in which they had been sleeping, and got into an adjoining provision yard, but they voluntarily returned to the prison. This matter has been already fully reported on, and an inquiry has been held into the circumstances.

The second attempt was made by a probationary prisoner, who was discovered working a hole in the wall of her cell, by means of an iron spoon. The discovery was, however, sufficiently early to prevent any injury being done.

It affords me great gratification to be able to report favourably on the moral condition of the prisoners, and the beneficial effect which the restraint and discipline of the prison seem to have had in bringing them back to habits of industry, order, and regularity. In effecting this improvement, I consider that the establishment of the school has had a very important share. The very large majority came into the prison, either totally deficient of any education whatever, or have, from the nature of their previous lives and avocations, entirely forgotten any thing they may have learned. The prisoners are sent to the school in alternate divisions, so that each inmate (not in hospital) receives six hours' school instruction weekly. I find that the effect of this instruction has been, in most instances, to, as it were, awaken the minds of the prisoners, and improve their natural comprehensions; to make them more docile, more easily brought to see the value of cleanliness and order, and to inspire them with a considerable feeling of self-respect. Many of them seem by education to have become better able to comprehend the folly and wickedness of their previous lives, to experience a strong feeling of repentance. I have observed, too, that as they make progress in school education, their conduct in the prison proportionately improves; and that some who have come from the county gaols with very turbulent characters, and apparently of very violent dispositions, have become, under the influence of education, quite conformable to discipline.

The results of the probationary system, adopted since the month of March, has been most useful. The detention of the prisoners for the first four months after their arrival, in separate cells, apart from the other prisoners, allowed no relief from the confinement of their cells beyond the necessary exercise in the yards, and attendance at school, has had the effect of subduing any tendency to insubordination, and renders them readily amenable to discipline, while, at the same time, it keeps them apart from the contamination which must to some extent be always found in the companionship of convicts; indeed, so very advantageous do I consider this system has proved, that I think a portion of it, did the prison accommodation permit, might, with great benefit, be extended to the entire classes—I mean, compelling the convicts to sleep in separate cells. So long as the prisoners are allowed to spend so many hours of unrestrained communication in each other's society, as the system of large dormitories necessitates, they have opportunities for plotting, which the idle and mischievous will be frequently found to turn

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

to bad account, and the difficulty of maintaining discipline will, of course, be increased.

Owing to the original construction of the building, which is irregularly built, and of great extent—at one side close by a public road, and on another adjoining a provision store, between which and the prison there is by no means a sufficient barrier—there is a very great difficulty in maintaining proper supervision and preventing the escape of prisoners; another source of danger lies in the fact, that many of the cells are close under the roof, on which ventilators are placed large enough to admit of a person passing through them, from which there is easy access to the provision store I have already mentioned, but I am taking measures to obviate this danger by placing iron gratings over each of these apertures.

I have further to remark, that great inconvenience has been caused by the deficient size of the apartment used as a Roman Catholic chapel, which is capable of holding only 175 prisoners, while there are at present 325 convicts of that persuasion in the prison, exclusive of those in hospital. In consequence, on Sundays, mass is celebrated by the Roman Catholic Chaplain in a long corridor, used every other day as a work-room, and where there is no altar; a common table has to be substituted. The tendency of this want of a suitable place of worship is to deprive the ceremonies of the solemnity they ought to have in the eyes of the prisoners, and as a consequence to diminish their beneficial effect upon their characters. Though, perhaps, of less consequence, this circumstance, to some extent, interferes with the ordinary work of the prisoners, as the room has to be given up earlier than usual on Saturday evening, in order to prepare for the observances of the following day.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Director.

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Cork Government Prison,
9th January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to forward my Report on the sanitary state of Cork Prison for the year 1855, and am happy

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

to state that the general health of the inmates is very satisfactory—

Number of patients in hospital, January 1st, 1855, from former year,	17
Number admitted since, to December 31st, 1855,	337
Total,	354
Discharged,	325
Died,	2
Remaining in hospital, December 31st, 1855,	27
Total,	354

In the subjoined table I have specified the diseases with which the patients have been affected:—

Bronchitis,	14	Leucorrhœa,	2
Phthisis,	2	Rheumatism and Neuralgic Pains,	20
Pleurisy,	1	Sciatica,	2
Hæmoptysis,	1	Lumbago,	3
Hooping Cough,	2	Femoral Hernia,	1
Pleurodynia,	3	Psoas Abscess,	1
Tonsilitis,	3	Fractures and Dislocations,	3
Cynanche Parotidea,	3	Contusions,	4
Erysipelas,	4	Hæmorrhoids,	5
Simple Continued Fever,	1	Varicose Veins,	2
Slight Febrile Affections,	28	Ulcers,	10
Chronic Gastritis,	2	Abscess,	18
Gastralgia,	7	Synovitis,	4
Indigestion and Constipation,	69	Prolapsus Uteri,	3
Diarrhœa,	7	Prolapsus Ani,	1
Dysentery,	5	Tertiary Syphilis,	2
English Cholera,	3	Ophthalmia,	20
Colic,	14	Cataract,	1
Peritonitis,	1	Scrofula,	9
Disease of Heart,	1	Lupus,	1
Dropsy,	2	Scabies,	3
Insanity,	2	Eczema,	2
Epilepsy,	1	Herpes Zoster,	2
Inflammation of Brain,	1	Lepra,	7
Aphonia,	2	Papular Eruptions,	3
General Debility,	21		337
Amenorrhœa,	16		
Dysmenorrhœa,	4		
Menorrhagia,	3		

During the year 1,479 cases have been prescribed for and visited in cells and wards, the nature of the ailments not being sufficiently severe for hospital attention. One of the convicts who died was far advanced in pulmonary consumption on her arrival at the prison, and was immediately admitted to hospital, February 1st, 1855, and died April 27th, 1855. The other was labouring under chronic diarrhœa, and very much broken down in health when received into the prison; she was also admitted to hospital on arrival, May 21st, 1855, and died August 8th, 1855.

Two convicts, described in the returns from their respective prisons as having attempted suicide, and being of weak intellect, were admitted to hospital when received into the prison;

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

and after careful investigation, the symptoms of insanity being undoubted, were transferred to the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum. Many of the prisoners, who were much enfeebled on admission, have gained comparative health and strength.

The infants are in excellent health, and some of them were very delicate when they arrived.

The dietary is very good, and conducive to preserving the inmates in good health.

I beg to say that the sewerage of the prison is by no means satisfactory, especially the lower portion, and would recommend that some means be taken to remedy this defect before the setting in of the warm weather. The increased and increasing number of inmates renders this a matter of paramount importance.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,

BARRY DELANY, M.D.

Queen's University in Ireland, &c.,
Medical Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Cork, January 25th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year there has been a considerable accession to the number of prisoners under my care. There are at present twenty-six members of the Established Church, and one Presbyterian. Of these, on their arrival, a few appeared to possess as much (if not more) information on religious and other subjects as is usual amongst persons of the class in life to which they originally belonged, but the greater number were ill-informed, and some (especially five lately arrived), in a state of the most deplorable ignorance. Thirteen can read tolerably well, six indifferently, and eight not at all.

The progress of those on whom the opportunities offered in the prison have had time to operate is, on the whole, I think, as satisfactory as could have been expected. Their attention during divine service on Sundays, and on the other occasions when assembled for religious instruction (twice each week), has been, generally speaking, marked and increasing. I could point out more than two or three, concerning whom good hopes may be reasonably entertained of genuine reformation. They seem to join heartily in the worship of God, and really to value the means of grace, and to be thankful for any pains bestowed on them. One or two who came to the prison with the worst characters from their former places of confinement have become tractable, and show symptoms of decided improvement.

Of the eighteen prisoners present on Christmas Day, twelve remained to partake of the Sacrament of the Holy Communion, eleven on the previous occasion, and six on the first occasion of its being publicly administered in the prison.

Cork Government Female Prison.

Chaplain's Report.

During the year a much-wished-for addition has been made to the service on Sundays, by the introduction of singing, under the superintendence of the senior principal matron, whose valuable aid, also, in conducting daily morning and evening prayers, and in preparing the prisoners for catechetical instruction, I wish here to acknowledge.

The books which I applied for and obtained were most acceptable, and were eagerly received. They have been regularly exchanged, and I trust the perusal of them has been attended with profit.

I would also testify to the care and attention of the schoolmistress, whose exertions have been attended with much success. Several of the prisoners, for instance, can now write *well*, who could not form a letter when they came.

I have great pleasure also in taking this opportunity to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and ready co-operation of the Governor and Superintendent, as well as of the subordinate officers of the establishment; and, on the whole, I think the system pursued in the prison well calculated to produce much good.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GILBERT M. M'CORD, Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
&c., &c.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Cork, January 10th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, conveyed to me through Governor, I have the honour to submit my Report for the portion of the year ending December 31st, 1855. Having been appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Cork Female Convict Prison so late as September, I cannot form a correct idea of the character of the prisoners under my care; however, from the slight knowledge I have of them, I can say that their conduct, in general, is good. I have admitted many of them to sacraments, and I am happy to say, that such as have not as yet approached them, are most anxious to do so. The dispositions which the worthy reception of those sacraments requires, are, in themselves, a guarantee for their future amendment. The demeanour of the prisoners at mass is respectful, their attention to religious instruction marked, and their attendance at catechism regular. Many of them are excessively deficient in religious knowledge, but from the anxiety manifested by them to listen to catechetical instruction, as well as to any counsel I may give them, I entertain sanguine hopes of their ultimate reformation. I regret much that we have got no chapel as yet. It cannot be expected that prisoners will attend with the same reverence at mass when celebrated in one of their work-halls, as they would, if it were said in a house

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

set apart exclusively for divine worship; moreover, a larger number than we have at present can scarcely be accommodated during mass, with seats. I am sure, gentlemen, you are anxious to remedy this evil as soon as possible. As regards the school, I feel great pleasure in informing you, that the progress of many of the prisoners in reading, writing, and spelling, has attracted my notice. I am not surprised at this result, when I consider the thirst of the pupils to learn, and the competency and untiring exertions of the schoolmistress to impart instructions to them. Her gentleness must endear her to all her scholars, and encourage their confidence in her. I have no hesitation in saying, that many will leave her possessed of such an amount of information as will be of service to them in afterlife.

I have the honour, Gentlemen, to be your humble and obedient servant,

JOHN SHEEHAN, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

Teacher's Report.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

Cork Female Convict Prison,
January 9th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with your wishes, I beg leave to state my Report of the educational progress of the inmates of Cork Government Prison, since I have been appointed teacher.

The school was opened on January 6th, 1855, but some time had elapsed before I was sent books and other requisites, which of course prevented me from effecting much good in the commencement, but since then, I have been provided with every thing necessary for my arduous undertaking. At first I had the greatest difficulty in trying to induce those to persevere, who were totally unacquainted with the elements of our language, and with much pleasure I have to inform you, my efforts have not proved unsuccessful; they are all (with very few exceptions) most desirous for their improvement. I have not had the least occasion to make a report of any impropriety of conduct in the prisoners, while under my charge; on the contrary, I have always found them obedient, and most attentive to my instructions.

I cannot conclude without expressing my feelings of gratitude to our Governor, Superintendent, and Chaplains, who have at all times, on visiting the school, expressed their approbation and pleasure at the improvement of the prisoners.

Permit me, gentlemen, to remark, that I am quite sure the influence of education on their minds will in a very great measure promote the realization of your intentions for their reclamation.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ANNA CURTIN, Teacher.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

THE EXTENT OF THE PRISONERS' KNOWLEDGE ON THEIR ENTRANCE INTO SCHOOL:—

Reading,	97
Spelling,	41
Alphabet,	187
Total,	325
Writing,	9

IMPROVEMENT UP TO DECEMBER 31st, 1855:

Reading,	203
Spelling,	92
Alphabet,	30
Total,	325
Writing,	70
Arithmetic,	85
Geography, Grammar,	13

ANNA CURTIN, Teacher.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

Classes.

1. Prisoners shall be divided into the following classes, viz. :—

Exemplary Class.
First Class.
Second Class.
Third Class.
Probation Class.

Class on reception.

2. All prisoners, on reception from the county or city gaols, and those from Mountjoy Government Prison, who shall not have passed the prescribed period in separate confinement, or whose character in separate confinement shall be reported "bad" or "very bad," shall be placed in the probation class; those received from Mountjoy Government Prison, who shall have passed the prescribed period in separate confinement, shall be placed in the third class; and all prisoners received from any Government "Public Works" or "Labour" prison will be placed in the same position as that which they held in the prison from which they may have been removed.

Period to be retained in the probation class.

3. Prisoners placed in the probation class, except such as shall be placed therein on account of their conduct in separate confinement having been "bad" or "very bad," will be retained therein until they shall have completed the period prescribed for convicts to be kept in separate confinement, and they shall not be removed from this class, even at the expiration of this period, unless their conduct shall be satisfactory. Prisoners whose character on removal from separate confinement has been reported "bad" or "very bad," shall be specially dealt with, and shall not be removed from the "probation class" without the sanction of a Director.

Description of prisoners to be put in the probation class.

4. As a general rule, the prisoners placed in the probation class will be those who have been found medically unfit to undergo the strictly separate system of confinement carried out at the Mountjoy Government Prison, but who, nevertheless, may be equal to labour on the Public Works, and fit to undergo a modified system of separation.

Treatment of prisoners in the probation class.

5. The treatment of prisoners in the probation class will be assimilated to that enforced in the Mountjoy separate confinement prison, as far as circumstances will admit, and the Medical Officer may think proper to allow. Such prisoners will not be kept in actual separation, and it will be generally advisable that they should be employed chiefly in the open air; but at all times they shall be prevented, as far as possible, from holding any intercourse one with another; and the general discipline of this class must be maintained as strictly as circumstances will allow. The prisoners in this class will be considered as falling specially under the care and teaching of their respective Chaplains and the Schoolmaster, with a view of attaining, as far as practicable, the same advantages and the moral and religious improvement which are found to result from the system of separate confinement.

Third class.

6. Prisoners placed, on their reception, in the "third class," will, according to the records received of their conduct during their detention in separate confinement, be eligible to be promoted to the second, at periods varying as follows :—If their conduct and character in sepa-

rate confinement have been recorded "exemplary," they will be eligible for promotion in two months;

If "very good," in three months;
If "good," in four months;
If "indifferent," in six months.

The promotion of prisoners whose conduct shall not be *exemplary* while in this class will be delayed beyond the periods above laid down, according to the nature and number of the offences committed by them against the rules and discipline of the prison, under such regulations as shall, from time to time, be approved by the Directors.

Second class.

7. Prisoners in the second class will, by *exemplary* conduct for a period of six months, become eligible to be raised to the first; should their conduct not be *exemplary* their promotion will be delayed, as shown in the latter part of the foregoing rule.

First class.

8. Prisoners whose conduct in the first class shall have been exemplary for a period of twelve months will be placed in the exemplary class; should their conduct not be exemplary, their promotion will be delayed, as directed in the two foregoing rules.

Dresses of prisoners.

9. The several classes of prisoners will be distinguished by such dresses and badges as the Directors shall, from time to time, appoint. The dress of the prisoners in the probation and the third classes shall, for the present, be the ordinary grey prison clothing. The second class shall be distinguished by a light blue facing on the cuff and collar of their jackets. The first class shall be distinguished by a similar facing of a red colour. The exemplary class shall wear a dress of an entirely different colour from that worn by the prisoners in the other classes.

10. Such distinctions shall be made between the classes, and such privileges granted, as shall promote the object of giving encouragement to those whose good conduct may deserve it, provided such distinctions do not interfere with discipline, nor with the execution of a due amount of labour.

Prisoners may be degraded for misconduct.

11. The Governor has the power to degrade a prisoner for misconduct, from the exemplary to the first, second, or third class; from the first to the second or third; and from the second to the third class; and every prisoner so degraded shall be liable to forfeit any advantage for which he may have been recommended.

Prisoners who have been degraded may become eligible to be again promoted.

12. A prisoner who has been degraded may become eligible to be again promoted without necessarily passing the full time already laid down for each class. The period at which such prisoner may so become eligible for promotion will be regulated by the nature and degree of the offence for which he may have been degraded, under such rules as shall from time to time be approved by the Directors, but in no case shall he be promoted until he shall have passed at least two months in the lower class.

Removal or discharge.

13. No prisoner shall be recommended for removal or discharge, on licence or otherwise, until he has shown by his good conduct that he deserves such indulgence, or is fit to be intrusted with his liberty previous to the expiration of his sentence.

BADGES.

Prisoners to wear two badges

1. To mark the sentence, register number, conduct, and progress of each prisoner, he shall wear two badges, the one to be called the "Register Badge," the other the "Conduct Badge."

Register badge.

2. The Register Badge shall be worn on the right arm.

Conduct badge.

3. The Conduct Badge shall be worn on the left arm.

APPENDIX.

Description of the register badge.

4. The Register Badge shall show the register number, nature and length of sentence of the prisoner by whom it is worn, and shall be made in conformity with the annexed plate, *figures* 1 and 2.

REGISTER BADGE.

Showing register number, nature and length of service.

Fig. 1.

This Badge shall be, for all the classes White, with the records coloured as follows:—

P. S. Penal Servitude. (*in Red.*)

10500, Register Number. (*in Black.*)

4. Length of Sentence. (*in Red.*)

Fig. 2.

T. Transportation. (*in Red.*)

10001. Register Number. (*in Black.*)

14. Length of Sentence. (*in Red.*)

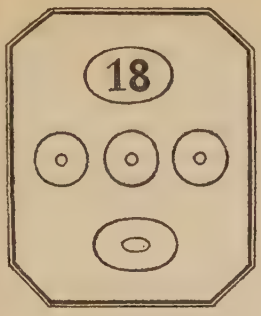
CONDUCT BADGE.

Description of the conduct badge.

5. The "Conduct Badge" shall be given to each prisoner on the first day of every month, or as soon after as possible, and shall show—first, his class; secondly, (for the first, second, and third classes), according to the records contained in the Conduct Books, the number of good conduct marks to be earned by such prisoner before he can be eligible to be promoted to a higher class; thirdly, the number of marks gained by him during the preceding month, also the total number of marks which had been gained by him previous to the the first day of the month for which such badge has been issued. See plate, *figures* 3, 4, and 5.

Fig. 3 shows the Conduct Badge which would be worn by a prisoner in the third class, during the first month after his reception from separate confinement, with his conduct therein reported "Exemplary," and having a minimum period of two months to serve in this class.

Fig. 3.



(18) The number of Good Conduct marks to be gained before eligible for promotion.

Fig. 4 shows the Conduct Badge which would be worn by the same prisoner during the second month, supposing his conduct to have been exemplary during the first month, that is to say, his conduct having been recorded in the "Discipline," the "School," and the "Industry" Conduct Books V.G., or very good :

Fig. 4.

(18) The number of Good Conduct marks to be gained before eligible for promotion.

(3) (3) (3) Marks gained during the preceding month.

(3) Discipline Conduct Book, V. G.=3.
(3) School Conduct Book, . . V. G.=3.
(3) Industry Conduct Book, V. G.=3.

(9) Total number of marks gained on the first day of the month for which the Badge was issued. } 9.

Fig. 5 shows the Conduct Badge which would be worn by the same prisoner during the third month, supposing that his conduct has not been exemplary, (had it been so he would have been entitled to be promoted), but that he has been recorded V. G. in the Discipline Conduct Book ; G. in the School Conduct Book ; and O. in the Industry Conduct Book :

*Fig.*5.

(18) The number of Good Conduct Marks to be gained before eligible for promotion.

(3) Discipline Conduct Book, V. G.=3.
(2) School ditto, . G. =2.
(1) Industry ditto, . O. =1.

Marks gained during the month, 6.

(15) Total Marks gained on the first day of the month for which the Badge was issued, viz., 9 in the first month, 6 in the second.

For each "B." or bad, recorded against a prisoner in any of the Conduct Books, he shall not count any good conduct marks for the month

APPENDIX.

in which he shall be so recorded, and shall have the letter B on that (or those) records in his badge.

For each "V. B." or very bad recorded against a prisoner in any of the conduct books, he shall not count any good conduct marks for the month in which he shall be so recorded; shall have the letters "V. B." placed on that (or those) records in his badge, and shall also be liable, at the discretion of the Governor or other superior authority, to have the period of his service in the class in which he then may be prolonged, or he may be degraded to a lower class, in addition to any punishment which may have been awarded under the general rules and regulations for any specific offence or offences.

DISTINCTION OF CONDUCT BADGES FOR CLASSES.

1. The Conduct Badge of the Exemplary Class shall be white, with the letters and numbers thereon of brass.
2. That of the First Class red, with the figures in black.
3. That of the Second Class light blue, with the figures in black.
4. That of the Third Class yellow, with the figures in black.

A RETURN showing the NUMBER of DEATHS in IRISH CONVICT PRISONS during the Year 1855.

Name of Convict Prison.	No. of Deaths.
Spike Island,	72
Mountjoy,	9
Smithfield,	17
Newgate,	14
Philipstown,	29
Cork Female,	2
Grangegorman,	6
Total,	149

Comparative Abstract of the Estimates

FOR THE

MAINTENANCE OF THE CONVICT PRISONS,

FOR THE YEARS 1854–55 AND 1855–56.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of the Estimates for the Maintenance of the CONVICT PRISONS in IRELAND, with a Summary of the Expenses for all the Establishments, and the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	MOUNTJOY, 530 Prisoners 1854–55. 530 „ 1855–56.		SMITHFIELD, 320 Prisoners 1854–55. 320 „ 1855–56.		NEWGATE, 300 Prisoners 1854–55. 300 „ 1855–56.	
	1854–55.	1855–56.	1854–55.	1855–56.	1854–55.	1855–56.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks,	1,290 0 0	1,270 0 0	558 0 0	655 0 0	312 0 0	360 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	2 8 8	2 7 11	1 14 10	2 0 11	1 0 9	1 4 0
Wages of inferior officers and servants,	1,551 0 0	1,793 0 0	898 0 0	865 0 0	587 0 0	583 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	2 18 7	3 7 8	2 16 1	2 14 1	1 19 1	1 19 1
Salaries and wages of manufacturing department,	665 0 0	. .	90 0 0	90 0 0	130 0 0	170 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	1 5 1	. .	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 8 8	0 11 4
Total amount for salaries,	3,506 0 0	3,063 0 0	1,546 0 0	1,610 0 0	1,029 0 0	1,113 0 0
Total cost per prisoner,	6 12 4	5 15 7	4 16 6	5 0 7	3 8 6	3 13 5
Rations for officers,	. .	. .	114 0 0	205 4 0	84 0 0	136 16 0
Cost per prisoner,	. .	. .	0 7 1	0 12 10	0 5 7	0 9 1
Uniforms for officers and servants,	192 0 0	153 0 0	60 0 0	99 0 0	52 10 0	72 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 7 2	0 5 9	0 3 7	0 6 2	0 3 6	0 4 10
Victualling prisoners,	3,710 0 0	5,441 6 6	2,080 0 0	3,146 0 0	1,950 0 0	2,950 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	7 0 0	10 5 4	6 10 0	9 13 6	6 10 0	9 16 8
Clothing prisoners,	662 10 0	662 10 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Bedding prisoners,	132 10 0	66 5 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Medicines and surgical instruments,	80 0 0	35 0 0	70 0 0	35 0 0	65 0 0	35 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 4 4	0 2 2	0 4 4	0 2 4
Medical comforts (extra for the sick),	50 0 0	50 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 1 10	0 1 10	0 2 3	0 1 10	0 2 1	0 2 1
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation,	1,005 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	1 17 6	0 1 1	0 1 6	0 6 3	0 1 8	0 6 8
Furniture and fittings,	20 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 0 9	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 8
Kitchen utensils,	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Fuel and light for general purposes,	650 0 0	650 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	1 4 6	1 4 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 0	0 12 0
Washing, including repairs of linen,	190 0 0	260 0 0	95 0 0	90 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 7 2	0 9 9	0 5 11	0 5 7	0 6 4	0 6 4
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	30 0 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 10 0	12 10 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 1 1	0 1 6	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 0 10
Brushes, brooms, mops, &c.,	20 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Funeral expenses,	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Rents, rates, and taxes,	40 0 0	. .	75 0 0	65 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 1 6	. .	0 4 8	0 4 1	0 0 8	0 0 8
Various small disbursements,	90 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Cost per prisoner,	0 3 4	0 3 9	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 1 4
Gross total cost of maintenance,	10,393 0 0	10,592 1 6	4,837 0 0	6,115 4 0	4,030 0 0	5,231 6 0
Gross total cost per prisoner,	19 12 2	19 19 7	15 2 5	18 19 0	13 8	

howing the Amount under each Head of Service; the Number of Prisoners, and the Cost per head; Average Cost per Prisoner, for the Years 1854–55, and 1855–56.

Spike Island, including Forts Camden & Carlisle, 2,642 Prisoners 1854–55. 1,500 „ 1855–56.		Philipstown, 400 Prisoners 1854–55. 750 „ 1855–56.		Female Depot, Grangegorman, 300 Prisoners 1854–55. 240 „ 1855–56.		Female Depot, Cork, – Prisoners 1854–55. 250 „ 1855–56.		Summary, 4,492 Prisoners 1854–55. 3,890 „ 1855–56.	
1854–55.	1855–56.	1854–55.	1855–56.	1854–55.	1855–56.	1854–55.	1855–56.	1854–55.	1855–56.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,700 0 0	1,635 0 0	1,020 0 0	995 0 0	540 0 0	540 0 0	. .	615 0 0	5,420 0 0	6,070 0 0
0 12 7	1 1 10	2 11 0	1 6 3	1 16 0	2 5 0	. .	2 9 5	1 4 2	2 11 2
4,776 0 0	6,211 0 0	970 0 0	1,837 0 0	362 0 0	456 0 0	. .	792 0 0	9,144 0 0	12,537 0 0
1 16 2	4 2 10	2 8 6	2 9 0	1 4 1	1 18 0	. .	3 3 4	2 0 8	3 4 4
241 0 0	. .	180 0 0	270 0 0	110 0 0	40 0 0	. .	. .	1,416 0 0	570 0 0
0 1 10	. .	0 9 0	0 7 2	0 7 4	0 3 4	. .	. .	0 3 4	0 2 11
6,717 0 0	7,846 0 0	2,170 0 0	3,102 0 0	1,012 0 0	1,036 0 0	. .	1,407 0 0	15,980 0 0	19,177 0 0
2 10 7	5 4 8	5 8 6	4 10 5	3 7 5	4 6 4	. .	5 12 9	3 11 2	4 18 7
615 10 0	750 0 0	102 0 0	455 0 0	102 0 0	163 5 6	. .	137 5 6	1,017 10 0	1,847 11 0
0 4 8	0 10 0	0 5 4	0 12 2	0 6 9	0 13 7	. .	0 10 7	0 4 6	0 9 6
324 0 0	630 0 0	98 0 0	216 0 0	7 0 0	13 10 0	. .	3 5 0	733 10 0	1,186 15 0
0 2 5	0 8 5	0 4 10	0 5 9	0 0 5	0 1 1	. .	0 0 3	0 3 3	0 6 7
16,114 0 0	14,950 0 0	2,600 0 0	7,312 10 0	1,740 0 0	1,869 0 0	. .	1,687 10 0	28,194 0 0	37,356 6 6
6 2 0	9 19 4	6 10 0	9 17 8	5 16 0	7 15 5	. .	6 15 0	6 5 6	9 12 1
3,302 10 0	2,250 0 0	400 0 0	937 10 0	225 0 0	464 0 0	. .	483 6 6	5,365 0 0	5,572 6 6
1 5 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 3 8	0 15 0	1 18 8	. .	1 18 8	1 3 10	1 8 1
620 10 0	375 0 0	. .	225 0 0	45 0 0	36 0 0	. .	. .	953 0 0	857 5 0
0 4 8	0 5 0	. .	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	. .	. .	0 4 0	0 4 1
135 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0	35 0 0	. .	50 0 0	530 0 0	380 0 0
0 1 0	0 1 4	0 4 0	0 2 4	0 6 8	0 2 11	. .	0 4 0	0 2 4	0 1 11
120 0 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	. .	10 0 0	288 0 0	432 0 0
0 0 11	0 2 8	0 0 6	0 1 4	0 2 8	0 5 0	. .	0 0 9	0 1 3	0 2 3
2,100 0 0	600 0 0	10 0 0	150 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	. .	5 0 0	3,185 0 0	1,010 0 0
0 15 11	0 8 0	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 1 4	0 2 1	. .	0 0 5	0 14 4	0 2 2
87 0 0	80 0 0	. .	75 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	. .	30 0 0	142 0 0	240 0 0
0 0 8	0 1 1	. .	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 2 6	. .	0 2 5	0 0 8	0 1 3
35 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	. .	5 0 0	115 0 0	110 0 0
0 0 3	0 0 6	0 2 6	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 2 1	. .	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 7
1,388 0 0	1,296 0 0	310 0 0	450 0 0	100 0 0	274 18 0	. .	334 0 0	2,828 0 0	3,384 18 0
0 10 6	0 17 3	0 15 6	0 12 0	0 6 8	1 2 11	. .	1 6 8	0 12 7	0 7 3
84 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	. .	. .	589 0 0	680 0 0
0 0 7	0 1 1	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 1 8	0 0 5	. .	. .	0 2 7	0 2 6
90 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	120 0 0	. .	25 0 0	192 10 0	332 10 0
0 0 8	0 1 1	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 1 8	0 10 0	. .	0 2 0	0 0 10	0 2 8
60 0 0	60 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	. .	5 0 0	111 0 0	120 0 0
0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 8	0 1 3	. .	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 5
20 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	. .	5 0 0	55 0 0	81 0 0
0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 5	. .	0 0 5	0 0 3	0 0 4
. .	. .	60 0 0	60 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	185 0 0	135 0 0
. .	. .	0 3 0	0 1 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 0 10	0 0 8
360 0 0	450 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	. .	40 0 0	790 0 0	930 0 0
0 2 8	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 6 8	0 8 4	. .	0 3 2	0 3 6	0 4 8
32,172 10 0	29,817 0 0	6,230 0 0	13,573 0 0	3,591 0 0	4,276 13 6	. .	4,227 7 0	61,253 10 0	77,832 12 0
12 3 1	19 17 8	15 11 6	18 10 0	11 19 4	17 16 0	. .	16 17 11	. .	3 . .

DUBLIN:—PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1855;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

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Inspectors-General for { North District, . J. Corry Connellan. / South District, . Felton F. W. Hervey.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
March, 1856.

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1855.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. Corry Connellan, } *Inspectors-General*
Felton F. W. Hervey, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honourable
Edward Horsman, M.P.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland,
&c., &c.

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Thirty-fourth Report.

In our Annual Report for 1855, whilst recording the conclusion of the tenth year since the famine and its consequences commenced to swell the amount of our criminal population, we are happily enabled to show that crime, which reached its climax in 1850, and which has since that date been year by year steadily decreasing, has during the past year maintained its rate of decrease, and is rapidly returning to the position in which it stood in 1846, the year which we have latterly taken as our basis for the purposes of measuring the rise and fall of crime, in consequence of its melancholy notoriety as the first year of dearth. The subjoined Tables will be found fully to bear out the above remarks :—

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners in Gaols.

On 1st January,	1850,	.	10,967	On 1st January,	1854,	.	5,755
Do. do.	1851,	.	10,084	Do. do.	1855,	.	5,080
Do. do.	1852,	.	8,803	Do. do.	1856,	.	3,561
Do. do.	1853,	.	7,604				

No. 2.—Gaols.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average.	Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average.
1846, .	47,311	5,470	1851, .	113,554	10,746
1847, .	75,685	8,900·3	1852, .	92,638	8,579·5
1848, .	97,959	10,968	1853, .	83,805	6,841·5
1849, .	112,478	12,648	1854, .	73,733	5,704·1
1850, .	115,871	11,496	1855, .	54,531	4,418·3

No. 3.—Return of the Numbers in Gaols on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

Month.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
January, .	10,967	10,084	8,803	7,604	5,755	5,080
February, .	11,904	11,032	9,187	8,154	6,186	5,273
March, . .	13,102	11,444	9,971	8,141	6,423	4,788
April, . .	11,423	10,689	8,944	7,510	5,978	4,768
May, . .	12,273	11,066	8,890	7,681	5,886	4,560
June, . .	13,267	12,217	9,527	7,924	5,977	4,837
July, . .	12,659	12,233	8,854	7,084	5,816	4,582
August, . .	11,746	10,669	7,621	6,243	5,686	4,285
September, .	12,012	9,405	7,589	6,039	5,487	4,148
October, .	10,166	8,435	7,403	5,823	5,230	3,753
November, .	9,508	8,247	7,104	5,471	4,930	3,747
December, .	10,163	8,461	7,592	5,781	5,100	3,844

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols Ireland, and the Number of Deaths in the Years 1854 and 1855, with the Amount Accommodation afforded.

County and Town Gaols.	Total Confined in the Year, Debtors included.		Daily Average No. Confined.		Highest No. at any one time.		Deaths.		No. for which Accommodation is provided.							
									Debtors.		Criminal Prisoners.					
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	No. of Rooms.		No. of Single Cells.		Other Cells not Solitary.		Rooms with Beds.	
									M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	3,130	2,882	288	219	372	275	2	6	41	1	317	99	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	1,007	1,216	90	85	113	120	3	.	7	1	66	38	9	9	4	2
Carlow,	673	710	62	45·5	92	67	1	.	6	1	47	41	.	.	8	2
Cavan,	716	783	79	67	219	91	2	1	2	1	70	18	.	.	2	.
Clare,	874	787	161	116	219	155	3	3	4	.	82	33	6	.	9	.
Cork County,	2,510	1,988	418	302	506	408	14	13	8	2	102	13	73	57	.	.
,, City,	2,240	1,788	206	170	311	230	2	2	8	.	54	54	.	8	9	9
Donegal,	597	622	87·2	85·3	135	129	1	2	6	1	73	10	2	.	2	2
Down,	856	1,030	168	129	202	195	6	11	14	6	101	39	5	12	.	.
Dublin County,	3,013	1,977	218	146·6	302	205	6	5	7	1	64	28	1	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	10,488	8,542	469	365	611	508	13	8	.	.	.	167	.	2	.	4
Richmond B.	7,287	5,392	461	322	555	473	5	5	.	.	190	.	77	.	8	.
Fermanagh,	439	430	63	56	89	73	1	1	4	1	82	20	.	.	2	2
Galway County,	542	539	107	73	148	97	3	3	6	.	67	14	5	3	5	4
,, Town,	758	633	44	39·6	69	66	1	.	2	.	28	7	.	2	6	6
Kerry,	1,386	1,039	145·5	104	181	144	1	.	4	2	78	15	.	.	6	2
Kildare, Naas,	487	658	61	61	78	100	.	2	2	2	28	13	17	2	1	2
,, Athy,	399	412	50·8	42·4	70	62	1	.	2	1	20	12	2	.	2	1
Kilkenny County,	625	540	95	80	134	97	2	2	4	1	104	88	47	.	.	.
,, City,	12,262	883	33	38	56	65	.	.	3	1	7	.	.	.	4	2
King's,	509	536	86	74	109	161	2	1	10	2	80	32	.	8	.	.
Leitrim,	527	394	63	46·9	91	75	.	1	9	3	60	21	.	2	.	.
Limerick County,	1,022	943	178	124	233	179	2	3	10	6	111	48	.	.	2	2
,, City,	5,051	4,606	173	118	220	160	3	1	10	2	45	26	10	.	6	6
Londonderry,	844	1,127	89·1	73	120	111	1	1	4	1	146	16	6	2	1	11
Longford,	675	560	56·8	49·8	90	69	3	1	6	1	67	.	2	.	5	5
Louth,	725	621	57·9	59·7	83	75	4	.	3	2	95	25	.	.	.	.
,, Drogheda,	528	621	28·9	25·6	43	45	.	.	2	.	18	.	.	.	2	3
Mayo,	1,207	1,109	124·1	113	168	150	2	2	4	2	98	30	14	4	.	.
Meath,	582	426	78	60·8	101	88	1	1	6	1	60	20	12	4	3	.
Monaghan,	603	751	93	65	116	96	.	1	6	1	50	18	.	.	3	2
Queen's,	889	641	92	79	134	105	1	1	8	2	67	50	4	4	2	2
Roscommon,	349	523	78	77·2	104	95	.	1	4	.	58	18	5	.	.	3
Sligo,	428	430	78·6	58·2	105	87	1	.	10	3	74	17	.	.	2	7
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1,198	1,080	151·9	120·3	198	178	3	5	20	2	98	14	39	16	8	3
,, Clonmel,	3,218	2,505	333	238·7	462	336	5	3	8	.	185	40	11	.	12	4
Tyrone,	820	871	106	94	147	141	.	1	.	.	56	.	.	.	.	2
Waterford County,	486	475	117·3	72·9	145	118	2	.	4	1	67	16	2	.	3	1
,, City,	1,403	1,117	86	62·5	144	97	.	.	7	1	26	30	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	783	831	94·5	70	127	96	3	.	10	1	80	10	12	.	.	9
Wexford,	1,128	1,074	158	157·7	197	212	1	7	6	.	96	64	4	4	3	4
Wicklow,	469	384	74·5	31·6	108	43	1	4	2	1	50	21	6	.	3	1
Total,	73,733	54,531	5,704·1	4,418·3	7,707	6,277	102	98	279	54	3,267	1,225	371	139	128	103

No. 5.—Average Daily Number of Prisoners in County Gaols for Seven Years ending 1846, for Four Years ending 1850, and for Five Years ending 1855, with the Increase and Decrease per Cent. *Thirty-fourth Report.*

County Gaols.	Average Daily No. for seven years ending 1846.	Average Daily No. for 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.	Increase per Cent.	Average Daily No. for 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855.	Decrease per Cent.
Sligo,	93·02	224·19	141·01	85·04	62·07
Leitrim,	94·35	183·60	94·59	70·39	61·66
Roscommon,	105·28	249·39	136·88	102·24	59·00
Galway,	138·85	452·50	225·89	189·00	58·23
Fermanagh,	97·42	229·25	135·32	97·40	57·63
Longford,	100·14	183·72	83·46	77·56	52·51
Armagh,	126·00	227·00	80·16	110·60	51·28
Monaghan,	98·14	203·50	107·36	102·40	49·08
Limerick,	130·05	520·48	300·21	267·60	48·59
Cavan,	116·52	207·25	77·87	108·60	47·61
Tyrone,	107·18	247·50	130·92	135·00	45·45
Carlow,	79·71	167·68	110·36	91·70	45·31
Mayo,	172·49	394·15	128·51	197·60	44·43
Kerry,	123·50	425·31	241·38	239·20	43·76
Queen's,	110·19	239·50	117·35	134·80	43·72
Cork,	242·85	1,117·74	360·26	634·00	43·28
Westmeath,	116·28	211·75	82·10	121·00	42·86
King's,	113·76	233·00	104·82	133·40	42·75
Clare,	117·43	425·00	261·92	259·80	38·87
Wicklow,	75·78	140·50	85·40	86·12	38·70
Meath,	85·48	175·49	105·30	107·76	38·59
Londonderry,	90·26	182·78	102·44	113·00	38·18
Kilkenny,	97·36	236·50	142·91	146·80	37·90
Donegal,	81·07	170·67	110·52	111·06	34·93
Kildare,	83·05	179·91	116·63	130·32	27·56
Tipperary,	310·80	949·06	205·36	695·20	26·75
Louth,	65·80	113·47	52·45	83·74	26·73
Waterford,	80·14	242·25	202·28	180·58	25·45
Down,	168·90	255·00	50·98	168·00	14·90
Wexford,	96·57	227·37	135·44	211·54	6·92
Dublin,	125·26	222·92	77·73	217·92	2·56
Antrim,	215·91	292·83	35·62	289·80	1·03

Table No. 5 shows that in six of the County Gaols the daily average for the last five years has fallen below that for the seven years ending with 1846, and that in many others a similar result is rapidly approaching. It is also worthy of notice that Dublin and Antrim here appear for the first time among the counties in which a decrease in the daily average has occurred. Although to some extent the same remarks were applicable last year, yet then such improvement was in a great measure counterbalanced by the great excess of the aggregate of prisoners confined in 1854 over a similar total in 1846. During the past year, however, this excess has been greatly diminished—the totals confined in gaols in 1855 and 1846, as shown in Table No. 2, having been respectively 54,531 and 47,311.

We cannot satisfactorily compare the *totals confined* in the last two years; for the extraordinary errors which

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have been discovered in the Returns under this heading from Kilkenny City Gaol for the years 1853 and 1854, render it quite impossible to make any accurate calculation.

It may be urged that famine and emigration having considerably thinned the general population of Ireland since 1846, the criminal portion of the community ought to have decreased in like ratio, and that 1855, as compared with 1846, in reality presents an amount of crime far exceeding the actual surplus indicated by the figures above quoted; but it must be recollected that in the latter year the Vagrant Act was not in force. In 1847 this Act was first applied; and, regard being had to the vast number of committals which now yearly take place under it, and which of course were not represented in years previous to 1847, it is clear that the reduction consequent upon the decrease in the population is fully counterbalanced by the admission of vagrancy into the list of offences, and that in truth the diminution in crime is even greater than it at first appears.

But it is not only in amount that improvement is observable; for, independently of the great reduction in the number of graver crimes indicated by the Criminal Tables, the daily average of 1855 as compared with that of 1846, being respectively 4,418 and 5,470, proves conclusively that the great majority of the committals for the last year must have been for trifling offences—since, the aggregate confined being greater, and the daily average much smaller in 1855 than in 1846, it is clear that the terms of imprisonment must have been much shorter in the former than in the latter year; and that, therefore, in the character as well as in the amount of crime, a great and most favourable change has taken place.

The decrease of crime in the county of Antrim, above noticed, is of peculiar importance; for, in contradistinction to the rest of Ireland, the population of Belfast has of late largely increased, and, therefore, any reduction in the number of criminals is especially remarkable; but, moreover, there alone has the *separate* system been in operation sufficiently long to afford a just estimate of its efficiency, and the successful result must be very satisfactory to all promoters of that system. In the last Report upon Belfast Gaol, with reference to the great decrease in crime, the Inspector-General writes:—

"When it is taken into consideration that this decline

"has steadily progressed in the face of the rapid, but "normal, increase of the population of Belfast, it becomes "necessary to look deeper than the ordinary causes which "have favourably affected the criminal status of other "localities, such as enlistment and employment, emigra- "tion having almost ceased to supply the means of deple- "tion. Employment, moreover, can scarcely be admitted "to have exercised a paramount influence, inasmuch as "the enormous rise in the prices of all necessaries of life "fully counterbalances the advantage of high wages; "and we must, therefore, seek another solution; that "solution, I firmly believe, and my belief is corroborated "by the opinion of those who have attentively and "anxiously considered the contrast, is to be found in the "establishment and in the maintenance of the separate "system, strictly and humanely administered throughout "*several years*—for it is idle to expect *immediate* results "of great magnitude from any system of discipline, how- "ever rigid. Time was required to exhaust the capital "stock, or rather the standing force of offenders, who "were already in existence at the commencement of the "experiment; and there being, in consequence of the "isolation observed here, no opportunity given for the "propagation of crime, as in Gaols conducted upon the "associated principle, which are inevitably schools of "corruption, the supply of recruits has been cut off; and "thus the local authorities, who founded and have sup- "ported this excellent institution, are now reaping the "benefit of their provident philanthropy in the improve- "ment of public morality."

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It is from this statement abundantly clear that although the establishment of the *separate system* cannot be expected to produce an immediate effect, yet that in due time, even under adverse circumstances, a favourable result is sure to ensue; and it is to be hoped that its success at Belfast may induce the gradual adoption of *separation* throughout the Gaols of the country.

We were anxious to give a Table of the recommittals of all ages for 1855; but so many errors were found in the returns in this particular from the various Gaols, that we are reluctantly compelled to exclude this important Table from our Report.

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No. 6.—Table showing the Number of Debtors, by Sexes, Committed to each County and Town Gaol in the year 1855.

County or Town Gaol.	Number.		County or Town Gaol.	Number.		County or Town Gaol.	Number.	
	Males	Fem.		Males	Fem.		Males	Fem.
Antrim,	236	32	Kildare, Naas,	3	2	Roscommon,	5	1
Armagh,	18	1	,, Athy,	4	–	Sligo,	2	–
Carlow,	2	–	Kilkenny County,	17	4	Tipperary Nenagh,	13	–
Cavan,	39	4	,, City,	7	1	,, Clonmel,	17	2
Clare,	7	–	King's,	7	–	Tyrone,	23	–
Cork County,	27	5	Leitrim,	2	–	Waterford County,	2	–
,, City,	49	2	Limerick County,	28	1	,, City,	15	2
Donegal,	17	–	,, City,	82	9	Westmeath,	10	–
Down,	32	4	Londonderry,	21	–	Wexford,	15	–
Dublin County,	39	4	Longford,	5	–	Wicklow,	8	–
Grangegorman P.	–	–	Louth,	12	1			
Richmond B.	–	–	,, Drogheda,	8	2		857	87
Fermanagh,	12	2	Mayo,	15	1			
Galway County,	11	1	Meath,	4	–	Total,	944	
,, Town,	5	1	Monaghan,	5	–			
Kerry,	23	5	Queen's,	10	–			

No. 7.—Prisoners Committed during the years 1854 and 1855.

	1854.		1855.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Felony,	4,250	2,810	2,261	2,014
Petty Larceny,	5,734	4,141	2,743	2,108
Misdemeanants,	11,554	8,016	7,818	5,861
Under Revenue Laws,	271	92	344	114
Under Poor Law Act,	1,084	286	619	305
By Courts-Martial and Deserters,	236	—	1,186	—
Under Vagrant Act,	4,892	6,022	3,001	4,598
Drunkards,	5,823	4,658	4,797	4,243
Lunatics, Criminal and Dangerous,	348	228	304	193
For Further Examination,	—	—	3,580	2,357
Total,	34,192	26,253	26,653	21,793
Average daily number,	3,361·5	2,339·4	2,528·6	1,889·7
Highest number at any one time,	3,611	3,000	3,645	2,632
Lowest number at any one time,	2,419	1,676	1,615	1,276
Average daily number in Hospital,	157·4	130·6	125·9	108·9

No. 8.—Abstract showing the distribution into Provinces.

	1854.		1855.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ulster,	5,531	2,966	5,107	3,173
Munster,	12,041	7,055	9,010	5,392
Leinster,	14,270	15,063	*10,516	12,124
Connaught,	2,350	1,169	2,020	1,104
Total,	34,192	26,253	26,653	21,793
Gross Total,	60,445		48,446	

* With reference to Leinster, it must be noted that upwards of half of its committals are derived from the City of Dublin Prisons:—

Richmond Bridewell, Males,	4,953	13,067
Grangegorman Penitentiary, Females,	8,114	

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IMPROVED TABLE ADOPTED IN 1855.

No. 9.—NUMBER of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1855.

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.			
Felony, Misdemeanor, Criminal Lunatics, — At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	1,580	1,465	3,045
	890	233	1,123
	10	3	13
Offences under Larceny Act, Misdemeanor, Dangerous Lunatics, — Summary,	2,743	2,108	4,851
	6,424	5,426	11,850
	294	190	484
Under Revenue Laws,	344	114	458
Under Poor Law Act,	619	305	924
By Courts Martial,	386	–	386
Deserters,	800	–	800
Under Vagrant Act,	3,001	4,598	7,599
Drunkards,	4,797	4,243	9,040
NOT CONVICTED.			
Felony (Acquitted),	409	351	760
,, (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	272	198	470
Misdemeanor (Acquitted),	305	136	441
,, (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	199	66	265
Further Examination and for Trial,	3,580	2,357	5,937
TOTALS,	26,653	21,793	48,446
Average daily number Confined,	2,528·6	1,889·7	4,418·3
Highest number at any one time,	3,645	2,632	6,277
Lowest ditto ditto,	1,615	1,276	2,891
Average daily number in Hospital,	125·9	108·9	234·8

The total of committals in 1855, as compared with 1854, shows a decrease of 11,999—viz., 7,539 males, and 4,460 females, equal to 19·81 per cent. The decrease per cent. in male committals is 22·05, whilst in the female it is only 16·99. The female committals in 1855 are 44·98 per cent. of the whole, against 43·4 in 1854.

The committals have declined under every head, save "Under Revenue Laws," under which the numbers are 458 in 1855, against 363 in 1854; and "By Courts-Martial and Deserters," increased from 236 in 1854, to 1,186 in 1855.

The provinces show the following reductions in the committals in 1855, as compared with 1854:—Munster, 25 per cent.; Leinster, 23 per cent.; Connaught, 11; whilst Ulster only exhibits a falling-off of 2·55 per cent., owing to an increase of 207 committals of females in excess of 1854.

The increase under the headings, "Under Revenue Laws," and "By Courts-Martial and Deserters," is to be accounted for by the additional spirit duty imposed during the past year, and by the embodiment of the

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militia. The females, though numerically decreased, continue to increase their relative proportion to the males, and bid fair soon to compose a full half of the aggregate of the criminal population, unless some steps be taken to apply to them the deterrent and reformatory action which is producing such desirable effects upon the other sex. It has frequently been stated in the General Reports —and a reference to the reports upon the several gaols, in this and other years, will confirm the statement— that in the majority of gaols the accommodation for females is lamentably inadequate, not only for the application of improved prison-discipline and employment, but even for ordinary and legal classification, and, in some cases, for health.

The consequence is unrestricted association, and its concomitant, moral corruption: it is, moreover, impossible to inflict upon females the same hard and irksome labour as males, and therefore, from these causes combined, ordinary prisons have few terrors for the depraved of this sex. There is, however, a species of prison of which the most hardened are in awe—*a prison under the separate system*—as is proved by the decrease of female recommittals in the gaols in which they are subjected to separation; and until this system, the sole efficient deterrent to debased female nature, is more generally adopted, it is to be feared that we cannot look for any great improvement in criminals of this sex.

No. 10.—Sentences of Death, Transportation, and of Penal Servitude of Prisoners of all Ages.

	Males.	Females.
Death,	1	1
Transportation for Life,	5	4
„ Fifteen years,	13	–
„ Other periods,	6	3
Penal Servitude for Life,	1	1
„ Ten years,	–	1
„ Six years,	37	11
„ Four years,	220	143
„ Other periods,	16	6
	299	170
Total,	469	

No. 11.—Sentences for Unlimited or Indefinite terms of Imprisonment.

Males.	Females.
1,334	275

Total, 1,609

No. 12.*—Summary of Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for all Terms of Imprisonment.† *Thirty-fourth Report.*

	Males.	Females.
Three years and above two,	5	1
Two years and above eighteen months,	32	13
Eighteen months and above twelve,	57	16
Twelve months and above nine,	281	149
Nine months and above six,	109	74
Six months and above three,	555	470
Three months and above two,	1,358	770
Two months and above one,	1,769	1,158
One month and above fourteen days,	4,782	4,047
Fourteen days and above seven,	3,341	4,017
Seven days and above forty-eight hours,	2,204	2,434
Forty-eight hours,	3,048	2,372
Twenty-four hours,	2,714	2,719
	20,255	18,240
Total,	38,495	

From this table it appears that only 4,166 males, and 2,651 females—in all, 6,817—were sentenced for longer periods than *one month;* whereas, no less than 16,089 males, and 15,589 females—in all, 31,678—or five-sixths of the whole 38,495, were under sentences ranging from *twenty-four hours to one month:* and further, that the average length of imprisonment under sentence for *each* of these 31,678 prisoners, was only *twelve days and fourteen hours;* and it must also be observed that, owing to the form of the returns, it has been necessary to reckon the maximum amount of imprisonment included under each heading, and that therefore, in reality, the terms of imprisonment are even shorter than the above calculation indicates.

No. 13.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment.

	Males.	Females.	No. of days of Twenty-four hours represented.
One month and above 14 days,	4,782	4,047	=133,896 and 113,316
Fourteen days and above seven,	3,341	4,017	= 46,774 and 56,238
Seven days and above 48 hours,	2,204	2,434	= 15,428 and 17,038
Forty-eight hours,	3,048	2,372	= 6,096 and 4,744
Twenty-four hours,	2,714	2,719	= 2,714 and 2,719
Total,	16,089	15,589	=204,908 and 194,055
Gross Totals,	31,678	=	398,963

* It is to be noted that these Tables will not tally exactly with the Criminal Tables hereafter to be published; for the former only include the sentences of prisoners committed during 1855, whilst the latter comprise, in addition, the sentences of those who were committed previous to, and remained in gaol for trial on, the 1st of January, 1855.

† See page xl.

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No. 14.—Summary of Ages, Education, and Religion, of the Number of Prisoners committed from 1st of January to 31st December, 1855.*

	Males.	Females.
Ages.		
Ten years and under,	346	188
Eleven to sixteen years,	5,295	1,259
Seventeen to twenty years,	3,923	3,225
Twenty-one to thirty years,	8,765	10,142
Thirty-one to forty years,	4,080	3,623
Forty years and upwards,	4,171	3,330
No Registry—County Tyrone,	73	26
	26,653	21,793
Total,	48,446	
Education.		
Read and Write,	7,907	3,249
Read imperfectly,	4,549	5,007
Know spelling,	2,027	1,146
Know alphabet,	1,448	899
Wholly illiterate,	10,649	11,466
As above,	73	26
	26,653	21,793
Total,	48,446	
Religion.		
Protestant,	2,489	2,100
Presbyterian,	642	302
Roman Catholic,	23,449	19,365
As above,	73	26
	26,653	21,793
Total,	48,446	

From the foregoing tables we gather that, whilst only *one-fourth* of the total number committed could, on their admission to the gaols, read and write perfectly, no less than 10,649 males. and 11,466 females—in all, 22,115—or nearly *one-half* of the entire number, were wholly illiterate.

From the variety in form, and, in too many cases, the inefficiency of the Registries of progress kept in prison schools, we cannot, with any certainty, estimate the advance in education made by the pupils in such schools during the year; and, until we shall be empowered to establish an adequate and uniform Registry throughout the gaol-schools of the country, we despair of being able

* See page lii.

to arrive at a more thorough and perfect knowledge of the progress of the pupils; but, even if such an improved and uniform system of Registry be established, it will be of little avail unless the chaplains, or the local inspectors, be induced from time to time to test the Registry, which can only be done by examining the scholars, and ascertaining if the entries made by the schoolmaster be correct; for, in the absence of any such check, there is nothing to prevent the teacher from describing his pupils, upon their admission to the gaol, as more ignorant than they really are, and thus subsequently obtaining more credit for their supposed progress, than he is entitled to. *Thirty-fourth Report.*

Again, if we consider the large proportion of the criminal population who are *wholly illiterate*, together with the *shortness of the terms of imprisonment*, as shown above, the difficulty of imparting even the rudiments of instruction becomes very obvious; but it is also clear, that the greater the difficulty, the more pressing is the necessity of affording means of overcoming that difficulty, which can only be accomplished by providing efficient and competent teachers.

In many gaols the turnkeys, without reference to their capability, instruct their several classes of males; and, in the majority of gaols, the matrons, in like manner, instruct the females. The lowness of the salaries, and the mode of appointment, are little calculated to ensure the services of turnkeys qualified to impart effective educational instruction, as well as to discharge their duties as discipline officers; and the matrons are generally wholly unequal to the task of teaching the females—that sex who, as the peculiar guardians of youth during its earlier years, when the deepest and most lasting impressions are made, especially require educational instruction, although hitherto they have been more neglected in this respect even than the males.

Such being the state of things, therefore, as regards prison schools, we earnestly recommend to the attention of the authorities the expediency of, in every gaol, appointing a competent schoolmaster, at an adequate salary, who shall be exempt from the discipline duties of the other officers, and who, in addition to the males, shall also instruct the females, in the presence of the matron or her assistant; and, as such an officer might be very advantageously employed after school hours in making up

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some of the books, and thus, in many cases, the services of a clerk might be dispensed with, we believe that so great an improvement may be effected at little additional expense.

Health, Dietary, and Expenditure.

There has been a slight increase in mortality during the past year, but not such as to call for any particular notice. The gaols have been remarkably free from epidemic disease, and the only heading under which the number of deaths in 1855 exceed that in 1854, is "*Diseases of the Chest*," see page lxxxiii.

Years	Total confined in Gaol.	Daily Average.	No. of Deaths.
1850 .	115,871 .	11,496 .	578, or 1 in 200
1851 .	113,554 .	10,746 .	494, or 1 in 233
1852 .	92,638 .	8,578 .	213, or 1 in 435
1853 .	83,805 .	6,841 .	157, or 1 in 534
1854 .	73,733 .	5,704·1 .	102, or 1 in 723
1855 .	54,531 .	4,418.3 .	98, or 1 in 553

The Court of Queen's Bench having approved of the new scale of dietary for juveniles, submitted by us, for the reasons stated in the Report for 1854, we, in April last, forwarded to the several gaols the subjoined table, which has now been universally adopted:—

Prison Dietary.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.*

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk.*

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner.—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one Calendar Month.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner.—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner.—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner.—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper.—4 oz. brown bread.

The prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ oz. of meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the pro-

* *One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk, at dinner only, on two days with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction in all cases requiring a relaxation of the rule.*

portion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:—

1. Seconds flour.
2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal.
3. Whole wheat meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and barley meal.

Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal, in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast,	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner,	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper,	„	„	1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

The adoption of this reduced scale for juveniles has not, in any case, been reported to us to have injuriously affected the health, whilst it has been found very successful in repressing the influx of youthful offenders from workhouses, where, antecedently to the new arrangement, the dietary for juveniles under fifteen years of age was *five ounces per day* less than in the gaols; and the latter being, consequently, more desirable places of abode than the former, offences were wantonly committed in order to cause the removal of the offender from the low diet of the workhouse to the comparatively high diet of the prison.

An examination of the annexed summaries of the expenditure returns will show that, in this respect, a very gratifying improvement has taken place. The total cost of each prisoner in 1855 exceeds that in 1854; but the great reduction in the aggregate confined, together with the continuance of high prices, naturally increases the average cost of each individual prisoner, whose share of the general expenses, including salaries of officers, is the larger in proportion as the numbers in gaol are smaller; for it is evident that, if due discipline and supervision are to be maintained, the officers can not be reduced in proportion to the decrease in the prisoners, and that therefore the establishment-charges are very little diminished, although the individuals amongst whom such charges are to be distributed are much fewer.

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TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0				
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease, 1850 .	25,667	5	1
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease, 1851 .	7,480	12	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	decrease, 1852 .	8,614	7	9
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease, 1853 .	202	5	10
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase, 1854 .	3,324	18	7
1855 .	82,736	1	2	decrease, 1855 .	7,155	18	0

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	88,899
1851	85,080
1852	69,860
1853	58,563
1854	48,356
1855	38,002

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849 . .	10,634	4	10				
1850 . .	8,173	13	1	decrease, 1850	2,460	11	9
1851 . .	7,399	16	0	decrease, 1851	773	17	1
1852 . .	6,589	6	6	decrease, 1852	810	9	6
1853 . .	6,109	9	10	decrease, 1853	479	16	7
1854 . .	6,133	7	1	increase, 1854	23	17	2
1855 . .	5,644	11	0	decrease, 1855	488	16	$1\frac{1}{4}$

	£	s.	d.
The *net* Expenditure in 1854, deducting Profit on Works, ...	86,461	14	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. in 1855, . . .	79,805	7	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Decrease in 1855, . . .	£6,656	6	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1854, .	£17	5	5·60
Do. do. in 1855, . . .	18	6	4·95
Cost of *diet* of each Prisoner in 1854, .	4	8	6·82
Do. do. in 1855, . . .	4	13	3·97

IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOMMODATION AND DISCIPLINE.

Antrim.—The *separate system* is strictly maintained here throughout all the criminal classes.

Armagh.—Same as Antrim.

Carlow.—The *separate system* has been rigidly observed in fifteen cells, duly fitted for the occupation of females.

Clare.—Modified *separation* has been carried out, chiefly amongst the females, to the extent of keeping prisoners apart at night, at meals, and during work-hours.

Cork County.—A portion of the Governor's late residence has been converted into a ward, containing six cells, and fourteen cells in the female quarter have been

artificially heated, in which *separation* is applied to vagrants and prostitutes.

Down.—One range of the prison, containing forty-eight cells, is undergoing alteration with a view of adopting it for the *separate* confinement of female prisoners; and the heating of five cells, for applying the same system to male juveniles, has been completed.

Dublin City.—Richmond Bridewell.—Five classes, containing ninety-three cells, have been heated on a new principle, with the view of carrying out the *separate system.* Three of the hospital wards, and nine punishment cells in the hospital yard, have also been heated in the same manner, with complete success. *Strict separation* was enforced in 215 cases of criminal juveniles, and a modification of it was applied to those of fifty-four juveniles and forty-one adults.

Dublin City.—Grangegorman Penitentiary.—Separation, to some extent, is partially maintained.

Fermanagh.—Eight single working sheds and a workshop have been roofed and slated, and some improvements in the sewerage have been effected; modified *separation* is established in the male classes.

Kerry.—An approximation to the *separate system* is maintained. The female day-rooms, the laundry, and the schoolrooms, are about to be divided into stalls.

Kildare.—Athy.—An addition to the chapel has been built.

Kilkenny County.—The *separate system* is maintained throughout all the criminal classes.

King's County.—The *separate system* has been applied to females in sixteen cases—viz. 11 adults and 5 juveniles.

Leitrim.—Some new workshops have been completed, and a fresh supply of locks has been furnished.

Limerick County.—Seventeen male juveniles are constantly kept in a *separate* class.

Londonderry.—A dead-house has been erected, and one room in the female quarter has been divided into two cells and heated, for carrying out *separation.*

Longford.—An alteration has been made in the laundry. Work-rooms for tailors and shoemakers have been constructed over the schoolroom, which, as well as the carpenter's shop, have been ceiled; fourteen new doors have also been made in the prison and hung.

Louth.—The whole gaol is constructed for *separation,* which is carefully administered.

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Meath.—An important improvement has been carried into effect by the removal of the glass cupola of the central building, for which a closely-fitted metal top has been substituted so as to render the roof free from leakage.

Queen's County.—Three water-closets and two baths have been completed, a pump has been erected for the supply of pure water, and four large sewers have been constructed. The new female prison, which is heated artificially, and in complete working order, has lately been certified to be fit for the *separate* confinement of prisoners. The *separate system* has hitherto been only partially carried out during work and school hours; but, at night, it is strictly enforced in all the classes.

Roscommon.—*Separation* is fully maintained in sixteen cells allocated to females.

Sligo.—Modified *separation* is observed among the males, who are employed singly in partitioned working sheds.

Tipperary.—Nenagh.—All the sewerage has been recently cleansed, and a contract has been entered into for the erection of a force-pump in the well which has been lately sunk.

Tipperary.—Clonmel.—An apartment for a turnkey has been added to the House of Correction.

Tyrone.—There are two new wings in course of erection for female prisoners, on the *separate system*, and a portion of the old gaol is undergoing alteration.

Waterford County.—Some alterations and repairs have been effected in the Governor's quarters.

Waterford City.—In the House of Correction a new store-room for provisions has been constructed, and the accommodation for the assistant matrons has been improved.

Westmeath.—Ten cells in the female prison have been adapted for *separate* confinement.

Wicklow.—An addition to the female prison has been built, consisting of a laundry, a drying-room, two day-rooms, and four cells. The cells in this quarter have also been altered with a view of fitting them for *separation*. The males are kept apart during the night, and at meal times.

The changes in accommodation and discipline during the past year are not such as to require any particular comment. We are, however, enabled to state that there exists a very general disposition to extend and adapt the

gaols to the establishment of the *separate system*, a disposition which cannot be too much encouraged. *Thirty-fourth Report.*

We desire to call attention to the Report upon the gaol of Kilkenny City, in which, as also in the reports of previous years, it is clearly shown that, if the gaol is to be maintained, material alterations and extension are required to render it a fitting place of confinement for prisoners.

ESCAPES from the 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855, from the several County and other Gaols.

Four males—two convicted of larceny, one for sheep-stealing, and one for receiving money under false pretences. One confined separately, and three with others. One retaken, three not.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES, from 1st. Jan. to 31st Dec. 1855.

	Males.	Females.
Dark Cells,	985	218
Stoppage of Diet,	1,832	501
Whipping (Boys),	41	—
Other Punishments,	230	137
	3,088	856
TOTAL,	3,944	

BRIDEWELLS.

Public attention has, for several years past, been awakened and directed to the amelioration of institutions assigned to offenders of different ages and gradations of criminality, such as juvenile reformatories, common gaols, and houses of correction, and lastly, convict depots; but, with singular inconsistency, despite the increasing and urgent representations of the Inspectors-General, *that* class of places of detention to which *all* prisoners in this country are *almost necessarily* consigned in the *primary* stage of proceeding, has been utterly neglected, as unworthy of consideration. We say *almost necessarily*, for, except in cities and larger towns, where alleged offences can be dealt with immediately, all those who are charged with breaches of the law must inevitably be detained, under committals for further examination, in ordinary bridewells, to await there the cognizance of the magistrates of petty sessions, which, in few localities, are held oftener than fortnightly, while, in more thinly peopled districts, the regular interval extends to a month —not to speak of postponements, caused by failure of attendance; of remands, in order to afford opportunity for obtaining additional evidence; and of retention (even

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after full committal to the gaol), incident to inability on the part of the constabulary to furnish the requisite escorts. We have stated in former Reports (and *that* for the year 1855 fully sustains the statement), that *four-fifths* of the *sentences* passed upon *convicted* prisoners range below the term of *fourteen days*, so that, in a considerable majority of cases, the *preliminary* confinement exceeds, in duration, the period *ultimately awarded as the punishment.*

From the constitution of our magistracy, such delays are probably unavoidable; but, if this state of things involves an apparent anomaly and injustice even to those who, upon judicial inquiry, are found guilty or reserved for a higher tribunal, it falls with far greater severity upon those who are acquitted and discharged.

Setting aside, however, for a moment, this view of the question, and assuming that no alteration is required in the *mode* of bringing delinquents before the bench, let us examine the circumstances and condition of the bridewells, in which are placed, *indiscriminately*, all persons, under accusations of whatever degree, from the hungry boy who has stolen a turnip, to the hardened and irreclaimable veterans of crime, the burglar and the murderer; and from the young and pure female apprentice, who, in a moment of impatience, has fled from her service, to the unsexed and brutalized wretch, in whom thief, drunkard, and prostitute are united.

These observations refer to the ordinary bridewells, amounting in number to no less than 113, and exhibiting, for the most part, defects of the gravest character, both material and moral, which we shall proceed to animadvert upon *seriatim*—

Insufficient Accommodation.—The cells in most of them are small, damp, ill-ventilated, and so few in number, as frequently to render it necessary to confine *three inmates, at least*, in each. In many, there does not exist a due separation between the males and females, nor means for preventing oral communication. The sleeping apartments of the latter in some adjoin, and are accessible only by passing through, those assigned to the former, and *vice versa*; and there is but one airing yard, and one privy, common to both sexes.

Want of Water and Imperfect Sewerage.—These two sanitary elements are almost universally neglected. Provision is rarely made for clearing the sewers and cess-

pools from the outside, and it consequently becomes indispensable, from time to time, to remove the soil through the building—a disgusting and pestilential operation. Again, no water is procurable on the premises of *fifty-five bridewells*, sixteen of the eighteen situated in the county of Cork *alone* being without this first requisite of health and cleanliness; nor, generally, is there any allowance made for fetching it, the keeper being thus obliged to quit his charge for this purpose, or to pay for the carriage out of his salary.

It is right here to remark, that in the existing Prisons' Act (7 Geo. IV. cap. 74), due provision was made for adequate accommodation in every respect; for, in section 6, it is enacted, that every bridewell "shall consist at the least of two separate parts, one for male and one for female prisoners, with a complete division between them, so as to prevent any intercourse between the said male and female prisoners; and that to each of the said parts there shall be annexed and belong a yard, of sufficient dimensions to enable the said prisoners to have the benefit of fresh air and exercise therein; and that in every such yard there shall be a necessary house or privy, to which such prisoners respectively shall have free access at all times, so far as the same can be consistently with the safe keeping of such prisoners; and that there shall be in *every* such yard a supply of *good water*."

We have shown above how lamentably this stringent and salutary enactment has, in too many instances, been hitherto disregarded.

Insufficient Bedding.—The blankets in use in many bridewells are so old, thin, worn, and frequently so ragged, as to be quite incapable of affording sufficient warmth in cold weather. This defect was especially observable last year in the counties of Kerry and Cork, but will probably be remedied by the proposed provision, hereafter noticed, for improved and additional inspection and administration.

Want of Security.—The boundary walls are commonly too low for safety, while the roughness of the masonry, the projection of water-shoots, of door-frames, and of window sills, and the position of the privies, all afford such additional facilities for escape, that the keeper is unable to allow the prisoners access to the yards, except for a short period, under supervision; and even despite this precaution several cases of prison-breach have taken

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place within the past year, during which we have reported no less than twenty-six bridewells as being defective in the means of security.

Inadequacy of Staff.—The custody of bridewells is, with two or three exceptions, entrusted *solely* to one officer, the keeper, who, by the second rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act, is forbidden "to be concerned in any occupation or trade whatsoever;" and, even if this statutable proscription did not exist, policy would dictate the establishment of some such regulation, where the exclusive services and the undivided attention of qualified persons are imperatively demanded for the charge of prisoners, herded together as they are without classification, industrial employment, or educational instruction, and among whom, further, are not unfrequently to be found criminals of notorious and desperate characters, and lunatics, who require by day and night unremitting vigilance and restraint. The functions of such an officer, involving constant supervision, and amounting in fact to very little less than perpetual imprisonment, deserve to be highly remunerated; and yet we find that, with a false and short-sighted economy, in no less than twenty-three bridewells the salaries range from £15 per annum, at the highest, to £9 4*s.* 8*d.*, *or a fraction above 6d. per diem, at the lowest*—a scale of payment which inevitably leads to a dereliction of duty, and forces the keeper to eke out his scanty means by some other unacknowledged source of livelihood, and occasionally by trenching upon the prisoner's allowance, or by the falsification of the Dietary accounts, to which an omission on the part of the constabulary, in some instances, to enter in their own handwriting the exact time of lodging or removing prisoners, lends tempting facilities. These facilities are further increased by the want of the proper forms of Returns, as prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, which, if accurately filled, furnish a very satisfactory check upon the exact issue of meals; and by the practice, which prevails in too many localities, of lodging prisoners *without written committals.*

Defective Inspection.—The Prisons Act throws the charge of inspection of the bridewells upon the Protestant clergyman of the parish, and we are glad to bear testimony to the punctual and faithful manner in which this duty is *generally* performed: but as the office is merely *voluntary*, and without any remuneration, it follows, as

a matter of course, that it is occasionally not undertaken at all.

We would further notice, as a consequence of the want of proper supervision, the great discrepancy in the general expenditure, and in the cost of diet in bridewells, situate in the same or adjoining counties, varying in some instances more than fifty per cent. in localities where no material difference exists in the price of provisions. The *first* of these objections it is proposed, in an amended Prisons Bill now before Parliament, to obviate, by constituting the local inspector of the parent gaol the visitor of all the county bridewells; and the *second*, by the general adoption of local boards or committees (such as have already been advantageously adopted in some parts of Ireland), consisting of the bench of magistrates attending petty sessions, whose duty it should be to inspect the bridewells, to enforce due repairs, and a proper supply of necessaries, to measure the cost of dietary by the neighbouring markets, and to report upon all requirements affecting the health and discipline of the prisoners to the Central Board of Superintendence, so that an uniform and equal system of outlay and management would be thus ensured.

We lament to state further that magistrates have almost universally fallen into the error of committing prisoners *to* and sanctioning their detention *in* bridewells for illegal periods. We are aware that the expense of transmitting prisoners to the county gaol is commonly urged as the apology for such neglect or evasion of the law, but we cannot consistently with our duty avoid noticing so direct a violation of the Prisons Act.

It has frequently been suggested that this latter evil could be remedied by carrying out the 92nd section of the Prisons Act, 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and by establishing *district* bridewells, in which persons convicted at the sessions might pass short terms of imprisonment. There are now but two such bridewells in existence, namely, those of Parsonstown and Baltinglass. As there is no legislative provision for placing this class of prison in a proper state as to inspection and management, and hence presentments cannot be legally made for the necessary expenses, we have felt compelled on more than one occasion to report against the erection of any more of them, unless measures were taken to provide for their constant maintenance in an efficient condition.

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It further appears to us, that if district bridewells were universally erected, with sufficient accommodation to receive, and a competent staff to superintend prisoners, the expense of such buildings and salaries would far exceed the present amount levied for the conveyance of prisoners, to say nothing of the want of proper requisites for carrying out the principles of amended prison discipline in such minor establishments. We apprehend that no good general result could be expected from confinement in gaols unprovided with moral and physical means of reformation, in which in fact it would be impossible to classify and separate, and to give due employment and education to prisoners during *four months*, the present legal term of detention in *district bridewells*. Further, the average cost per head of dieting prisoners in these small prisons would far exceed that of the county gaols, from the greater facility of obtaining advantageous contracts, and from the better appliances for cooking, baking, &c. &c., which exist in the latter. We would not be understood, however, to condemn entirely the principle of district bridewells, inasmuch as from the geographical position of the gaols in some of the larger counties, an undue expense is incurred by the transmittal of prisoners from distances, sometimes amounting to more than one hundred English miles; and hardship and injustice to those committed for short terms are unavoidably produced, particularly in trivial cases, where the accused are unfitted by infirmity, extreme youth, or old age, for the exposure and fatigue of a long journey.

This state of things throws discredit on criminal process, and prevents justice, by producing a natural disinclination to prefer complaints in such offences as involve a more severe punishment *before arrival at the gaol*, than would be inflicted if they were dealt with summarily on the spot, or in cases where the committal for trial at the assizes actually takes place, by cutting off all the personal communication which is ordinarily indispensable for preparing a defence. Again, when such prisoners are discharged on the expiry of their sentences, or upon their acquittal, they are thrown friendless and helpless among strangers, and are but too often driven back by necessity as beggars and pilferers, to become thoroughly demoralized by association with the most depraved and degraded wretches.

Viewing, therefore, all the difficult circumstances of the

case we feel warranted in submitting that the subjoined clause, extracted from the Bill referred to above, would be found to supply a tolerably satisfactory solution :—

"So much of the 94th section of the Prisons Act "as provides that prisoners may be detained in any "bridewell distant more than twelve miles from any "county gaol or district bridewell, until the first week in "the calendar month next after their committal, is hereby "repealed; and it shall be lawful to commit and detain in "any bridewell (other than a district bridewell), which "shall be distant more than *twenty* miles from the county "gaol or from a district bridewell, any prisoner committed "or sentenced for any period not exceeding *one week*: "Provided always, that this enactment shall not apply to "any bridewell, unless and until the Inspectors-General "of Prisons, or one of them, shall have certified in writing "under their or his hand, to the Chief or Under-Secretary "of the Lord Lieutenant, that such bridewell is fully "sufficient for the safe custody of the prisoners and the "separation of the sexes, and is duly provided with water "and sewerage, and that the day-room and cells thereof "are of such a size, and are lighted, ventilated, and fitted "up in such a manner as the said Inspectors or Inspector "deem sufficient for the preservation of the health of the "prisoners to be confined therein; and unless and until "notice that such bridewell has been so certified shall "have been transmitted from such Chief or Under-"Secretary to the magistrates of each petty sessions of "the county in which such bridewell is situate: Provided "also, that as regards bridewells not so certified, and not "being district bridewells, prisoners shall not be detained "therein otherwise than is provided by so much of the "94th section of the Prisons Act as is not hereby "repealed."

An attempt is here made to strike a mean between the disadvantages of retaining prisoners for long periods in places of confinement wholly unfitted for proper administration on the one hand, and on the other, the cost and the cruelty of forwarding them when under short sentences to the county gaol, where the distance is considerable. The outlay requisite for carrying out such improvements would be more than compensated, not only by the larger accommodation thus rendered available in the parent gaol, but by the avoidance of contamination and corruption, to which the less guilty, and, above all, the youthful

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offenders are now exposed; and which but too often determine the future career of those who might have been saved, in their novitiate of criminality, by timely protection.

Juvenile Offenders.

In our detailed tables under this head are included all ages up to twenty years, but in the subjoined summaries we have taken sixteen as the maximum age at which an offender can justly be styled a juvenile, more especially as the ranks of the Militia have been largely recruited from the ages varying from sixteen to twenty, amongst which, consequently, military offences form a large item in the list of crimes. We this year drew up a new form of Juvenile Return, which enables us to separate distinctly the vagrants from the criminals, and also gives a correct sub-classification of Workhouse offences. In former years these offences, from a misconception on the part of those who filled up the returns, appear in many cases to have been reckoned twice over—first, amongst the larcenies and misdemeanors, and secondly as a separate denomination of crime; and therefore the number of juveniles in years preceding 1855 has been somewhat overstated: but, nevertheless, although from this cause the real decrease is probably not so great as the figures indicate, yet a considerable and gratifying reduction has taken place. We have also much amended the Return of Parentage, to which we invite particular attention; and deeming juvenile crime to be a subject puculiarly interesting at the present moment, we have, for facilities of reference, separated the juvenile from the general criminal statistics.

Offences of Juveniles Classified.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years, and above 10.		Total Males and Females.		Gross Total Males & Females, in 1855.	Gross Total Males & Females, in 1854.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Felons convicted,	3	1	375	113	378	114	492	674
Misdemeanants do.	123	27	2,730	573	2,853	600	3,453	4,015
Vagrants do.	186	139	1,666	426	1,852	565	2,417	4,074
Felons acquitted,	3	1	95	39	98	40	138	2023
Misdemeanants do.	1	.	91	21	92	21	113	
For farther examination,	30	20	338	87	368	107	475	
	346	188	5,295	1,259	5,641	1,447	7,088	10,786

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WORKHOUSE OFFENDERS.—1855.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and under.		Total.			Total in 1854.
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
Workhouse Offenders, . .	18	.	388	36	406	36	442	638
On leaving Workhouse, . .	3	.	134	11	137	11	148	414
	21	.	522	47	543	47	590	1,052

RE-COMMITTALS OF JUVENILES.—1855, 1854.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Total, 1855.			Total, 1854.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
Re-committed once, . .	24	13	438	119	462	132	594	914
,, twice, . .	4	5	226	56	230	61	291	459
,, thrice, . .	2	2	111	25	113	27	140	229
,, four times and upwards, .	6	19	227	99	233	118	351	429
	36	39	1,002	299	1,138	338	1,376	2,031

RE-COMMITTALS OF JUVENILES.—1855, 1854.

	10 Years old and under.				11 to 16 Years of age.				Total.				Gross Total, 1855.	Gross Total, 1854.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Re-committed once, .	10	4	14	9	311	74	127	45	321	78	141	54	594	914
,, twice, .	1	2	3	3	151	31	75	25	152	33	78	28	291	459
,, three times, .	.	.	2	2	69	18	42	7	69	18	44	9	140	229
,, four times and upwards, . .	.	.	6	19	108	35	119	64	108	35	125	83	351	429
	11	6	25	33	639	158	363	141	650	164	388	174		
	17		58		797		504		814		562			
	75				1,301				1,376					
Gross total, Criminals and Vagrants, ...													1,376	2,031

In the committals the females are 20·41 per cent., or *one-fifth* of the whole; in the recommittals they are 24·56 per cent., or *one-fourth*; so that, in round numbers, it may be said that there have been *four* boys for *each* girl in prison during 1855.

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No. 9.—Extract from the Returns of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, from 1849 to 1855.

Years.	Committed for Trial.				Summarily Convicted.				Discharged by Magistrates.				Total.		Gross Total Males and Females.
	Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.		Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.		Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1849,	–	1	55	13	371	438	1,745	549	92	78	722	163	2,985	1,242	4,227
1850,	–	–	48	10	640	588	2,356	727	157	23	749	199	3,950	1,547	5,497
1851,	–	–	53	11	743	682	2,891	1,133	210	138	724	225	4,621	2,189	6,810
1852,	–	–	35	9	724	955	1,957	1,302	155	102	729	233	3,600	2,601	6,201
1853,	2	2	56	18	479	466	1,865	746	103	67	646	185	3,151	1,484	4,635
1854,	2	–	62	11	393	383	1,885	630	122	100	631	206	3,095	1,330	4,425
1855,	1	–	29	14	264	208	1,662	361	91	84	611	157	2,658	824	3,482

Thus, in 1855, as compared with 1854, there has been a decrease in *male* offences of 2,553, and in *female* of 1,145; in all 3,698, or at a per centage of 30·1 in the *males*, 44·17 in the *females*, 34·28 in the total of both sexes. In 1854 the vagrants were 37·77 per cent. of the whole, in 1855 only 34·09; so that the decrease in vagrancy has more than kept pace with that in other offences. In the general re-committals, also, there is a reduction exactly proportionate to that in the committals; but whereas in the *committals* of juveniles the vagrants are only 34·09 per cent. of the whole, in the *re-committals* they are no less than 69·04 per cent. of the total number of recurrent offenders.

Sentences of Penal Servitude of Juveniles.

	16 Years and above 10. Males.	Females.
Six Years, ...	11	1
Four Years, ...	53	5
	64	6
Total, . . .	70	

No juveniles were sentenced to transportation, and none under eleven years to penal servitude.

Sentences of Juveniles for Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment.

10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
2	–	46	8	48	8
		Total, . . .		56	

SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment.

	10 Years and under.				16 Years and above 10.				Totals.	
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2 Years and above 18 months,	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	7	–
18 Months and above 12,	–	–	–	–	15	1	–	–	15	1
12 Months and above 9,	–	–	–	–	61	9	–	–	61	9
9 Months and above 6,	–	1	–	–	18	6	–	–	18	7
6 Months and above 3,	3	–	–	–	95	35	2	–	100	35
3 Months and above 2,	10	3	–	–	311	81	2	1	323	85
2 Months and above 1,	13	3	–	–	400	126	1	–	414	129
1 Month and above 14 days,	38	7	69	44	956	164	594	158	1,657	373
14 Days and above 7,	13	9	89	78	433	98	851	226	1,386	411
7 Days and above 48 hours,	31	5	22	15	366	100	177	31	596	151
48 Hours,	6	1	3	2	187	28	14	4	210	35
24 Hours,	12	–	1	–	159	11	24	12	195	24
	126	29	184	139	3,008	659	1,665	432		
	155		323		3,667		2,097		4,982	1,260
	478				5,764				6,242	

SENTENCES of JUVENILES for Short Terms of Imprisonment.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Days of 24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	1,657	373	2,030	56,840
14 Days and above 7,	1,386	411	1,797	25,158
7 Days and above 48 hours,	596	151	747	5,229
48 Hours,	210	35	245	490
24 Hours,	195	24	219	219
	4,044	994	5,038	87,936

It thus appears, that of the total number of juveniles sentenced to ordinary terms of imprisonment, only 938 males and 266 females, in all 1,204, were sentenced for longer periods than *one month;* but that 4,044 males, and 994 females, in all 5,038, or upwards of *four-fifths* of the whole 6,242, were under sentences ranging from *twenty-four hours to one month;* and that the average length of imprisonment, after sentence, for *each* of these 5,038 juveniles, taking the maximum of time mentioned under each heading, was only *seventeen days and ten hours.*

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Parentage of Juveniles.

	10 Years and under.				16 Years and above 10.				Totals.	
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living,	60	23	51	62	1,428	274	307	121	1,846	480
Having both parents dead,	40	9	46	16	885	210	975	173	1,946	408
Having father dead,	42	15	67	54	857	234	251	91	1,217	394
Having mother dead,	19	2	21	7	457	108	135	48	632	165
	161	49	185	139	3,627	826	1,668	433	5,641	1,447
	210		324		4,453		2,101		7,088	

Sub-Classification.

	10 Years and under.				16 Years and above 10.				Totals.	
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,	17	3	2	2	132	40	37	21	188	66
Having stepmother,	3	1	2	–	87	44	28	11	120	56
Abandoned by parents,	21	2	11	1	162	46	110	5	304	54
Absconded from parents,	15	1	11	2	175	48	139	32	340	83
Illegitimate,	2	1	1	–	49	18	12	12	64	31

State of Education on Committal.

	10 Years and under.				16 Years and above 10.				Totals.	
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and write,	12	–	7	1	774	65	467	86	1,260	152
Read imperfectly,	40	4	24	4	774	172	275	146	1,113	326
Know spelling,	18	5	26	9	397	92	299	22	740	128
Know alphabet,	15	1	10	1	192	42	45	6	262	50
Wholly illiterate,	76	39	118	124	1,490	455	582	173	2,266	791
	161	49	185	139	3,627	826	1,668	433	5,641	1,447
	210		324		4,453		2,101		7,088	

Religion.

	10 Years and under.				16 Years and above 10.				Totals.	
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Protestant,	19	6	2	–	257	68	38	20	316	94
Presbyterian,	–	1	–	–	46	13	2	1	48	15
Roman Catholic,	142	42	183	139	3,324	745	1,628	412	5,277	1,338
	161	49	185	139	3,627	826	1,668	433	5,641	1,447
	210		324		4,453		2,101		7,088	

RESIDENCE of JUVENILES Previous to Committal.

	10 Years and under.				16 Years and above 10.				Totals.	
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs, . .	147	38	108	84	2,819	638	654	248	3,728	1,008
Other localities, . .	14	11	77	55	808	188	1,014	185	1,913	439
	161	49	185	139	3,627	826	1,668	433	5,641	1,447
	210		324		4,453		2,101		7,088	

The analysis of the foregoing tables is as follows :—

Firstly.—Parentage—32·81 per cent., or *one-third*, had both parents living; 33·21 per cent., or *one-third*, had both parents dead; 22·72 per cent. had lost their fathers, and 11·24 per cent. had lost their mothers, making together *one-third* who were orphans of one parent; 6·06 per cent. were stepchildren, 5·05 per cent. had been abandoned by their parents, 5·96 per cent. had absconded from their parents, and only 1·34 per cent. were illegitimate.

Secondly.—Education—19·92 per cent., or *one-fifth*, could read and write; 20·3 per cent., or *one-fifth*, could read imperfectly; 12·24 per cent. could spell, and 4·4 per cent. knew their alphabet, comprising about *one-sixth;* and 43·12 per cent., or rather more than *two-fifths*, were wholly illiterate.

Thirdly.—Religion—5·78 per cent., or little more than *one-twentieth*, were of the Established Church; only 0·88 per cent. were Presbyterians; and 93·32 per cent. were Roman Catholics.

Fourthly.—Residence—66·81 per cent., or *two-thirds*, came from the town or county in which the gaol to which they were committed is situated; but 33·18 per cent., or no less than *one-third*, were strangers.

There appears to have been some slight improvement in the state of education in the juvenile offenders during the past year; but neither in this respect nor under the other headings has 1855 differed so much from 1854 as to require any particular notice. In the last General Report the question of the expediency of establishing juvenile reformatories was so fully discussed, that we do not consider it necessary to restate the arguments in favour of such establishments. We would merely point

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to the figures and analyses which we have given, as showing, that although the numbers are diminished, yet that no less than 7,088 children were committed to prison during the past year; that a large proportion of them were wholly illiterate, whilst many others had barely acquired the first rudiments of education; that the terms of imprisonment were too short to render it possible to impart any real educational instruction to the great majority of them; that many, especially vagrants, continue to use the gaol as their home, and to return to it in the evening of the very day on which they have been set at liberty; and that unless youthful offenders can be kept under restraint sufficiently long to enable instruction and reformation to take deep root, it is idle to expect much—if any—improvement in this class of the criminal population.

JAMES CORRY CONNELLAN.
FELTON F. W. HERVEY.

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Table I.—Prisoners Committed to the several County and Town Gaols

County and Town Gaols.	Convicted.																					
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary Convictions.															
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Lunatics.		Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		Courts Martial.	Deserters.	Under Vagrant Act.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.		
Antrim,	78	81	34	3	1	.	153	69	495	358	9	5	10	7	23	11	40	80	80	59		
Armagh,	27	57	6	3	.	.	36	27	251	178	4	3	5	.	9	3	2	15	25	24		
Carlow,	14	24	17	1	2	1	11	26	51	34	4	.	.	.	1	7	131	23	51	28		
Cavan,	29	25	18	2	.	.	16	16	95	23	7	1	19	3	1	.	62	4	3	19		
Clare,	20	3	53	39	.	.	27	24	67	45	8	3	1	1	37	5	.	5	8	20		
Cork County,	130	90	29	2	2	.	124	107	344	193	11	8	14	14	99	33	7	1	212	39		
„ City,	97	115	12	2	.	.	189	36	202	533	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	54	200	67		
Donegal,	11	4	18	4	.	.	10	9	149	19	9	6	123	13	4	3	.	20	.	4		
Down,	54	50	9	1	.	.	22	26	130	111	9	6	1	3	17	5	.	5	22	13		
Dublin County,	32	26	17	2	.	.	126	102	229	297	11	4	9	2	3	.	27	35	164	261		
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	166	.	23	.	.	.	709	.	2,094	.	49	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	2,925		
Richmond Bridewell,	162	.	66	.	.	.	780	.	1,227	.	31	.	3	.	9	.	11	103	1,417	.		
Fermanagh,	21	14	15	.	.	.	9	7	60	24	8	5	2	1	.	.	3	7	.	.		
Galway County,	26	19	22	35	.	.	53	50	108	25	8	7	8	3	7	6	.	.	7	5		
„ Town,	15	12	11	1	.	.	49	22	88	84	5	3	.	2	6	1	.	3	17	14		
Kerry,	55	46	15	1	.	1	29	23	201	82	3	1	6	2	32	6	.	5	58	101		
Kildare, Naas,	37	26	13	2	.	.	17	14	40	31	4	2	2	.	.	.	6	131	9	48		
„ Athy,	14	17	.	.	.	.	16	21	40	22	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	16	21	7		
Kilkenny County,	27	23	21	1	1	.	35	39	72	20	15	6	.	1	3	1	.	5	44	9		
„ City,	29	28	6	.	.	.	8	9	30	4	1	.	.	1	9	41	.	21	30	278		
King's,	34	24	12	.	.	.	29	44	52	33	11	5	.	.	14	7	.	9	7	4		
Leitrim,	16	13	12	.	2	.	7	7	94	32	4	2	5	3	.	.	.	8	.	2		
Limerick County,	4	.	70	42	.	1	68	54	126	75	8	4	1	.	7	2	.	6	88	20		
„ City,	31	36	10	2	.	.	427	188	488	146	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	110	84		
Londonderry,	18	18	26	18	.	.	50	22	119	47	6	.	8	.	6	2	21	11	17	18		
Longford,	20	20	9	.	.	.	6	15	86	24	1	7	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	48		
Louth,	12	16	9	.	.	.	13	13	53	79	5	6	.	2	9	1	20	.	5	4		
Drogheda,	7	10	1	.	.	.	5	7	43	25	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	35	11	94		
Mayo,	53	43	68	10	.	.	26	10	185	60	20	10	42	12	4	2	.	1	5	8		
Meath,	20	20	4	2	.	.	24	31	52	37	10	6	1	6	11	.	14	15	5	.		
Monaghan,	11	28	20	5	.	.	3	8	83	38	5	3	1	.	10	.	5	1	1	1		
Queen's,	39	37	56	1	.	.	26	31	57	55	11	1	.	.	2	14	7	18	.	1		
Roscommon,	25	25	29	4	.	.	12	2	77	52	2	3	9	.	7	10	.	7	1	19		
Sligo,	21	18	17	1	1	.	4	.	87	27	6	9	21	9	1	4	.	7	3	13		
Tipperary, Nenagh,	51	34	19	4	.	.	42	43	88	60	16	6	.	1	36	12	.	11	68	41		
„ Clonmel,	116	93	37	2	.	.	151	133	285	141	8	3	1	.	158	19	1	22	156	42		
Tyrone,	43	36	27	4	.	.	17	9	176	72	1	.	40	18	3	2	6	10	13	70		
Waterford County,	25	37	10	2	.	.	27	33	74	44	5	1	1	1	12	3	.	7	17	9		
„ City,	52	38	4	.	.	.	8	6	82	106	1	.	2	1	5	3	.	7	26	43		
Westmeath,	20	19	31	6	1	.	14	29	126	37	9	3	.	.	44	12	.	20	7	38		
Wexford,	60	59	14	3	.	.	53	63	76	33	13	3	7	8	29	22	19	10	83	117		
Wicklow,	24	15	23	5	.	.	21	24	36	26	3	6	1	.	1	10	4	7	8	1		
Total,	1,580	1,465	890	233	10	3	2,743	2,108	6,424	5,426	294	190	344	114	619	305	386	800	3,001	4,598		

from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1855, by Classes of Crime.

Drunkards		Not Convicted. Felons. Acquitted.		Felons. No Bill or no Prosecution.		Misdemeanants. Acquitted.		Misdemeanants. No Bill or no Prosecution.		For further Examination.		Total Committals, exclusive of Debtors.			Average daily No. confined.		Highest Number confined at any one time.		Lowest Number confined at any one time.		Average daily Number in Hospital.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
188	361	17	10	17	7	.	.	.	.	96	73	1,321	1,044	2,365	149	70	191	84	103	60	1	1
157	100	11	11	8	7	.	.	.	.	88	64	644	477	1,121	43	42	57	63	31	30	2	4
124	14	3	11	2	2	10	3	1	2	25	24	470	177	647	21·4	24·1	40	27	16	18	·3	1·4
106	70	9	10	3	1	.	.	.	.	95	38	467	208	675	42	25	57	34	24	13	·5	·7
33	24	4	2	2	.	42	29	12	5	112	51	431	251	682	65	51	89	66	39	37	2	2
18	8	26	15	13	5	6	3	.	.	28	18	1,064	535	1,599	172	130	243	165	114	90	9	7
.	.	16	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	773	795	1,568	100	70	133	97	68	50	4	3
34	13	8	2	3	3	2	.	4	3	15	9	410	92	502	72·8	12·5	100	29	41	6	1·3	.
30	37	11	15	6	6	.	2	1	2	165	112	482	389	871	78	51	115	80	37	34	6	5
124	157	7	9	9	14	5	4	15	.	58	18	871	896	1,767	85·3	61·3	112	93	60	35	5·7	5·2
.	1,835	.	53	.	39	.	11	.	11	.	150	.	8,114	8,114	.	365	.	508	.	239	.	20
698	.	71	.	35	.	53	.	22	.	265	.	4,953	.	4,953	322	.	473	.	221	.	37	.
39	39	2	1	5	1	6	1	3	4	49	26	229	123	352	33	23	50	23	16	14	4	5
10	2	8	5	.	.	10	8	.	.	8	3	275	168	443	41	32	57	40	22	21	3	2
54	78	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	70	46	321	266	587	17·3	22·3	34	32	7	6	·4	1·4
70	25	6	19	7	5	2	1	.	.	54	31	543	344	887	58	46	92	52	29	34	2·7	3·7
61	49	10	8	4	5	7	1	5	4	31	26	377	216	593	34	27	54	46	24	18	1	2
51	24	2	5	2	.	48	30	.	.	2	2	212	133	345	22·6	19·8	40	22	13	17	.	.
34	1	7	2	4	.	7	1	.	1	31	22	306	127	433	50	30	61	36	38	27	4	1
61	24	5	8	6	9	.	.	.	.	100	125	306	527	833	13	25	26	39	6	16	.	.
58	33	6	2	7	5	4	.	2	.	33	9	278	166	444	44	30	108	53	31	22	3	1
39	18	.	4	1	1	1	.	1	.	37	9	227	91	318	30·8	16·1	52	23	14	7	2·9	2·9
71	2	.	.	1	.	4	4	37	3	36	33	527	240	767	81	43	107	72	50	20	2·2	2·7
596	314	4	15	3	4	1	.	6	1	1,062	796	2,789	1,586	4,375	69	49	85	75	39	42	1·3	1·1
135	214	.	.	1	.	9	8	.	.	169	63	596	410	1,006	41	32	61	50	36	28	·4	·7
71	27	12	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	103	42	314	196	510	26·9	22·9	34	35	20	16	2·9	5·9
97	87	4	4	4	3	3	.	.	.	66	36	300	251	551	36·2	23·5	52	23	30	17	.	.
138	79	3	3	10	1	.	.	.	.	71	37	324	259	583	15	10·6	21	24	8	3	1	1·5
41	19	31	9	36	16	20	7	49	8	90	89	671	303	974	69	44	103	47	40	35	3·5	3
22	6	12	10	6	5	1	.	.	1	25	7	222	131	353	30·2	30·6	45	43	11	20	4·2	4·8
293	57	8	3	.	.	5	4	.	.	46	20	492	167	659	35	30	70	26	24	17	2	4
64	8	14	3	13	2	24	4	21	5	20	6	372	168	540	48	31	62	43	33	19	3	2
30	28	6	2	10	7	.	.	9	2	51	11	275	165	440	41·8	35·4	50	45	33	28	.	.
35	9	5	4	.	2	.	.	1	.	42	15	251	111	362	35·1	23·1	53	34	23	16	3·1	3·5
234	39	28	20	.	.	8	2	.	.	54	20	655	282	937	70·2	50·1	103	75	35	31	2·2	4·2
321	54	6	5	4	7	3	.	2	.	226	203	1,497	702	2,199	146	92·7	200	136	98	52	4	2
73	26	10	5	21	10	1	.	3	4	22	7	466	263	729	65·7	28·3	99	42	36	18	1·7	1·9
2	.	7	3	4	4	2	.	.	1	8	16	201	154	355	41·2	31·7	74	44	26	24	1	·2
286	266	5	2	.	8	7	5	2	8	43	17	530	503	1,033	25·5	37	44	53	6	21	.	.
170	65	4	2	10	6	1	.	1	1	27	28	485	246	731	46	24	58	38	28	18	·6	·2
75	27	8	5	3	5	2	4	.	.	56	52	508	401	909	92·1	65·6	110	102	77	47	2·8	2·6
54	4	13	15	9	3	11	4	2	.	1	3	218	116	334	19·5	12·1	30	13	8	10	·2	·2
4,797	4,243	409	351	272	198	305	136	199	66	3,580	2,357	26,653	21,793	48,446	2528·6	1889·7	.	.	.	.	125·9	108·8
															4418·3						234·8	

1855, { Total Convicted, ... 40,573
„ Acquitted, No Bill, No Prosecution, and for Further Examination, . 7,873
„ Committals, exclusive of Debtors, ... 48,446

TABLE II.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and of
by Offences and by

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES																			
	FELONS.																			
	Death.		Transportation for						Penal Servitude for											
			Life.		15 Years.		Other Periods.		Life.		14 Years.		10 Years.		6 Years.		4 Years.		Other Periods.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	7	2	1	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	25	22	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	3	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	2	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	3	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	6	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	7	.	.
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	5	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	3	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	6	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	5	1	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	2	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Total,	1	1	5	2	13	.	5	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	36	11	199	142	4	.

IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1855, classified County and Town Gaols.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

FELONS.

Imprisonment for																																				TOTAL.		
3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 hours		48 hours		24 hours		Unlimited.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	13	4	14	22	13	20	6	7	3	12	4	1	7	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	81	159
.	.	1	.	1	1	2	7	.	2	2	6	6	16	5	10	6	9	3	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	57	84
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	3	9	4	4	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	24	38
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	4	2	9	6	6	5	3	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	29	25	54
.	.	2	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	3	23
.	.	5	1	4	.	25	8	6	4	14	28	15	8	9	4	4	7	2	1	6	2	.	.	1	.	7	3	130	90	220
1	.	.	2	3	.	13	9	10	2	15	30	14	7	10	34	9	8	5	6	5	10	1	1	1	.	.	.	97	115	212
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	15
.	.	.	.	.	1	5	4	5	1	15	4	5	17	3	7	9	8	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	4	.	.	54	50	104
.	.	.	.	5	.	5	5	2	3	9	5	3	7	2	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	26	58
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	1	.	66	.	62	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	166	166
.	.	1	.	1	.	21	.	.	.	54	.	48	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	.	162
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	4	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	21	14	35
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	12	8	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	19	45
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	12	27
.	.	1	.	3	.	1	3	1	2	4	8	7	8	12	4	10	8	2	3	1	2	.	.	3	3	1	2	55	46	101
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	2	7	5	7	2	2	2	3	9	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	7	3	.	37	26	63
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	3	6	3	2	1	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	17	31
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	3	8	5	2	4	6	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	23	50
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	3	1	5	6	7	7	4	6	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	28	57
.	.	2	.	3	.	9	2	.	.	4	3	9	12	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	24	58
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	13	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	1	8	9	4	6	2	4	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	31	36	67
.	.	2	.	3	1	1	4	.	.	.	9	5	3	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	18	36
.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	4	4	2	2	2	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	20	20	40
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	5	1	3	4	1	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	16	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	2	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	10	17
.	.	.	.	.	1	9	3	3	2	10	9	4	14	5	4	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	53	43	96
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	5	4	1	3	.	4	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	20	20	40
.	.	.	1	2	.	1	3	1	1	.	12	2	4	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	28	39
.	.	2	.	5	.	13	6	.	2	7	9	4	5	4	3	2	5	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	37	76
.	.	.	.	.	1	9	6	.	.	5	9	3	2	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	25	25	50
3	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	7	6	1	2	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	18	39
1	.	1	.	2	.	5	4	5	3	8	2	12	9	5	2	3	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	34	85
.	.	1	.	5	4	15	7	4	5	26	14	26	25	10	11	7	14	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	116	93	209
.	.	.	1	1	.	11	9	2	4	3	11	3	2	6	3	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	43	36	79
.	.	1	1	.	.	3	7	4	2	5	8	4	4	2	1	3	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	37	62
.	.	.	3	4	.	.	5	.	.	7	10	8	5	8	3	12	9	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	52	38	90
.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	3	3	5	5	2	2	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	20	19	39
.	.	.	.	.	1	15	10	6	5	10	17	9	10	5	6	4	7	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	59	119
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	4	2	4	2	2	1	7	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	24	15	39
5	1	27	12	49	11	213	134	91	68	300	371	261	300	140	150	119	160	29	31	35	36	3	2	10	14	34	14	1,580	1,465	3,045

[*continued.*

TABLE II. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and of
by Offences and by

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES																			
	MISDEMEANANTS.																			
	Transportation.				Penal Servitude for															
	For Life.		For other Periods.		6 Years.		4 Years.		Other Periods.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	6	.	.	.	1	.	1	9	4	2	4
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	2	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	3	4	4	2	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	2	1	.	1	.	21	1	12	6	.	.	5	1	8	5	59	10	14	4

IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1855, classified County and Town Gaols.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.																				CRIMINAL LUNATICS.		
Imprisonment for																						
6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.				Unlimited Imprisonment.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F	M.	F.	M&F
.	.	5	1	2	.	24	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	34	3	37	1	.	1
.	.	2	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	9	.	.	.
1	1	3	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	17	1	18	2	1	3
2	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	18	2	20	.	.	.
11	16	14	6	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	53	39	92	.	.	.
8	1	5	.	3	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	29	2	31	2	.	2
7	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	14	.	.	.
5	.	4	1	2	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	18	4	22	.	.	.
4	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	10	.	.	.
1	.	4	1	1	.	7	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	2	19	.	.	.
.	6	.	15	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	23	.	.	.
33	.	17	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	66	.	66	.	.	.
5	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	15	.	15	.	.	.
.	.	9	7	8	4	2	24	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	22	35	57	.	.	.
.	1	2	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	1	12	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	5	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	15	1	16	.	1	1
4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	13	2	15	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	7	.	2	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	22	1	.	1
2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.
2	.	5	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12	2	.	2
10	9	11	11	3	3	16	2	.	4	4	2	1	1	.	.	70	42	112	.	1	1
4	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	12	.	.	.
4	.	8	6	5	8	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	18	44	.	.	.
1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	9	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
3	3	3	.	5	1	25	2	6	.	10	1	.	.	16	3	68	10	78	.	.	.
2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6	.	.	.
4	3	9	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	5	25	.	.	.
1	.	11	.	6	.	2	.	5	.	2	1	.	.	28	.	56	1	57	.	.	.
1	.	7	1	11	2	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	4	33	.	.	.
4	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	17	1	18	1	.	1
1	2	12	2	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	23	.	.	.
3	.	15	1	5	1	10	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	37	2	39	.	.	.
4	1	5	1	10	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	1	27	4	31	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	2	12	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.
3	.	5	3	6	.	5	3	3	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	31	6	37	1	.	1
4	.	2	2	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	14	3	17	.	.	.
2	.	4	.	1	1	4	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	8	3	23	5	28	.	.	.
151	46	194	60	92	23	160	46	42	12	41	6	19	1	70	10	890	233	1123	10	3	13

[*continued.*

TABLE II. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITDUE, and of
by Offences and by

SUMMARY

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.																			
	Imprisonment for																TOTAL.			
	6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	
Antrim,	4	.	59	13	19	14	45	25	15	13	10	2	.	1	1	.	153	69	222	
Armagh,	.	.	3	1	1	3	14	9	9	10	9	4	.	.	.	.	36	27	63	
Carlow,	.	.	1	3	2	7	4	9	2	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	11	26	37	
Cavan,	.	.	3	1	4	1	3	3	4	6	1	5	1	.	.	.	16	16	32	
Clare,	.	2	13	5	.	5	11	6	2	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	27	24	51	
Cork County,	.	1	31	15	20	13	49	46	11	24	12	8	.	.	1	.	124	107	231	
„ City,	.	.	30	14	15	.	90	.	27	17	12	5	7	.	8	.	189	36	225	
Donegal,	.	.	1	1	3	2	4	1	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	9	19	
Down,	.	.	4	7	3	3	8	10	6	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	22	26	48	
Dublin County,	.	.	9	5	37	45	37	19	18	19	12	9	10	5	3	.	126	102	228	
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	4	.	16	.	181	.	264	.	170	.	68	.	6	.	.	.	709	709	
Richmond Bridewell,	5	.	48	.	269	.	176	.	125	.	79	.	60	.	18	.	780	.	780	
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	1	1	.	4	3	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	16	
Galway County,	.	.	12	8	15	12	23	26	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	50	103	
„ Town,	1	.	.	1	1	2	26	6	12	4	8	8	1	1	.	.	49	22	71	
Kerry,	.	.	2	3	1	.	13	6	10	13	3	1	.	.	.	.	29	23	52	
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	3	2	5	3	5	5	2	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	17	14	31	
„ Athy,	.	.	4	2	3	2	7	5	1	6	1	6	.	.	.	.	16	21	37	
Kilkenny County,	.	1	10	5	3	2	5	7	5	17	12	6	.	.	.	1	35	39	74	
„ City,	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	9	17	
King's,	1	2	2	8	14	18	8	9	2	5	2	2	.	.	.	.	29	44	73	
Leitrim,	.	.	1	2	.	1	4	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	14	
Limerick County,	.	1	14	9	7	3	23	16	13	13	11	12	.	.	.	.	68	54	122	
„ City,	.	.	14	4	62	68	146	64	92	22	104	24	6	2	3	4	427	188	615	
Londonderry,	.	.	2	2	28	6	20	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	22	72	
Longford,	.	.	3	2	2	3	.	4	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	6	15	21	
Louth,	1	.	4	.	2	2	3	6	2	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	13	13	26	
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	12	
Mayo,	1	.	4	3	.	.	11	5	4	1	3	1	2	.	1	.	26	10	36	
Meath,	.	.	1	.	3	4	7	9	9	10	4	8	.	.	.	.	24	31	55	
Monaghan,	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	3	8	11	
Queen's,	.	1	6	2	4	3	9	15	3	7	4	3	.	.	.	.	26	31	57	
Roscommon,	1	.	3	.	3	1	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	14	
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	
Tipperary, Nenagh,	5	4	15	14	3	5	9	12	7	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	42	43	85	
„ Clonmel,	1	.	34	14	35	16	43	60	16	31	21	10	.	1	1	1	151	133	284	
Tyrone,	.	.	4	3	4	1	5	2	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	17	9	26	
Waterford County,	.	.	.	3	5	6	13	14	6	5	3	5	.	.	.	.	27	33	60	
„ City,	.	.	1	2	.	1	5	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	14	
Westmeath,	1	.	2	3	2	5	4	8	1	10	3	3	1	.	.	.	14	29	43	
Wexford,	.	.	8	10	3	8	19	13	11	20	9	12	3	.	.	.	53	63	116	
Wicklow,	.	.	1	1	2	3	3	7	7	5	8	8	.	.	.	.	21	24	45	
Total,	21	16	354	187	585	454	866	727	443	470	345	232	92	16	37	6	2,743	2,108	4,851	

IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1855, classified County and Town Gaols.

CONVICTIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS — Imprisonment for: 12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.			DANGEROUS LUNATICS. Imprisonment Unlimited.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
.	.	.	.	6	2	21	5	33	16	173	65	124	112	106	142	19	7	7	6	6	3	495	358	853	9	5	14
.	.	1	.	.	.	13	16	16	32	110	62	56	20	55	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	251	178	429	4	3	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	2	18	17	6	4	11	9	.	1	2	.	3	1	51	34	85	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	18	4	35	8	13	5	21	6	2	.	.	.	1	.	95	23	118	7	1	8
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	2	27	15	10	8	16	17	.	2	4	.	.	.	67	45	112	8	3	11
1	1	.	.	6	1	30	1	53	24	116	92	60	31	34	28	2	.	3	3	39	12	344	193	537	11	8	19
.	.	.	.	.	.	20	24	18	10	60	215	54	171	19	76	21	22	10	15	.	.	202	533	735	2	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	19	3	78	8	27	5	15	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	149	19	168	9	6	15
.	.	1	1	2	7	9	9	18	16	56	35	30	15	14	26	.	1	.	1	.	.	130	111	241	9	6	15
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	31	12	44	91	39	43	59	82	41	46	13	19	.	.	229	297	526	11	4	15
.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	147	.	369	.	247	.	429	.	818	.	68	.	.	.	2094	2,094	.	49	49
.	.	.	.	2	.	32	.	90	.	222	.	169	.	230	.	312	.	170	.	.	.	1227	.	1,227	31	.	31
.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	7	1	28	11	14	3	2	6	.	2	.	1	.	.	60	24	84	8	5	13
.	.	.	.	2	.	10	6	12	4	61	8	14	5	6	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	108	25	133	8	7	15
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	33	14	9	32	26	32	12	3	4	.	1	3	88	84	172	5	3	8
.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	28	7	85	28	43	12	39	31	.	.	2	3	2	.	201	82	283	3	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	2	11	10	13	9	3	8	.	.	.	.	5	1	40	31	71	4	2	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	4	17	3	1	5	6	3	.	.	.	1	8	5	40	22	62	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	7	33	6	14	2	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	20	92	15	6	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	16	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	30	4	34	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	12	22	13	12	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	33	85	11	5	16
.	1	.	.	.	1	4	1	19	4	35	16	25	7	2	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	94	32	126	4	2	6
.	.	.	1	1	1	3	2	20	4	64	38	18	22	17	6	1	.	2	1	.	.	126	75	201	8	4	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	54	38	60	24	102	30	104	21	68	9	54	6	38	16	488	146	634	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	30	8	59	19	23	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119	47	166	6	.	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	13	8	37	9	18	4	11	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	86	24	110	1	7	8
.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	5	3	23	8	6	3	12	59	3	5	.	1	.	.	53	79	132	5	6	11
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	9	3	8	7	11	12	8	.	4	.	.	.	43	25	68	.	3	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	35	4	74	17	39	13	30	21	1	.	1	2	3	3	185	60	245	20	10	30
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	24	6	15	23	9	5	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	37	89	10	6	16
.	.	.	.	2	1	4	2	23	4	35	14	8	7	9	10	.	.	2	.	.	.	83	38	121	5	3	8
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	3	7	19	10	10	11	23	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	55	112	11	1	12
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	23	23	2	35	11	6	1	4	13	.	1	3	.	2	1	77	52	129	2	3	5
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	22	2	27	11	11	6	10	8	2	.	12	.	.	.	87	27	114	6	9	15
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	16	10	30	18	29	19	7	9	.	2	3	2	.	.	88	60	148	16	6	22
.	.	.	.	3	3	12	6	29	23	126	51	50	25	50	33	4	.	9	.	2	.	285	141	426	8	3	11
.	.	.	.	2	2	14	11	22	13	74	22	49	16	14	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	176	72	248	1	.	1
1	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	22	2	19	19	14	12	10	8	.	3	1	.	.	.	74	44	118	5	1	6
4	2	.	.	1	.	4	11	13	4	13	25	19	7	21	40	4	17	1	.	2	.	82	106	188	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	6	44	10	36	6	8	10	4	.	3	1	8	4	126	37	163	9	3	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	9	1	23	8	14	2	25	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	33	109	13	3	16
.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	2	3	1	9	6	17	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	26	62	3	6	9
6	5	3	2	39	30	248	141	818	459	2,063	1,427	1,227	967	1,066	1,273	514	941	319	182	121	49	6,424	5,426	11,850	294	190	484

[*continued.*

TABLE II. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and of
by Offences and by

SUMMARY

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER REVENUE LAWS. Imprisonment for: 9 Mnths. and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	10	7	17
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	5	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	3	22
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	7	5	5	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	14	14	28
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Donegal,	1	.	6	.	106	6	1	.	8	4	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	123	13	136
Down,	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	4
Dublin County,	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	11
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	3
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	8	3	11
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	8
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	4	.	37	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	42	12	54
Meath,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	6	7
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	9
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	17	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	21	9	30
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Tyrone,	.	.	4	.	27	9	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	.	.	3	.	40	18	58
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	8	15
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total,	1	.	30	.	232	51	4	11	36	25	14	12	5	8	.	2	22	5	344	114	458

IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1855 classified County and Town Gaols.

CONVICTIONS.

UNDER POOR LAW ACT. Imprisonment for 12 Months and above 9.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
.	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	11	3	2	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	23	11	34
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	8
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	25	1	10	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	37	5	42
.	.	2	.	2	.	12	.	78	26	2	4	3	3	.	.	.	.	99	33	132
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	7
.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	8	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	22
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	21	.	9	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	49	49
.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	6	13
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	22	1	7	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	32	6	38
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	21	5	13	.	4	.	3	9	41	50
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	7	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	11
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	10	.	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	2	14	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	10	17
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	5
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	18	8	5	2	11	2	.	.	.	.	36	12	48
1	.	1	.	6	.	15	1	97	17	25	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	158	19	177
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	15
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	8
.	.	.	.	3	3	4	.	24	6	2	1	2	2	.	.	9	.	44	12	56
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	18	17	4	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	29	22	51
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	11
1	.	3	6	41	10	56	15	366	158	85	68	55	35	2	9	10	4	619	305	924

[*continued.*

TABLE II. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and of
by Offences and by

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY																			
	COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.												UNDER							
	Imprisonment for												Imprisonment							
	12 Months and above 9.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.	TOTAL.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.	
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	2	11	15	8	2	.	.	.	80	120		.	.	.	.	1	.	23	9
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	15	17		.	.	.	.	.	.	12	12
Carlow,	.	.	.	7	6	6	81	13	18	23	154		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cavan,	.	.	1	1	20	1	37	1	1	4	66		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5		.	.	.	.	.	.	6	15
Cork County,	.	1	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	8		.	.	.	1	.	.	132	22
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	54		.	.	.	.	.	.	86	36
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	20		.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5		.	.	.	.	.	.	21	7
Dublin County,	.	3	4	6	11	3	.	.	.	35	62		.	.	.	.	.	.	43	56
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	961
Richmond Bridewell,	.	1	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	103	114		.	.	.	.	.	.	401	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	10		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	1	1	4	3
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3		.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5		.	.	.	2	.	.	39	50
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	131	137		.	.	.	.	.	3	2	34
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	16		.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5		.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	21		.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6		1	.	.	.	.	.	51	10
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	51		.	.	.	.	.	.	22	22
Londonderry,	.	.	4	10	5	2	.	.	.	11	32		.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4		.	.	.	2	.	17	1	22
Louth,	.	2	1	10	5	2	.	.	.	.	20		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	35		.	.	.	.	.	.	4	19
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		.	.	.	.	1	.	2	5
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	15	29		.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	1	6		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Queen's,	.	.	2	1	3	19	.	.	.	.	25		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	11		.	.	.	.	1	.	38	29
„ Clonmel,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	23		.	.	1	.	.	.	81	17
Tyrone,	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	9	16		.	1	2	2	2	20	6	27
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7		.	.	.	.	.	2	14	6
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7		.	.	.	.	.	.	6	9
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	20		.	.	1	14	.	.	3	3
Wexford,	.	.	.	6	11	.	2	.	.	10	29		.	.	.	.	.	.	32	61
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	7	11		.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Total,	2	10	24	68	90	40	138	14	19	781	1,186		1	1	4	21	6	44	1,080	1,499

IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1855, classified County and Town Gaols.

CONVICTIONS.

VAGRANT ACT.													DRUNKARDS.														
for										TOTAL.			Imprisonment for											TOTAL.		
14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 hours		Unlimited.					2 Months & above 1		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M&F	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F
31	21	22	19	1	1	2	9	.	80	59	139	.	.	.	.	.	34	92	38	47	116	222	.	.	188	361	549
2	3	11	9	.	.	.	.	.	25	24	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	70	66	30	.	.	157	100	257
.	.	11	2	2	5	38	20	.	51	28	79	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	114	13	.	.	124	14	138
.	1	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	3	19	22	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	65	58	38	7	.	.	106	70	176
2	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	20	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	13	16	11	.	.	33	24	57
50	10	25	5	2	1	3	.	.	212	39	251	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	4	4	3	.	.	18	8	26
91	18	23	13	.	.	.	.	.	200	67	267	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	28	12	4	.	.	.	34	13	47
.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	13	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	29	35	1	1	.	.	30	37	67
101	175	19	28	.	2	1	.	.	164	261	425	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	15	69	142	.	.	124	157	281
.	1944	.	14	.	6	.	.	.	.	2925	2925	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	1772	.	.	.	1835	1835
995	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	1417	.	1417	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	.	646	.	.	.	698	.	698
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	23	13	16	.	.	39	39	78
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	2	.	.	.	10	2	12
6	2	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	17	14	31	.	.	.	1	16	4	19	44	36	4	6	1	1	54	78	132
7	24	11	24	1	1	.	.	.	58	101	159	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	50	23	19	2	.	.	70	25	95
5	8	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	48	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	42	28	7	.	.	61	49	110
5	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	1	21	7	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	16	16	8	1	.	51	24	75
31	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	44	9	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	1	3	.	.	.	34	1	35
18	110	3	96	5	41	.	23	.	30	278	308	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	8	33	16	.	.	61	24	85
2	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	31	16	2	.	.	58	33	91
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	16	15	2	.	.	39	18	57
13	6	23	4	.	.	.	.	.	88	20	108	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	65	2	5	.	.	.	71	2	73
24	18	22	30	36	8	6	6	.	110	84	194	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	388	212	208	102	.	.	596	314	910
1	5	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	17	18	35	.	.	.	1	1	56	191	68	22	10	.	.	.	135	214	349
1	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	2	48	50	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	54	24	14	1	.	.	71	27	98
2	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	4	9	.	.	.	.	1	15	42	27	35	55	9	.	.	97	87	184
4	4	2	27	1	40	.	4	.	11	94	105	.	.	.	.	.	15	20	63	49	60	10	.	.	138	79	217
.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	16	16	3	.	.	41	19	60
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	7	5	.	.	22	6	28
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	254	49	39	8	.	.	293	57	350
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	5	14	3	.	.	64	8	72
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	20	2	1	1	.	.	14	9	7	14	8	2	.	.	30	28	58
3	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	13	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	9	7	.	.	.	35	9	44
22	9	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	68	41	109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102	29	152	10	.	.	234	39	273
18	12	51	10	5	3	.	.	.	156	42	198	.	.	.	.	.	30	14	124	27	167	13	.	.	321	54	375
1	7	2	11	.	.	.	2	.	13	70	83	.	.	.	1	.	9	6	56	19	7	1	.	.	73	26	99
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	9	26	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
5	8	9	14	6	11	.	1	.	26	43	69	.	1	4	.	1	12	53	124	184	149	24	.	.	286	266	552
.	4	1	16	1	.	1	.	1	7	38	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	32	79	33	.	.	170	65	235
12	16	17	18	12	13	10	9	.	83	117	200	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	37	19	35	3	.	.	75	27	102
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	4	4	.	.	.	54	4	58
1,458	2,438	316	383	75	134	61	75	3	3,001	4,598	7,599	2	2	5	3	19	203	461	2,348	1,268	2,239	2,487	2	1	4,797	4,243	9,040

[*continued.*

TABLE II.—SUMMARY of the SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT to the several County and Town Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of

CLASS OF OFFENCES.		Death.		TRANSPORTATION FOR						PENAL SERVITUDE FOR										IMPRISONMENT							
				Life.		15 Years.		Other Periods.		Life.		10 Years.		6 Years.		4 Years.		Other Periods.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Mnths. and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felony,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	1	1	5	2	13	.	5	3	1	1	.	1	36	11	199	142	4	.	5	1	27	12	49	11	213	134
Misdemeanor,		.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	21	1	12	6	.	.	5	1	8	5	59	10
Criminal Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences under Larceny Act, Summary,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanor,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5
Dangerous Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Revenue Laws,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Poor Law Act,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Courts Martial & Deserters,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Under Vagrant Act,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drunkards,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination and Trial, and Discharged,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gross Totals,		1	1	5	4	13	.	6	3	1	1	.	1	37	11	220	143	16	6	5	1	32	13	57	16	281	149
		2		9		13		9		2		1		48		363		22		6		45		73		430	

IMPRISONMENT, together with the UNCONVICTED, of the Number of Prisoners Committed January to the 31st of December, 1855, classified by Offences.

MENT FOR																					
9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
91	68	300	371	261	300	140	150	119	160	29	31	35	36	3	2	10	14	34	14	1,580	1,465	3,045
14	4	151	46	194	60	92	23	160	46	42	12	41	6	.	.	19	1	70	10	890	233	1,123
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	10	3	13
.	.	21	16	354	187	585	454	866	727	443	470	345	232	92	16	37	6	.	.	2,743	2,108	4,851
3	2	39	30	248	141	818	459	2063	1427	1227	967	1066	1273	514	941	319	132	121	49	6,424	5,426	11,850
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	294	190	294	190	484
1	.	30	.	232	51	4	11	36	25	14	12	5	8	.	2	.	.	22	5	344	114	458
.	.	3	6	41	10	56	15	366	158	85	68	55	35	2	9	10	4	.	.	619	305	924
.	.	10	.	24	.	68	.	90	.	40	.	138	.	14	.	19	.	781	.	1,186	.	1,186
.	.	1	1	4	21	6	44	1080	1499	1458	2438	316	383	75	134	61	75	.	3	3,001	4,598	7,599
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	3	19	203	461	2348	1268	2239	2487	2	1	4,797	4,243	9,040
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,765	3,108	7,873
109	74	555	470	1358	770	1769	1158	4782	4047	3341	4017	2204	2434	3048	2372	2714	2719	1334	275	26653	21793	48,446
183		1,025		2,128		2,927		8,829		7,358		4,638		5,420		5,433		1,609		48,446		

TABLE III.—AGES and SEXES of PRISONERS committed in the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES															
	FELONS.														MIS-	
	AGES.												TOTAL.			
	10 Years and under.		11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.				10 Years and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	8	6	10	10	34	42	5	9	21	14	78	81	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	6	6	8	8	7	26	4	12	2	5	27	57	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	3	3	3	1	6	11	.	5	2	4	14	24	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	4	1	6	6	13	11	2	2	4	5	29	25	.	.
Clare,	.	.	2	1	8	.	6	1	1	.	3	1	20	3	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	44	7	31	15	30	40	8	7	17	21	130	90	.	.
„ City,	.	.	11	10	39	41	24	31	14	18	2	15	97	115	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	5	.	2	3	3	.	.	.	1	1	11	4	.	.
Down,	.	.	14	3	6	2	18	25	6	6	10	14	54	50	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	8	.	8	3	5	14	3	3	8	6	32	26	.	.
GrangegormanPenitentiary	.	.	.	14	.	40	.	72	.	29	.	11	.	166	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	1	.	31	.	44	.	50	.	22	.	14	.	162	.	1	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	2	12	2	4	5	.	2	1	3	21	14	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	3	2	4	5	8	7	5	2	6	3	26	19	.	.
„ Town,	.	1	9	.	3	1	2	6	.	2	1	2	15	12	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	21	4	13	12	4	20	13	1	4	9	55	46	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	3	1	9	5	16	13	4	4	5	3	37	26	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	3	2	2	5	5	6	.	1	4	3	14	17	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	8	2	6	4	10	9	1	4	2	4	27	23	.	.
„ City,	.	.	6	4	6	7	10	7	6	5	1	5	29	28	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	1	5	6	18	12	9	5	2	.	34	24	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	4	2	6	4	2	3	1	4	16	13	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	1	3	4	20	17	4	10	4	4	31	36	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	.	1	.	7	12	4	6	4	.	18	18	.	.
Longford,	.	.	2	.	6	3	8	10	3	4	1	3	20	20	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	3	4	3	6	6	.	1	2	3	12	16	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	7	10	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	8	1	13	8	15	18	7	8	10	8	53	43	.	.
Meath,	.	.	5	3	9	3	2	8	3	4	1	2	20	20	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	1	3	.	3	13	1	10	3	4	11	28	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	11	3	6	4	8	21	4	2	10	7	39	37	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	9	2	6	5	6	5	1	5	3	8	25	25	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	4	.	6	2	6	7	1	3	3	6	21	18	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	25	5	10	12	8	10	5	3	3	4	51	34	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	50	3	22	20	25	41	10	10	9	19	116	93	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	13	1	11	14	12	12	2	2	5	7	43	36	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	5	2	12	6	2	13	5	7	1	9	25	37	.	.
„ City,	.	.	21	3	14	8	7	14	6	9	4	4	52	38	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	4	1	2	4	11	9	.	3	3	2	20	19	.	.
Wexford,	1	.	20	5	7	9	14	19	5	7	13	19	60	59	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	1	8	1	13	9	2	3	.	1	24	15	.	.
Total,	3	1	381	107	375	287	454	607	169	218	198	245	1,580	1,465	1	.

Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

DEMEANANTS.												CRIMINAL LUNATICS.											
AGES.										TOTAL.		AGES.										TOTAL.	
11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.				11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	3	.	23	2	5	1	3	.	34	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	13	.	2	1	1	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	1
.	.	6	.	8	2	3	.	1	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	15	12	23	11	7	4	5	10	53	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	10	2	7	.	8	.	29	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
1	.	3	1	6	1	2	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	3	2	3	1	4	.	7	1	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	4	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	5	2	2	.	8	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	3	.	10	.	6	.	3	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	13	.	23	.	14	.	5	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	10	.	4	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	6	5	5	12	5	11	4	6	22	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	8	.	1	.	2	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	1	8	.	2	.	1	.	15	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	7	.	2	1	4	1	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	3	.	10	1	1	.	6	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	7	.	5	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	12	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
26	2	13	6	20	20	6	2	5	12	70	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	6	2	4	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	8	6	8	9	5	3	2	.	26	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	7	1	32	6	17	2	10	1	68	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	1	.	10	2	3	1	4	1	20	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	45	.	7	.	4	.	56	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	13	1	6	.	6	3	29	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	9	1	3	.	3	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	.	8	.	3	3	3	.	1	1	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	7	.	14	.	7	.	3	1	37	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	11	2	14	1	.	.	2	1	27	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	1	3	.	1	.	4	1	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	20	4	5	1	6	1	31	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	1	.	7	3	1	.	5	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	9	3	4	1	7	1	23	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
76	9	136	44	406	102	147	34	124	44	890	233	1	.	.	1	7	.	1	.	1	2	10	3

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of PRISONERS committed in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY																	
	OFFENCES UNDER LARCENY ACT.														MIS-			
	AGES.												TOTAL.		AGES.			
	10 Years and under.		11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.				10 Years and under.		11 to 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	6	2	102	29	14	.	15	17	6	10	10	11	153	69	2	.	44	16
Armagh,	3	1	11	3	10	6	2	6	5	5	5	6	36	27	1	.	19	9
Carlow,	.	.	5	3	2	2	2	9	1	7	1	5	11	26	.	.	8	1
Cavan,	1	.	6	4	6	2	2	5	.	.	1	5	16	16	.	.	11	5
Clare,	.	.	8	.	11	2	3	11	1	5	4	6	27	24	.	.	8	.
Cork County,	2	.	64	14	26	16	9	37	8	15	15	25	124	107	.	.	63	8
„ City,	1	1	42	14	83	15	56	3	7	3	.	.	189	36	2	4	22	14
Donegal,	1	.	6	2	.	.	.	4	1	1	2	2	10	9	1	.	11	1
Down,	2	.	15	3	2	2	.	10	.	4	3	7	22	26	.	.	18	6
Dublin County,	2	2	46	15	22	16	19	37	11	6	26	26	126	102	1	1	37	12
Grangegorman Peniten.,	.	1	.	14	.	124	.	405	.	116	.	49	.	709	.	7	.	49
Richmond Bridewell,	23	.	396	.	134	.	118	.	51	.	58	.	780	.	4	.	266	.
Fermanagh,	1	.	2	2	.	.	2	1	1	3	3	1	9	7	.	.	6	5
Galway County,	.	.	14	3	8	3	12	18	9	17	10	9	53	50	.	.	6	.
„ Town,	3	.	24	2	11	4	5	8	3	3	3	5	49	22	.	.	45	3
Kerry,	.	1	18	3	3	7	1	5	3	3	4	4	29	23	1	.	42	5
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	4	.	4	1	5	7	2	4	2	2	17	44	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	7	6	2	7	7	1	2	2	3	16	21	.	.	3	1
Kilkenny County,	2	.	11	5	6	4	5	13	6	7	5	10	35	39	.	.	4	1
„ City,	.	1	2	4	1	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	8	9	.	.	14	1
King's,	1	.	11	2	6	5	6	21	2	9	3	7	29	44	.	.	8	4
Leitrim,	.	1	4	.	2	1	1	4	.	.	.	1	7	7	1	.	9	4
Limerick County,	1	1	42	4	8	17	7	14	3	5	7	13	68	54	5	.	28	6
„ City,	1	1	114	44	122	48	56	54	84	22	50	19	427	188	.	.	110	32
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	18	21	4	3	.	50	22	11	.	51	13
Longford,	.	.	2	2	.	4	1	.	1	4	2	5	6	15	.	.	9	2
Louth,	1	.	3	1	2	5	4	4	2	1	1	2	13	13	.	.	7	3
Drogheda,	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	2	.	1	2	1	5	7	.	.	19	3
Mayo,	.	.	8	3	8	2	6	3	2	1	2	1	26	10	.	.	24	.
Meath,	.	.	5	2	2	11	7	9	4	6	6	3	24	31	.	.	2	2
Monaghan,	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	.	2	1	2	3	8	.	.	2	.
Queen's,	.	.	6	5	1	2	7	13	7	6	5	5	26	31	.	.	8	2
Roscommon,	.	.	5	1	3	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	12	2	.	.	11	2
Sligo,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	18	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	21	9	6	10	9	9	3	9	2	6	42	43	2	.	27	2
„ Clonmel,	10	.	87	30	31	30	12	43	6	16	5	14	151	133	8	.	88	2
Tyrone,	2	2	5	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	4	.	17	9	.	.	18	2
Waterford County,	.	.	9	2	6	7	5	10	4	10	3	4	27	33	.	.	9	2
„ City,	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	4	8	6	.	.	6	2
Westmeath,	.	.	5	3	.	1	4	18	3	5	2	2	14	29	.	.	2	2
Wexford,	.	.	32	10	5	4	9	30	2	3	5	16	53	63	2	.	11	1
Wicklow,	.	.	7	6	3	2	4	11	1	2	6	3	21	24	.	1	7	
Total,	64	14	1,152	257	559	359	438	873	262	321	268	284	2,743	2,108	41	13	1,101	23

the Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

CONVICTIONS.

DEMEANANTS.										DANGEROUS LUNATICS.											
AGES.										AGES.											
17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.		TOTAL.		11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
39	46	228	200	76	49	106	47	495	358	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	4	3	9	5
24	20	86	96	57	23	64	30	251	178	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	2	4	3
15	9	18	12	4	6	6	6	51	34	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	4	.
15	1	52	11	8	2	9	4	95	23	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	3	.	7	1
10	3	25	12	14	14	10	16	67	45	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	8	3
42	18	124	126	39	15	76	26	344	193	.	.	.	4	9	2	2	.	.	2	11	8
71	180	49	191	31	92	27	52	202	533	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
35	1	60	8	18	4	24	5	149	19	.	.	.	.	5	3	2	1	2	2	9	6
9	9	54	55	20	13	29	28	130	111	1	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	5	3	9	6
21	30	106	202	32	28	32	24	229	297	.	.	2	1	2	.	4	1	3	2	11	4
.	319	.	1,125	.	356	.	238	.	2094	.	.	.	3	.	17	.	14	.	15	.	49
219	.	411	.	173	.	154	.	1,227	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	9	.	10	.	31	.
12	5	19	6	12	4	11	4	60	24	.	.	1	.	1	1	4	3	2	1	8	5
5	4	28	9	36	8	33	4	108	25	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	3	3	2	8	7
20	6	11	45	9	20	3	10	88	84	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	3
44	11	74	23	13	14	27	23	201	82	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	3	1
12	5	10	17	11	4	7	5	40	31	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	4	2
1	3	23	14	8	1	5	3	40	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	2	35	3	8	3	8	11	72	20	.	.	1	.	5	1	2	.	7	5	15	6
9	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	30	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
18	2	16	19	8	5	2	3	52	33	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	1	1	4	11	5
22	6	39	12	10	1	13	9	94	32	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	1	1	4	2
32	22	30	31	4	6	27	11	126	75	2	.	2	1	2	3	1	.	1	.	8	4
80	24	114	36	83	26	101	28	488	146	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	13	11	15	12	7	.	.	119	47	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	6	.
21	4	44	13	3	4	9	1	86	24	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	7
10	13	21	44	8	12	7	7	53	79	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	3	3	5	6
3	2	10	11	7	7	4	2	43	25	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3
54	16	65	23	32	14	10	7	185	60	3	1	1	.	10	4	2	4	4	1	20	10
20	4	20	28	4	1	6	2	52	37	.	.	1	2	3	.	4	.	2	4	10	6
1	1	49	19	11	8	20	10	83	38	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	1	.	5	3
9	5	28	23	6	12	6	13	57	55	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	1	6	.	11	1
12	10	30	35	9	3	15	2	77	52	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	2	3
13	1	29	9	15	4	12	8	87	27	.	1	1	.	3	3	.	1	2	4	6	9
8	6	32	31	11	12	8	6	88	60	.	2	.	.	5	2	5	2	6	.	16	6
49	37	73	72	33	21	34	9	285	141	.	.	1	.	3	1	2	1	2	1	8	3
51	23	62	25	13	9	32	13	176	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
20	6	22	13	13	15	10	9	74	44	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	5	1
16	10	37	71	7	12	16	11	82	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
11	.	76	25	19	6	18	4	126	37	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	4	3	9	3
8	7	38	16	4	2	13	6	76	33	.	.	1	.	5	.	5	1	2	2	13	3
7	2	14	8	1	4	7	10	36	26	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	2	.	1	3	6
1,119	889	2,280	2,740	882	847	1,001	707	6,424	5,426	8	4	19	15	112	55	65	44	90	72	294	190

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of PRISONERS committed in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY															
	UNDER REVENUE LAWS.															
	AGES.															
	10 Years and under.		11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.		TOTAL.		10 Years and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	4	2	4	4	10	7	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	12	3	19	3	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	10	12	14	14	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	7	1	15	.	35	1	23	3	43	8	123	13	1	.
Down,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	3	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	3	2	9	2	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	4	2	1	.	8	3	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	6	.	6	2	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	2	1	5	3	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	8	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	2	.	.	1	7	2	13	2	8	2	12	5	42	12	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	6	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	9	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	3	5	2	.	1	.	1	1	13	3	21	9	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	10	.
Tyrone,	1	.	8	1	2	2	8	1	5	5	16	9	40	18	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	1	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	1	4	4	7	8	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total,	4	.	24	9	35	7	83	14	59	26	139	58	344	114	13	.

the Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

CONVICTIONS.

Under Poor Law Act.												Courts Martial and Deserters.					
Ages.												Ages.					
11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.		Total.		11 to 16 Years.	17 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	40 Years and upwards.	Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
5	2	1	2	10	.	3	5	4	2	23	11	1	33	63	18	5	120
.	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	3	2	9	3	6	.	8	3	.	17
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	1	7	1	69	67	10	7	154
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	32	25	4	1	66
29	.	5	.	.	4	2	.	1	1	37	5	.	3	2	.	.	5
67	1	24	11	4	19	2	1	2	1	99	33	.	1	7	.	.	8
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	35	.	.	54
1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	4	3	1	10	9	.	.	20
2	.	.	.	4	3	6	2	5	.	17	5	.	2	3	.	.	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	2	16	42	1	1	62
.	11	.	18	.	17	.	1	.	2	.	49	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	2	.	9	.	.	36	64	13	1	114
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	10
.	.	2	.	4	3	1	3	.	.	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	2	1	.	.	3
21	.	1	.	.	2	2	2	8	2	32	6	.	3	2	.	.	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	78	7	.	137
.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	11	1	.	16
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	3	1	3	2	.	.	.	5
3	10	4	16	2	10	.	5	.	.	9	41	.	.	10	11	.	21
9	.	5	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	14	7	.	.	9	.	.	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	8
4	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	3	3	.	.	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	14	.	51
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	6	2	.	19	13	.	.	32
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	1	3	.	.	4
4	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	9	1	.	6	11	2	1	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	35
1	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	5	.	11	.	.	12	14	3	.	29
3	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	10	.	1	1	4	.	.	6
1	.	.	.	1	9	.	4	.	1	2	14	.	4	18	3	.	25
1	2	1	.	4	6	.	.	1	2	7	10	1	3	3	.	.	7
.	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	4	.	3	4	.	.	7
27	.	1	.	2	8	3	4	3	.	36	12	.	5	6	.	.	11
116	5	26	8	.	5	.	1	6	.	158	19	1	5	15	2	.	23
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	3	2	.	9	7	.	.	16
.	.	1	.	5	1	4	1	2	1	12	3	.	.	5	2	.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	3	5	3	1	1	4	1	.	7
33	6	.	.	1	4	1	2	9	.	44	12	.	1	19	.	.	20
20	.	4	2	1	16	1	4	3	.	29	22	.	6	15	8	.	29
.	.	1	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	1	10	.	5	5	.	1	11
350	44	85	62	52	132	52	50	67	17	619	305	22	373	671	103	17	1,186

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of PRISONERS committed in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY																			
	UNDER VAGRANT ACT.														DRUNK-					
	AGES.														AGES.					
	10 Years and under.		11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.		TOTAL.		11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	22	5	8	.	10	21	7	8	33	25	80	59	.	.	.	.	93	220
Armagh,	2	1	1	3	.	2	3	2	2	2	17	14	25	24	.	.	.	.	64	85
Carlow,	1	1	11	6	15	6	14	10	2	1	8	4	51	28	.	.	1	.	54	8
Cavan,	.	.	2	2	.	3	.	9	.	.	1	5	3	19	.	.	6	1	59	62
Clare,	1	.	5	.	2	2	.	13	.	2	.	3	8	20	.	.	.	.	19	21
Cork County,	3	3	165	2	29	5	6	15	4	3	5	11	212	39	.	.	2	.	7	4
„ City,	3	1	94	4	67	14	13	10	3	8	20	30	200	67	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	7	1	8	5
Down,	.	.	7	1	2	.	5	3	.	3	8	6	22	13	.	.	.	.	17	28
Dublin County,	11	14	52	22	8	25	25	101	3	20	65	79	164	261	.	.	6	10	49	103
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	81	.	254	.	726	.	934	.	460	.	470	.	2925	.	5	.	188	.	1039
Richmond Bridewell,	108	.	868	.	95	.	73	.	61	.	212	.	1417	.	10	.	51	.	254	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	34
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	2	2	3	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	6	.
„ Town,	.	.	9	.	6	.	.	2	1	3	1	9	17	14	1	.	4	4	22	53
Kerry,	6	19	42	55	2	1	1	4	1	6	6	16	58	101	3	1	5	2	28	14
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	2	1	2	12	.	31	2	3	2	1	9	48	.	.	2	7	19	32
„ Athy,	1	.	11	1	5	.	1	3	1	2	2	1	21	7	1	.	1	.	33	18
Kilkenny County,	1	.	26	.	10	2	6	5	.	.	1	2	44	9	1	.	3	1	22	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	197	8	60	1	21	30	278	.	.	.	.	40	24
King's,	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3	1	1	.	.	7	4	.	.	11	1	26	30
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	9	5	3	15	3
Limerick County,	1	.	79	4	3	8	3	6	1	.	1	2	88	20	2	.	10	1	34	1
„ City,	12	10	46	44	6	8	2	4	8	4	36	14	110	84	4	6	104	36	212	151
Londonderry,	1	.	1	1	.	2	7	4	3	3	5	8	17	18	.	.	15	12	90	190
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	23	.	6	1	.	2	48	.	.	9	3	35	15
Louth,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	2	2	5	4	1	.	8	6	27	40
Drogheda,	2	.	1	.	.	14	5	66	1	11	2	3	11	94	1	6	6	9	65	44
Mayo,	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	5	2	1	.	1	5	8	3	2	5	4	9	10
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	3	2	4	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	125	38
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	34	4
Roscommon,	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	11	.	1	1	1	1	19	.	.	5	2	9	16
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	3	.	9	3	13	.	.	3	.	23	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	5	3	36	4	7	7	4	11	6	5	10	11	68	41	4	.	10	7	131	19
„ Clonmel,	20	2	108	6	18	12	3	11	1	9	6	2	156	42	5	.	22	5	150	37
Tyrone,	.	.	3	.	3	24	2	37	2	3	3	6	13	70	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	12	1	4	1	.	4	1	3	.	.	17	9	.	.	.	.	2	.
„ City,	6	2	13	1	3	5	.	17	.	5	4	13	26	43	.	1	1	14	121	227
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	29	1	4	5	3	7	38	.	.	.	.	118	50
Wexford,	1	2	41	6	15	17	10	45	4	14	12	33	83	117	2	.	3	1	37	15
Wicklow,	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	4	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	25	3
Total,	186	139	1,662	428	318	926	228	1,641	131	658	476	806	3,001	4,598	43	30	310	321	2,106	2,649

* In Tyrone Gaol no registry was made of the age of the 73 males and 26 females committed to that institution for drunkenness.

the Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

CONVICTIONS.						ACQUITTED; NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, AND DISCHARGED.												GROSS TOTAL.			
ARDS.						AGES.															
31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.		TOTAL.		10 Years and under.		11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards		TOTAL.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
40	60	55	81	188	361	2	2	27	9	12	7	35	56	24	2	30	14	130	90	1,321	1,044	2,365
44	10	49	5	157	100	.	.	1	.	3	3	45	35	33	25	25	19	107	82	644	477	1,121
36	6	33	.	124	14	1	.	5	1	5	1	14	19	11	10	5	11	41	42	470	177	647
22	5	19	2	106	70	.	1	5	.	9	.	50	29	28	10	15	9	107	49	467	208	675
8	1	6	2	33	24	3	1	40	18	59	29	20	11	35	16	15	12	172	87	431	251	682
4	1	5	3	18	8	1	.	20	3	14	5	22	24	6	5	10	4	73	41	1,064	535	1,599
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	13	9	9	3	11	.	4	16	42	773	795	1,568
10	4	9	3	34	13	.	.	.	.	6	2	15	9	9	2	2	4	32	17	410	92	502
5	2	8	7	30	37	.	.	4	3	8	7	112	85	30	20	29	22	183	137	482	389	871
23	13	46	31	124	157	.	.	6	2	18	3	42	23	11	6	17	11	94	45	871	896	1,767
.	338	.	265	.	1,835	.	.	.	10	.	41	.	141	.	50	.	22	.	264	.	8,114	8,114
192	.	191	.	698	.	2	.	48	.	77	.	191	.	80	.	48	.	446	.	4,953	.	4,953
8	4	11	1	39	39	1	.	7	2	7	4	34	17	8	7	8	3	65	33	229	123	352
3	2	1	.	10	2	.	.	3	.	8	1	4	6	6	2	5	7	26	16	275	168	443
16	14	11	7	54	78	.	2	32	3	9	7	22	18	6	10	4	9	73	49	321	266	587
14	3	20	5	70	25	.	.	16	2	11	15	27	28	5	7	10	4	69	56	543	344	887
16	6	24	4	61	49	.	.	7	2	6	11	19	15	16	10	9	6	57	44	377	216	593
6	3	10	3	51	24	.	.	3	3	4	1	28	20	10	8	9	5	54	37	212	133	345
4	.	4	.	34	1	.	.	7	3	7	3	18	12	10	3	7	5	49	26	306	127	433
16	.	5	.	61	24	.	.	.	.	10	6	72	60	20	59	9	17	111	142	306	527	833
18	2	3	.	58	33	.	.	.	.	3	.	28	14	20	2	1	.	52	16	278	166	444
3	3	11	.	39	18	.	1	1	2	13	5	19	4	4	.	3	2	40	14	227	91	318
8	.	17	.	71	2	1	.	20	5	17	11	23	11	4	3	13	10	78	40	527	240	767
208	65	68	56	596	314	16	12	36	21	56	30	391	221	358	351	219	181	1,076	816	2,789	1,586	4,375
20	11	10	1	135	214	.	.	2	1	1	.	137	47	21	14	18	9	179	71	596	410	1,006
7	5	20	4	71	27	1	.	11	3	37	9	45	20	13	7	8	12	115	51	314	196	510
27	22	34	19	97	87	.	.	6	.	17	11	30	15	16	9	8	8	77	43	300	251	551
38	9	28	11	138	79	.	.	17	3	10	6	30	24	16	4	11	4	84	41	324	259	583
11	2	13	1	41	19	.	.	7	4	11	7	83	66	59	29	66	23	226	129	671	303	974
10	.	5	1	22	6	.	.	6	1	5	4	14	12	9	2	10	4	44	23	222	131	353
69	3	99	16	293	57	.	.	6	.	3	.	27	18	13	2	10	7	59	27	492	167	659
7	2	21	1	64	8	.	.	3	1	9	1	52	14	18	2	10	2	92	20	372	168	540
2	3	14	7	30	28	.	.	5	3	20	1	30	12	6	3	15	3	76	22	275	165	440
3	1	6	5	35	9	1	.	3	.	13	7	22	6	4	3	5	5	48	21	251	111	362
62	11	27	2	234	39	1	.	15	1	20	4	25	18	14	12	15	7	90	42	655	282	937
78	7	66	5	321	54	4	2	51	19	48	43	77	103	37	27	24	21	241	215	1,497	702	2,199
.	.	.	.	*73	26	.	.	4	1	14	4	26	11	7	3	6	7	57	26	466	263	729
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	9	6	8	14	1	2	21	24	201	154	355
91	14	73	10	286	266	.	.	14	4	10	1	19	21	12	6	2	8	57	40	530	503	1,033
27	10	25	5	170	65	.	.	8	1	1	4	21	20	8	10	5	2	43	37	485	246	731
18	5	15	6	75	27	.	.	21	3	5	4	28	37	5	6	10	16	69	66	508	401	909
24	1	5	.	54	4	.	.	3	2	6	1	13	12	8	5	6	5	36	25	218	116	334
1,198	648	1,067	569	4,797 *	4,243	34	21	475	141	594	314	1,928	1,329	1,011	777	723	526	4,765	3,108	26,653	21,793	48,446

TABLE III.—SUMMARY of the AGES and SEXES of the Number of 1st January to 31st December, 1855, so far as they have

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	AGES.					
	10 Years and under.		11 to 16 Years.		17 to 20 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felony, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)	3	1	381	107	375	287
Misdemeanor, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)	1	.	76	9	136	44
Criminal Lunatics, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)	.	.	1	.	.	1
Offences under Larceny Act, Summary,	64	14	1,152	257	559	359
Misdemeanor,	41	13	1,101	230	1,119	889
Dangerous Lunatics,	.	.	8	4	19	15
Under Revenue Laws,	4	.	24	9	35	7
Under Poor Law Act,	13	.	350	44	85	62
Courts Martial and Deserters,	.	.	22	.	373	.
Under Vagrant Act,	186	139	1,662	428	318	926
Drunkards,*	.	.	43	30	310	321
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination and Trial, and Discharged,	34	21	475	141	594	314
Gross Total,	346	188	5,295	1,259	3,923	3,225
	534		6,554		7,148	

* In the County Tyrone Gaol no registry was made of the ages of 73 males and 26 females committed for drunkenness.

Prisoners Committed to the several County and Town Gaols, from been returned by the Local Inspectors, classified by Offences.

	Ages.								
	21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
	454	607	169	218	198	245	1,580	1,465	3,045
	406	102	147	34	124	44	890	233	1,123
	7	.	1	.	1	2	10	3	13
	438	873	262	321	268	284	2,743	2,108	4,851
	2,280	2,740	882	847	1,001	707	6,424	5,426	11,850
	112	55	65	44	90	72	294	190	484
	83	14	59	26	139	58	344	114	458
	52	132	52	50	67	17	619	305	924
	671	.	103	.	17	.	1,186	.	1,186
	228	1,641	131	658	476	806	3,001	4,598	7,599
	2,106	2,649	1,198	648	1,067	569	4,797	4,243	9,040
	1,928	1,329	1,011	777	723	526	4,765	3,108	7,873
	8,765	10,142	4,080	3,623	4,171	3,330	26,653	21,793	48,446
	18,907		7,703		7,501		48,446		

TABLE IV.—STATE of EDUCATION of the Prisoners committed in the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES															
	FELONS.												MISDE-			
	Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.		Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	28	17	25	25	.	2	.	.	25	37	78	81	20	2	10	.
Armagh,	.	12	6	5	3	10	4	10	14	20	27	57	.	.	1	.
Carlow,	2	2	6	4	.	.	.	.	6	18	14	24	13	.	1	1
Cavan,	12	2	4	4	3	4	2	6	8	9	29	25	7	2	1	.
Clare,	10	.	2	.	3	1	4	.	1	2	20	3	14	.	19	9
Cork County,	56	4	20	18	16	8	12	14	26	46	130	90	16	1	5	1
„ City,	45	17	16	12	10	10	10	13	16	63	97	115	4	.	4	1
Donegal,	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	8	.	11	4	3	1	1	.
Down,	26	7	12	8	6	6	.	2	10	27	54	50	4	1	2	.
Dublin County,	13	9	7	6	3	.	.	.	9	11	32	26	11	.	2	1
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	39	.	56	.	.	.	.	.	71	.	166	.	3	.	10
Richmond Bridewell,	83	.	25	.	2	.	.	.	52	.	162	.	32	.	5	.
Fermanagh,	7	1	1	5	4	2	2	4	7	2	21	14	8	.	2	.
Galway County,	3	.	5	4	7	2	.	.	11	13	26	19	5	1	7	2
„ Town,	3	1	5	.	1	.	1	.	5	11	15	12	3	.	.	.
Kerry,	15	3	13	8	7	4	1	5	19	26	55	46	10	.	1	.
Kildare, Naas,	10	3	13	8	4	4	3	.	7	11	37	26	7	1	3	1
„ Athy,	3	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	10	12	14	17	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	6	1	6	10	4	1	4	.	7	11	27	23	8	.	5	1
„ City,	9	4	3	2	1	4	4	5	12	13	29	28	4	.	1	.
King's,	4	1	5	3	7	6	8	7	10	7	34	24	1	.	3	.
Leitrim,	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	12	16	13	3	.	1	.
Limerick County,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	29	2	15	17
„ City,	3	1	2	1	2	.	1	.	23	34	31	36	1	.	2	.
Londonderry,	4	.	6	3	3	6	5	9	.	.	18	18	7	.	12	2
Longford,	12	.	3	3	4	1	.	1	1	15	20	20	4	.	1	.
Louth,	2	.	5	3	2	4	3	9	.	.	12	16	6	.	3	.
Drogheda,	2	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	7	7	10	1	.	.	.
Mayo,	8	.	6	5	4	2	6	3	29	33	53	43	8	1	9	1
Meath,	8	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	6	13	20	20	3	.	.	.
Monaghan,	4	.	6	10	.	11	.	.	1	7	11	28	7	.	7	.
Queen's,	18	2	6	13	4	7	3	6	8	9	39	37	15	.	3	.
Roscommon,	11	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	10	23	25	25	14	.	2	1
Sligo,	4	1	.	1	3	3	6	5	8	8	21	18	10	.	5	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	20	4	17	12	5	.	3	2	6	16	51	34	10	.	4	1
„ Clonmel,	22	11	12	11	.	.	.	.	82	71	116	93	12	.	7	.
Tyrone,	11	.	13	9	8	5	3	.	8	22	43	36	14	.	7	1
Waterford County,	5	2	4	1	2	.	2	3	12	31	25	37	3	.	.	.
„ City,	15	1	11	7	8	4	5	2	13	24	52	38	3	.	.	.
Westmeath,	9	1	2	4	.	.	.	.	9	14	20	19	20	3	4	.
Wexford,	15	3	8	16	4	5	9	7	24	28	60	59	9	.	3	1
Wicklow,	8	4	.	3	7	2	6	1	3	5	24	15	10	.	4	.
Total,	529	161	283	289	144	115	109	118	515	782	1,580	1,465	359	18	162	51

Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

MEANANTS.								CRIMINAL LUNATICS.											
Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.		Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	4	1	34	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
1	.	1	1	3	2	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	17	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
3	.	.	.	7	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	3	12	4	.	23	53	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	6	.	29	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
2	1	1	.	1	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	14	3	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	3	1	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	10	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	28	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	4	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	10	32	22	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	3	1	15	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	2	.	1	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	7	.	21	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	3	.	2	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	7	.	12	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	26	23	70	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	7	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	6	3	10	.	.	26	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	2	8	1	37	5	68	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	1	.	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	4	.	.	4	1	20	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	2	.	33	1	56	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	8	3	29	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	.	.	.	.	17	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	3	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	18	2	37	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	4	3	27	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	5	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	7	3	31	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	2	2	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	.	6	5	23	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
47	17	44	17	278	130	890	233	8	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	10	3

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION of the Prisoners committed

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY													
	OFFENCES UNDER LARCENY ACT.												MISDE-	
	Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.		Read and Write.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	31	6	69	15	8	8	.	.	45	40	153	69	195	30
Armagh,	10	6	10	10	3	4	10	6	3	1	36	27	46	10
Carlow,	1	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	8	20	11	26	15	2
Cavan,	5	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	9	15	16	16	37	6
Clare,	3	.	9	.	2	1	5	.	8	23	27	24	14	.
Cork County,	28	11	13	10	29	25	17	6	37	55	124	107	152	25
„ City,	40	4	35	16	24	7	28	2	62	7	189	36	73	46
Donegal,	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	7	7	10	9	15	.
Down,	1	.	6	10	2	5	1	1	12	10	22	26	61	7
Dublin County,	34	26	18	23	11	2	4	.	59	51	126	102	105	94
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	165	.	245	.	.	.	.	.	299	.	709	.	488
Richmond Bridewell,	272	.	147	.	47	.	2	.	312	.	780	.	595	.
Fermanagh,	4	.	.	2	2	3	2	2	1	.	9	7	24	2
Galway County,	9	4	8	1	10	.	4	.	22	45	53	50	14	1
„ Town,	.	.	10	.	2	.	1	.	36	22	49	22	18	2
Kerry,	8	2	7	2	2	4	2	2	10	13	29	23	83	7
Kildare, Naas,	6	.	4	2	2	3	1	2	4	7	17	14	11	5
„ Athy,	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	13	19	16	21	11	2
Kilkenny County,	3	2	7	6	3	6	1	.	21	25	35	39	27	2
„ City,	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	.	.	2	8	9	6	.
King's,	2	.	4	4	5	8	7	10	11	22	29	44	3	.
Leitrim,	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	6	7	7	16	2
Limerick County,	21	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	43	49	68	54	39	3
„ City,	38	4	56	16	36	4	48	11	249	153	427	188	54	8
Londonderry,	8	.	21	3	14	3	7	16	.	.	50	22	17	.
Longford,	3	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	2	8	6	15	33	1
Louth,	3	1	5	4	2	2	.	.	3	6	13	13	7	4
Drogheda,	3	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	5	7	5	1
Mayo,	1	1	2	.	3	.	3	2	17	7	26	10	22	1
Meath,	4	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	16	21	24	31	17	1
Monaghan,	.	.	3	2	.	4	.	.	.	2	3	8	29	.
Queen's,	5	1	6	7	4	6	6	9	5	8	26	31	11	5
Roscommon,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	9	1	12	2	27	3
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	27	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	11	3	16	12	6	4	5	3	4	21	42	43	30	7
„ Clonmel,	27	6	44	12	.	.	.	.	80	115	151	133	7	22
Tyrone,	5	.	5	5	2	.	.	.	5	4	17	9	56	5
Waterford County,	1	.	3	2	1	1	3	.	19	30	27	33	17	1
„ City,	1	.	3	1	2	2	1	.	1	3	8	6	36	7
Westmeath,	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	10	26	14	29	57	5
Wexford,	9	1	9	15	10	4	8	9	17	34	53	63	20	1
Wicklow,	2	.	4	7	4	2	7	5	4	10	21	24	8	2
Total,	608	253	548	457	240	116	178	89	1,169	1,193	2,743	2,108	2,090	808

in the Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

CONVICTIONS.

MEANANTS.										DANGEROUS LUNATICS.									
Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.		Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
165	165	11	7	.	.	124	156	495	358	5	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	9	5
40	9	20	20	31	10	114	129	251	178	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	4	3
10	10	.	.	.	.	26	22	51	34	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.
21	2	10	.	.	.	27	15	95	23	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	1
15	4	6	.	9	.	23	41	67	45	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	8	3
38	30	47	43	46	32	61	63	344	193	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	11	8
38	196	13	63	11	20	67	208	202	533	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
20	3	9	.	.	.	105	16	149	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6	9	6
32	50	11	5	1	2	25	47	130	111	6	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	2	9	6
17	75	14	7	2	.	91	121	229	297	5	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	4	2	11	4
.	721	.	.	.	.	.	885	.	2,094	.	15	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	49
111	.	14	.	2	.	505	.	1,227	.	22	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	31	.
7	6	12	3	14	5	3	8	60	24	6	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	8	5
10	.	12	.	.	.	72	24	108	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	8	7
22	7	11	.	8	.	29	75	88	84	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	3
12	3	20	5	6	5	80	62	201	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1
9	5	4	10	3	2	13	9	40	31	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2
2	3	3	1	.	2	24	14	40	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	3	7	1	2	.	27	14	72	20	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	15	6
10	3	9	.	2	.	3	1	30	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	2	11	5	15	10	15	16	52	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	11	5
17	2	2	1	1	.	58	27	94	32	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
16	16	3	1	.	.	68	55	126	75	5	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	4
58	12	44	6	66	6	266	114	488	146	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	12	19	11	54	24	5	.	119	47	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.
14	6	10	2	1	1	28	14	86	24	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	7
10	9	12	26	4	2	20	38	53	79	2	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	5	5	6
18	1	4	3	6	.	10	20	43	25	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3
16	4	16	5	20	12	111	38	185	60	4	2	5	3	2	.	.	.	9	5	20	10
7	5	3	6	2	5	23	20	52	37	4	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	3	10	6
38	10	9	17	.	.	7	11	83	38	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	3
12	23	19	9	8	8	7	10	57	55	4	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	1
7	5	12	.	.	.	31	44	77	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	3
2	3	40	12	9	3	9	9	87	27	4	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	9
18	15	12	2	4	3	24	33	88	60	10	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	5	3	16	6
45	16	.	.	.	.	183	103	285	141	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	8	3
47	30	22	5	3	.	48	32	176	72	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
3	2	.	.	25	15	29	26	74	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1
21	17	3	12	2	17	20	53	82	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
22	2	2	.	.	.	45	30	126	37	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	9	3
12	14	6	.	14	4	24	14	76	33	7	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	13	3
8	4	10	2	8	5	2	13	36	26	1	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6
1,011	1,505	492	290	379	193	2,452	2,630	6,424	5,426	137	40	40	45	5	3	7	.	105	102	294	190

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION of the Prisoners committed in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY																			
	UNDER REVENUE LAWS.												UNDER POOR LAW							
	Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.		Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling		Knew Alphabet.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	3	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	3	4	10	7	11	.	5	6	2	.	.	.
Armagh,	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	6	3
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	7	1	3	2	1	.	.	.	8	.	19	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	.	19	.	5	3	3	.
Cork County,	2	2	4	1	2	1	.	.	6	10	14	14	12	4	14	5	14	10	20	4
„ City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	18	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	97	12	123	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	8	.	3	.	.	1	.	.
Dublin County,	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	9	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	24	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	8	3	.	.	3	.	2	2	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	4	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	6	2	7	.	8	.	6	.	1	.
Kildare, Naas,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	6	11	.	13	.	8
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	2	3	3	1	2
Leitrim,	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	3	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	2	.	3	.	1	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	3	1	8	.	4	1	6	4	21	6	42	12	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Meath,	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	6	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	9	.	3	.	1
Roscommon,	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	4	2	2	3	2	1	5	.	8	3	21	9	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	1	10	4	4	.	3	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	31	5	38	3	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	13	.	10	9	6	1	.	.	11	8	40	18	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.
„ City,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	4	7	2	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	4	3	3	.	.	.	1	2	.	7	8	7	1	11	2	4	3	3	7
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.
Total,	90	17	50	29	23	5	14	5	167	58	344	114	160	29	157	77	51	39	40	28

the Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

CONVICTIONS.

Act.				Courts Martial and Deserters.						Under Vagrant Act.											
Wholly illiterate.		Total.		Read and Write.	Read imperfectly.	Knew Spelling.	Knew Alphabet.	Wholly illiterate.	Total.	Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	5	23	11	55	35	.	.	30	120	14	10	32	19	5	.	.	.	29	30	80	59
.	.	9	3	2	3	5	5	2	17	4	1	3	4	4	5	4	5	10	9	25	24
.	3	1	7	34	47	.	.	73	154	7	2	15	5	.	.	.	.	29	21	51	28
.	.	1	.	21	7	8	1	29	66	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	15	3	19
7	2	37	5	1	.	1	2	1	5	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	5	15	8	20
39	10	99	33	7	1	.	.	.	8	50	5	32	7	30	3	19	7	81	17	212	39
.	.	.	.	30	13	6	.	5	54	24	3	50	10	36	13	24	4	66	37	200	67
4	3	4	3	.	3	.	.	17	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
6	4	17	5	1	3	.	.	1	5	8	4	7	3	.	.	.	.	7	6	22	13
.	.	3	.	26	3	2	.	31	62	52	68	31	52	15	9	.	.	66	132	164	261
.	20	.	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	627	.	852	.	.	.	.	.	1,446	.	2925
2	.	9	.	56	16	.	.	42	114	437	.	139	.	150	.	62	.	629	.	1,417	.
.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	4	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	7	5
2	1	6	1	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	10	14	17	14
10	6	32	6	2	.	1	.	2	5	16	10	11	15	11	15	2	1	18	60	58	101
.	.	.	.	38	42	10	16	31	137	1	3	1	14	2	4	1	3	4	24	9	48
.	3	.	5	8	1	.	.	7	16	11	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	21	7
2	.	3	1	2	1	.	2	.	5	9	2	12	2	14	.	.	.	9	5	44	9
.	5	9	41	11	9	.	.	1	21	9	60	15	100	2	80	.	.	4	38	30	278
.	.	14	7	2	7	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	7	4
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
.	2	7	2	3	1	.	.	2	6	33	3	28	3	3	.	.	.	24	14	88	20
.	.	.	.	14	8	4	4	21	51	4	2	12	4	14	2	36	6	44	70	110	84
.	.	6	2	6	11	7	8	.	32	1	.	5	3	3	2	7	13	1	.	17	18
.	3	.	4	.	2	.	.	2	4	1	5	1	13	.	.	.	2	.	28	2	48
2	1	9	1	10	3	4	1	2	20	1	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	3	5	4
.	.	.	.	10	10	8	4	3	35	2	7	5	3	2	6	.	6	2	72	11	94
.	2	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	5	8
5	.	11	.	5	5	1	.	18	29	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.
2	.	10	.	.	4	.	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	14	12	3	8	2	.	25	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	10	7	10	2	.	.	.	5	7	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	16	1	19
.	1	1	4	1	2	1	.	3	7	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	10	3	13
11	7	36	12	6	1	.	.	4	11	14	3	20	12	13	1	4	.	17	25	68	41
89	11	158	19	6	3	.	.	14	23	39	1	45	8	.	.	.	.	72	33	156	42
1	.	3	2	4	3	2	.	7	16	3	7	7	24	.	7	.	.	3	32	13	70
4	3	12	3	5	.	.	.	2	7	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	13	8	17	9
.	3	5	3	3	1	.	.	3	7	4	2	5	3	4	3	.	6	13	29	26	43
6	6	44	12	11	5	.	.	4	20	3	.	2	5	.	3	.	.	2	30	7	38
4	9	29	22	9	1	4	3	12	29	17	8	13	32	9	5	15	13	29	59	83	117
.	7	1	10	2	2	.	6	1	11	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	2	1	8	1
211	132	619	305	413	260	74	54	385	1,186	773	834	506	1,208	324	160	180	66	1,218	2,330	3,001	4,598

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION of the Prisoners committed in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.											
	DRUNKARDS.											
	Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	75	40	50	115	.	.	.	.	63	206	188	361
Armagh,	20	6	42	18	31	21	23	24	41	31	157	100
Carlow,	39	1	20	.	.	.	.	.	65	13	124	14
Cavan,	29	7	4	2	9	5	.	.	64	56	106	70
Clare,	5	.	7	.	2	.	3	.	16	24	33	24
Cork County,	9	1	2	.	2	2	.	2	5	3	18	8
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	25	13	34	13
Down,	11	4	9	9	1	.	.	.	9	24	30	37
Dublin County,	51	50	16	36	.	.	.	.	57	71	124	157
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	609	.	475	.	.	.	.	.	751	.	1,835
Richmond Bridewell,	391	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	282	.	698	.
Fermanagh,	14	3	5	14	8	8	10	11	2	3	39	39
Galway County,	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	10	2
„ Town,	20	4	6	5	.	.	.	.	28	69	54	78
Kerry,	43	3	5	1	.	2	2	1	20	18	70	25
Kildare, Naas,	18	3	9	10	5	2	2	3	27	31	61	49
„ Athy,	8	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	38	21	51	24
Kilkenny County,	13	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	17	1	34	1
„ City,	20	4	30	7	7	3	.	.	4	10	61	24
King's,	7	.	.	.	4	.	10	.	37	33	58	33
Leitrim,	10	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	28	13	39	18
Limerick County,	46	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	71	2
„ City,	66	12	72	21	34	14	35	8	389	259	596	314
Londonderry,	19	.	54	30	41	44	21	140	.	.	135	214
Longford,	25	2	13	3	4	1	.	1	29	20	71	27
Louth,	33	2	16	6	19	20	2	6	27	53	97	87
Drogheda,	34	7	35	2	12	4	14	6	43	60	138	79
Mayo,	6	2	3	4	8	2	7	2	17	9	41	19
Meath,	8	2	1	2	.	.	2	.	11	2	22	6
Monaghan,	102	.	141	6	17	24	.	.	33	27	293	57
Queen's,	23	1	14	5	7	2	6	.	14	.	64	8
Roscommon,	10	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	19	26	30	28
Sligo,	17	.	4	1	9	2	4	3	1	3	35	9
Tipperary, Nenagh,	125	20	36	3	.	.	.	.	73	16	234	39
„ Clonmel,	90	10	21	6	.	.	.	.	210	38	321	54
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*73	26
Waterford County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
„ City,	51	33	46	33	22	44	9	12	158	144	286	266
Westmeath,	65	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	92	63	170	65
Wexford,	29	1	13	10	1	.	3	1	29	15	75	27
Wicklow,	14	.	11	1	3	1	23	2	3	.	54	4
Total,	1,556	832	743	832	247	201	176	222	2,002	2,130	*4,797	4,243

* No registry was made as to the education of 73 males and 26 females committed for drunkenness to the County Tyrone Gaol at Omagh.

the Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for further Examination, and Discharged.												Gross Total.		
Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
52	16	45	38	4	.	.	.	29	36	130	90	1,321	1,044	2,365
13	7	13	11	23	15	24	27	34	22	107	82	644	477	1,121
16	2	6	8	.	.	.	.	19	32	41	42	470	177	647
29	11	15	14	16	.	.	.	47	24	107	49	467	208	675
23	7	28	5	5	8	7	3	109	64	172	87	431	251	682
16	2	10	8	10	5	8	8	29	18	73	41	1,064	535	1,599
4	4	5	16	3	9	2	9	2	4	16	42	773	795	1,568
4	.	13	4	.	.	.	.	15	13	32	17	410	92	502
77	7	61	46	9	6	3	.	33	78	183	137	482	389	871
44	11	8	10	5	1	.	.	37	23	94	45	871	896	1,767
.	67	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	117	.	264	.	8,114	8,114
250	.	56	.	3	.	.	.	137	.	446	.	4,953	.	4,953
28	4	12	2	10	8	8	10	7	9	65	33	229	123	352
3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	21	14	26	16	275	168	443
10	2	12	1	5	.	2	.	44	46	73	49	321	266	587
27	6	8	6	9	8	2	5	23	31	69	56	543	344	887
9	3	11	5	8	6	10	13	19	17	57	44	377	216	593
11	3	2	5	2	.	.	.	39	29	54	37	212	133	345
8	.	11	3	2	2	4	.	24	21	49	26	306	127	433
30	26	52	47	18	37	4	9	7	23	111	142	306	527	833
5	.	10	.	12	.	14	2	11	14	52	16	278	166	444
22	3	1	2	.	.	.	1	17	8	40	14	227	91	318
27	.	10	7	1	.	.	.	40	33	78	40	527	240	767
86	16	108	45	90	13	79	15	713	727	1,076	816	2,789	1,586	4,375
24	.	59	10	46	25	42	32	8	4	179	71	596	410	1,006
33	6	32	16	9	2	4	.	37	27	115	51	314	196	510
23	1	19	15	15	8	10	2	10	17	77	43	300	251	551
21	.	15	3	10	6	12	5	26	27	84	41	324	259	583
12	2	8	2	4	3	14	2	188	120	226	129	671	303	974
9	.	4	5	1	.	2	.	28	18	44	23	222	131	353
14	.	27	6	9	14	.	.	9	7	59	27	492	167	659
8	3	16	4	12	.	.	.	56	13	92	20	372	168	540
19	1	5	2	10	.	.	.	42	19	76	22	275	165	440
18	2	5	2	4	.	2	1	19	16	48	21	251	111	362
34	5	24	8	14	4	3	.	15	25	90	42	655	282	937
59	17	27	25	.	.	.	.	155	173	241	215	1,497	702	2,199
30	3	10	9	3	3	2	.	12	11	57	26	466	263	729
3	.	1	3	.	3	.	.	17	18	21	24	201	154	355
23	4	7	5	1	6	.	4	26	21	57	40	530	503	1,033
22	6	9	6	.	.	.	.	12	25	43	37	485	246	731
20	6	12	18	6	1	5	12	26	29	69	66	508	401	909
18	1	9	11	1	7	4	1	4	5	36	25	218	116	334
1,184	256	788	513	380	200	267	161	2,146	1,978	4,765	3,108	26,653	21,793	48,446

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY of the STATE of EDUCATION of the Number 1st January to 31st December, 1855, classified by Offences,

CLASS OF OFFENCES.		EDUCATION.			
		Read and Write.		Read Imperfectly.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Felony,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	529	161	283	289
Misdemeanor,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	359	18	162	51
Criminal Lunatics,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	8	1	1	1
Offences under Larceny Act, Summary,		608	253	548	457
Misdemeanor,		2,090	808	1,011	1,505
Dangerous Lunatics,		137	40	40	45
Under Revenue Laws,		90	17	50	29
Under Poor Law Act,		160	29	157	77
Courts Martial and Deserters,		413	.	260	.
Under Vagrant Act,		773	834	506	1,208
Drunkards,*		1,556	832	743	832
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination and Trial, and Discharged,		1,184	256	788	513
Gross Total,		7,907	3,249	4,549	5,007
		11,156		9,556	

* In the County Tyrone Gaol no registry was made of the education of 73 males and 26 females committed for drunkenness.

of Prisoners committed to the several County and Town Gaols, from so far as they have been returned by the Local Inspectors.

Education.								
Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Totals.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
144	115	109	118	515	782	1,580	1,465	3,045
47	17	44	17	278	130	890	233	1,123
.	.	.	.	1	1	10	3	13
240	116	178	89	1,169	1,193	2,743	2,108	4,851
492	290	379	193	2,452	2,630	6,424	5,426	11,850
5	3	7	.	105	102	294	190	484
23	5	14	5	167	58	344	114	458
51	39	40	28	211	132	619	305	924
74	.	54	.	385	.	1,186	.	1,186
324	160	180	66	1,218	2,330	3,001	4,598	7,599
247	201	176	222	2,002	2,130	4,797	4,243	9,040
380	200	267	161	2,146	1,978	4,765	3,108	7,873
2,027	1,146	1,448	899	10,649	11,466	26,653	21,793	48,446
3,173		2,347		22,115		48,446		

TABLE V.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed in the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND											
	FELONS.								MISDEMEAN-			
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protest-ant.		Presby-terian.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	31	31	11	20	36	30	78	81	10	.	19	1
Armagh,	10	21	6	2	11	34	27	57	.	1	.	2
Carlow,	.	1	.	.	14	23	14	24	2	.	.	.
Cavan,	8	.	.	.	21	25	29	25	3	1	.	.
Clare,	1	.	.	.	19	3	20	3	2	1	.	.
Cork County,	5	4	.	.	125	86	130	90	1	1	.	.
„ City,	5	7	1	.	91	108	97	115	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	1	3	.	7	3	11	4	2	.	.	.
Down,	12	13	12	12	30	25	54	50	1	.	3	.
Dublin County,	2	3	.	.	30	23	32	26	2	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	20	.	2	.	144	.	166	.	2	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	19	.	.	.	143	.	162	.	7	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	10	7	.	.	11	7	21	14	3	.	.	.
Galway County,	1	.	.	.	25	19	26	19	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	1	1	.	.	14	11	15	12	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	1	2	.	.	54	44	55	46	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	1	1	.	.	36	25	37	26	1	1	.	.
„ Athy,	1	1	.	.	13	16	14	17	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	2	.	.	26	21	27	23	2	.	.	.
„ City,	3	1	.	.	26	27	29	28	.	.	.	.
King's,	3	.	.	.	31	24	34	24	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	1	.	.	15	12	16	13	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	3	1	.	.
„ City,	.	1	.	.	31	35	31	36	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	2	1	6	.	10	17	18	18	9	3	5	1
Longford,	3	.	.	.	17	20	20	20	1	.	.	.
Louth,	1	2	.	.	11	14	12	16	4	.	.	.
Drogheda,	1	1	.	.	6	9	7	10	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	1	.	.	52	42	53	43	.	2	.	.
Meath,	2	1	.	1	18	18	20	20	1	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	8	3	1	7	19	11	28	6	1	.	.
Queen's,	4	1	.	.	35	36	39	37	8	.	2	.
Roscommon,	2	.	.	.	23	25	25	25	1	.	.	.
Sligo,	3	.	.	.	18	18	21	18	1	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	.	.	.	47	34	51	34	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	5	5	.	.	111	88	116	93	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	15	7	2	3	26	26	43	36	4	1	4	.
Waterford County,	3	.	.	.	22	37	25	37	1	.	.	.
„ City,	3	.	.	.	49	38	52	38	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	1	.	18	19	20	19	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	3	.	.	.	57	59	60	59	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	4	4	.	.	20	11	24	15	5	.	.	.
Total,	175	149	45	41	1,360	1,275	1,580	1,465	80	15	33	4

Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

QUARTER SESSIONS.												SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.							
ANTS.				CRIMINAL LUNATICS.								OFFENCES UNDER LARCENY ACT.							
Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	2	34	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	69	23	19	7	65	39	153	69
6	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	10	3	1	20	16	36	27
15	1	17	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	10	25	11	26
15	1	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	15	16	16
51	38	53	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	27	23	27	24
28	1	29	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	121	105	124	107
12	2	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	186	36	189	36
16	4	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	1	7	4	10	9
5	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	3	5	10	14	22	26
15	2	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	.	2	113	93	126	102
.	21	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	.	.	.	634	.	709
59	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	1	.	729	.	780	.
12	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	6	3	9	7
22	35	22	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	50	53	50
11	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	22	49	22
15	1	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	28	23	29	23
12	1	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	14	17	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	20	16	21
19	1	21	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	35	38	35	39
6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	7	7	8	9
12	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	26	44	29	44
12	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	7	7
67	41	70	42	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	68	53	68	54
10	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	14	.	.	395	174	427	188
12	14	26	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	44	20	50	22
8	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	15	6	15
5	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	12	11	13	13
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	5	7
68	8	68	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	25	10	26	10
3	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	31	24	31
14	4	20	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	6	3	8
46	1	56	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	21	28	26	31
28	4	29	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	12	2
16	1	17	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.
19	4	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	42	42	42	43
37	2	37	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	151	132	151	133
19	3	27	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	2	.	9	3	17	9
9	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	26	32	27	33
4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	8	6
31	6	31	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	29	14	29
14	3	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	52	59	53	63
18	5	23	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	21	23	21	24
777	214	890	233	2	.	1	.	7	3	10	3	227	176	30	17	2,486	1,915	2,743	2,108

TABLE V. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed

SUMMARY

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	MISDEMEANANTS.								DANGEROUS LUNATICS.							
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	163	143	100	50	232	165	495	358	1	2	5	2	3	1	9	5
Armagh,	90	75	35	13	126	90	251	178	1	.	.	.	3	3	4	3
Carlow,	2	2	.	.	49	32	51	34	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.
Cavan,	9	1	.	.	86	22	95	23	2	.	.	.	5	1	7	1
Clare,	.	.	.	.	67	45	67	45	.	.	.	.	8	3	8	3
Cork County,	44	22	.	.	300	171	344	193	.	.	.	.	11	8	11	8
„ City,	11	26	.	.	191	507	202	533	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Donegal,	8	2	6	1	135	16	149	19	1	.	.	.	8	6	9	6
Down,	33	30	42	29	55	52	130	111	1	.	3	1	5	5	9	6
Dublin County,	24	49	4	2	201	246	229	297	.	1	.	.	11	3	11	4
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	222	.	.	.	1,872	.	2094	.	6	.	1	.	42	.	49
Richmond Bridewell,	92	.	3	.	1,132	.	1,227	.	8	.	.	.	23	.	31	.
Fermanagh,	23	10	.	.	37	14	60	24	3	1	.	.	5	4	8	5
Galway County,	3	.	.	.	105	25	108	25	.	.	.	.	8	7	8	7
„ Town,	.	4	.	.	88	80	88	84	1	1	.	.	4	2	5	3
Kerry,	3	2	.	.	198	80	201	82	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	.	.	39	31	40	31	1	1	.	.	3	1	4	2
„ Athy,	2	2	.	.	38	20	40	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	72	20	72	20	1	.	.	.	14	6	15	6
„ City,	2	1	.	.	28	3	30	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
King's,	2	.	.	.	50	33	52	33	.	.	.	.	11	5	11	5
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	94	32	94	32	.	1	.	.	4	1	4	2
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	125	75	126	75	.	.	.	.	8	4	8	4
„ City,	36	6	.	.	452	140	488	146	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	21	8	19	4	79	35	119	47	3	.	1	.	2	.	6	.
Longford,	4	3	.	.	82	21	86	24	.	1	.	.	1	6	1	7
Louth,	2	12	.	.	51	67	53	70	.	.	.	.	5	6	5	6
Drogheda,	.	1	.	.	43	24	43	25	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3
Mayo,	4	2	2	.	179	58	185	60	1	.	.	.	19	10	20	10
Meath,	.	2	.	.	52	35	52	37	1	.	.	.	9	6	10	6
Monaghan,	4	8	6	.	73	30	83	38	1	.	.	1	4	2	5	3
Queen's,	.	2	.	.	57	53	57	55	3	.	.	.	8	1	11	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	77	52	77	52	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	3
Sligo,	5	2	1	.	81	25	87	27	2	2	.	.	4	7	6	9
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	1	.	.	86	59	88	60	2	1	.	.	14	5	16	6
„ Clonmel,	3	3	.	.	282	138	285	141	.	.	.	.	8	3	8	3
Tyrone,	26	22	12	4	138	46	176	72	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	74	44	74	44	.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1
„ City,	6	2	.	.	76	104	82	106	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Westmeath,	2	1	.	.	124	36	126	37	1	.	.	.	8	3	9	3
Wexford,	5	4	.	.	71	29	76	33	.	.	.	.	13	3	13	3
Wicklow,	3	2	.	.	33	24	36	26	.	.	.	.	3	6	3	6
Total,	636	672	230	103	5,558	4,651	6,424	5,426	34	18	11	5	249	167	294	190

in the Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

CONVICTIONS.

Under Revenue Laws.						Total.		Under Poor Law Act.						Total.	
Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.				Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	1	3	3	4	3	10	7	10	9	5	.	8	2	23	11
1	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	4	2	.	.	5	1	9	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	1	7
1	.	.	.	18	3	19	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	37	5	37	5
.	1	.	.	14	13	14	14	2	3	.	.	97	30	99	33
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	1	1	120	11	123	13	.	.	.	.	4	3	4	3
.	.	1	.	.	3	1	3	4	2	3	.	10	3	17	5
.	.	.	.	9	2	9	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	.	49
.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	9	.
.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	3	8	3	.	.	.	.	7	6	7	6
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	1	6	1
.	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	32	6	32	6
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	41	9	41
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	7	14	7
.	.	.	.	5	3	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	7	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	5	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	6	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	1	9	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	42	12	42	12	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	2
.	.	.	.	1	6	1	6	.	.	.	.	11	.	11	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	13	2	14
.	.	.	.	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	7	10	7	10
1	.	.	.	20	9	21	9	.	2	.	.	1	2	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	36	12	36	12
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	156	19	158	19
6	2	7	4	27	12	40	18	1	1	.	.	2	1	3	2
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	12	3	12	3
.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	3	5	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	43	12	44	12
.	.	.	.	7	8	7	8	.	2	.	.	29	20	29	22
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	9	1	10
15	6	14	8	315	100	344	114	29	23	8	.	582	282	619	305

[*continued.*

TABLE V. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY													
	COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.				UNDER VAGRANT ACT.						TOTAL.		DRUNK-	
	Protestant.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	TOTAL.	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.				Protestant.	
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	47	32	41	120	30	21	5	3	45	35	80	59	60	130
Armagh,	3	1	13	17	8	7	1	1	16	16	25	24	60	40
Carlow,	11	1	142	154	2	.	.	.	49	28	51	28	5	.
Cavan,	9	1	56	66	.	4	.	.	3	15	3	19	17	3
Clare,	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	8	20	8	20	.	.
Cork County,	3	.	5	8	4	2	.	.	208	37	212	39	.	.
„ City,	17	.	37	54	9	2	.	.	191	65	200	67	.	.
Donegal,	.	1	19	20	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	4	.
Down,	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	3	18	9	22	13	9	8
Dublin County,	12	4	46	62	14	15	.	1	150	245	164	261	5	25
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	151	.	2	.	2,772	.	2,925	.	202
Richmond Bridewell,	35	6	73	114	48	.	.	.	1,369	.	1,417	.	74	.
Fermanagh,	4	.	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	19
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	7	5	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	17	14	17	14	.	1
Kerry,	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	58	101	58	101	3	.
Kildare, Naas,	59	.	78	137	1	.	.	.	8	48	9	48	4	3
„ Athy,	2	.	14	16	.	.	.	.	21	7	21	7	6	2
Kilkenny County,	2	.	3	5	.	1	.	.	44	8	44	9	.	.
„ City,	4	.	17	21	.	6	.	.	30	272	30	278	1	.
King's,	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	7	4	7	4	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	3
Limerick County,	.	.	6	6	1	.	.	.	87	20	88	20	.	.
„ City,	17	6	28	51	4	.	.	.	106	84	110	84	72	24
Londonderry,	12	2	18	32	4	.	1	.	12	18	17	18	5	8
Longford,	.	.	4	4	.	1	.	.	2	47	2	48	1	1
Louth,	2	.	18	20	.	1	.	.	5	3	5	4	6	12
Drogheda,	10	8	17	35	.	7	.	.	11	87	11	94	8	8
Mayo,	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	4	8	5	8	.	3
Meath,	2	.	27	29	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	23	17
Queen's,	5	1	19	25	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.
Roscommon,	1	.	6	7	.	2	.	.	1	17	1	19	2	.
Sligo,	1	.	6	7	1	1	1	.	1	12	3	13	.	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	10	11	2	.	.	.	66	41	68	41	2	3
„ Clonmel,	3	.	20	23	1	1	.	.	155	41	156	42	2	1
Tyrone,*	6	2	8	16	5	15	.	.	8	55	13	70	.	.
Waterford County,	3	.	4	7	.	.	.	.	17	9	17	9	.	.
„ City,	4	.	3	7	.	.	.	.	26	43	26	43	6	3
Westmeath,	5	1	14	20	1	.	.	.	6	38	7	38	.	.
Wexford,	1	1	27	29	4	8	.	.	79	109	83	117	2	4
Wicklow,	.	.	11	11	.	.	.	.	8	1	8	1	4	.
Total,	282	69	835	1,186	142	246	10	12	2,849	4,340	3,001	4,598	396	521

SUMMARY.

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	RELIGION.								
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		R. Catholic.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Felony, } At Assizes and	175	149	45	41	1,360	1,275	1,580	1,465	3,045
Misdemeanor, } Quarter	80	15	33	4	777	214	890	233	1,123
Criminal Lunatics, } Sessions.	2	.	1	.	7	3	10	3	13
Offences under Larceny Act, Summary,	227	176	30	17	2,486	1,915	2,743	2,108	4,851
Misdemeanor,	636	672	230	103	5,558	4,651	6,424	5,426	11,850
Dangerous Lunatics,	34	18	11	5	249	167	294	190	484
Under Revenue Laws,	15	6	14	8	315	100	344	114	458
Under Poor Law Act,	29	23	8	.	582	282	619	305	924

[*continued.*

* No return of the religion of 73 males and 12 females committed to Tyrone Gaol for drunkenness.

in the Year 1855, classified by Offences, and by County and Town Gaols.

CONVICTIONS.						ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, &c., &c.						TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.		
ARDS.				TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.						
Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
43	40	85	191	188	361	50	35	20	20	60	35	130	90	1,321	1,044	2,365
7	2	90	58	157	100	35	28	14	8	58	46	107	82	644	477	1,121
.	.	119	14	124	14	2	2	.	.	39	40	41	42	470	177	647
.	.	89	67	106	70	5	3	.	.	102	46	107	49	467	208	675
.	.	33	24	33	24	.	.	.	.	172	87	172	87	431	251	682
.	.	18	8	18	8	6	1	.	.	67	40	73	41	1,064	535	1,599
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	42	16	42	773	795	1,568
2	.	28	13	34	13	3	1	2	1	27	15	32	17	410	92	502
3	4	18	25	30	37	47	34	34	17	102	86	183	137	482	389	871
.	.	119	132	124	157	7	8	.	.	87	37	94	45	871	896	1,767
.	1	.	1,632	.	1,835	.	41	.	.	.	223	.	264	.	8,114	8,114
6	.	618	.	698	.	74	.	7	.	365	.	446	.	4,953	.	4,953
.	.	26	20	39	39	31	17	.	2	34	14	65	33	229	123	352
.	.	10	2	10	2	2	.	.	.	24	16	26	16	275	168	443
.	.	54	77	54	78	1	.	.	.	72	49	73	49	321	266	587
.	.	67	25	70	25	2	4	.	.	67	52	69	56	543	344	887
.	.	57	46	61	49	1	.	.	.	56	44	57	44	377	216	593
.	.	45	22	51	24	3	1	.	.	51	36	54	37	212	133	345
.	.	34	1	34	1	6	.	.	.	43	26	49	26	306	127	433
.	.	60	24	61	24	2	4	.	.	109	138	111	142	306	527	833
.	.	58	33	58	33	.	1	.	.	52	15	52	16	278	166	444
.	.	39	15	39	18	.	.	.	.	40	14	40	14	227	91	318
.	.	71	2	71	2	.	.	.	.	78	40	78	40	527	240	767
.	.	524	290	596	314	84	32	14	.	978	784	1,076	816	2,789	1,586	4,375
2	5	128	201	135	214	23	13	17	9	139	49	179	71	596	410	1,006
.	.	70	26	71	27	3	1	.	.	112	50	115	51	314	196	510
.	.	91	75	97	87	10	9	.	.	67	34	77	43	300	251	551
.	.	130	71	138	79	6	2	.	.	78	39	84	41	324	259	583
.	.	41	16	41	19	1	3	.	.	225	126	226	129	671	303	974
.	.	22	6	22	6	.	2	.	.	44	21	44	23	222	131	353
16	.	254	40	293	57	10	7	1	1	48	19	59	27	492	167	659
.	.	62	8	64	8	6	2	.	.	86	18	92	20	372	168	540
.	.	28	28	30	28	.	.	.	.	76	22	76	22	275	165	440
.	.	35	8	35	9	3	4	.	.	45	17	48	21	251	111	362
.	.	232	36	234	39	.	.	.	.	90	42	90	42	655	282	937
.	.	319	53	321	54	8	3	.	.	233	212	241	215	1,497	702	2,199
.	.	.	.	*73	26	18	8	3	2	36	16	57	26	466	263	729
.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	20	24	21	24	201	154	355
.	.	280	263	286	266	3	.	.	.	54	40	57	40	530	503	1,033
.	.	170	65	170	65	2	.	.	.	41	37	43	37	485	246	731
.	.	73	23	75	27	5	6	.	.	64	60	69	66	508	401	909
.	.	50	4	54	4	11	2	.	.	25	23	36	25	218	116	334
79	52	4,249	3,644	*4,797	4,243	471	274	112	60	4,182	2,774	4,765	3,108	26,653	21,793	48,446

SUMMARY—*continued.*

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	RELIGION.								
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		R. Catholic.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Courts Martial and Deserters, ...	282	.	69	.	835	.	1,186	.	1,186
Under Vagrant Act, ...	142	246	10	12	2,849	4,340	3,001	4,598	7,599
Drunkards, ...	396	521	79	52	4,249	3,644	4,797	4,243	9,040
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination and Trial, and Discharged	471	274	112	60	4,182	2,774	4,765	3,108	7,873
Gross Total, ...	2,489	2,100	642	302	23,449	19,365	26,653	21,793	48,446
	4,589		944		42,814		48,446		

TABLE VI.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASES in the several County

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Disease of the Urinary and Genital Organs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	1	15	1	58	22	4	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	1
Armagh,	15	14	16	24	5	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	2	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	17	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	5	15	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	3
Clare,	7	3	3	.	9	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cork County,	48	19	45	6	74	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	20	17	14	11	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	.	11	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	1	3	11	2	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	.	.
Dublin County,	7	11	11	9	21	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	10	.	137	.	74	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	7
Richmond Bridewell,	99	.	104	.	69	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	23	.
Fermanagh,	3	1	1	1	12	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	.	1
Galway County,	3	3	.	.	11	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ Town,	.	2	1	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kerry,	8	12	3	19	13	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	1	31	8	4	.	8	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.
„ Athy,	.	4	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	6	4	4	5	28	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	2	4	3	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	3	2	1	3	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	3	3	4	6	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	19	16	8	6	6	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	2	4	2	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Longford,	1	8	.	4	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	12	4	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Drogheda,	2	.	.	1	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	3	7	34	10	23	13	6	2	2	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	4	1	4	.
Meath,	11	9	3	4	10	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.
Queen's,	1	5	.	1	2	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	2	3	1	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	1	4	4	4	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	3	5	3	2	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	18	15	42	50	12	19	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	2	.	5	2	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	1	1	42	16	26	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
„ City,	6	8	6	11	9	16	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	2	.	18	9	77	27	2	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	3	.	8	10
Wexford,	2	2	36	25	24	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Wicklow,	.	2	10	7	31	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	2
Total,	295	195	514	415	603	453	31	21	13	7	4	3	41	31	6	1	36	19	50	24
	490		929		1,056		52		20		7		72		7		55		74	

and Town Gaols during the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

Venereal Diseases.		Hysteria and other Nervous Diseases.		Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruption Fevers.		Cutaneous Diseases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		Tumours.				Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.	
																						Simple.		Malignant.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	5	.	2	3	3	1	.	1	.	10	4	3	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
9	15	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	1	4	2	1	5	1
.	57	.	6	.	2	.	4	.	8	.	25	.	17	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
239	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	.	73	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	.
3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.
1	16	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
.	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
17	24	.	2	1	1	1	2	.	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	3	.
1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	5	9	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
50	25	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5
1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	1
16	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	2
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	16	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
10	7	1	.	3	3	2	.	2	.	35	8	4	2	4	.	8	8	.	.	8	.	4	1	.	.	8	4
3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
1	2	4	6	4	3	2	4	2	4	6	5	2	3	4	2	4	3	2	2	2	.	4	3	.	.	.	.
4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	15	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	10	.
1	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
5	6	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
23	7	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	42	15	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2
15	2	.	3	.	.	4	4	.	.	27	17	16	3	.	.	2	2	7	5	3	.	7	2	.	.	4	2
1	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	13	8	1	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3
450	312	35	41	22	19	17	26	6	16	450	139	158	43	8	3	45	38	12	10	26	.	27	22	3	5	152	52
762		76		41		43		22		589		201		11		83		22		26		49		8		204	

[*continued.*

TABLE VI. *continued.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASES in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Diseases of Joints.		Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Diseases of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.	Disease of Uterus and Appendages.	Abortion.	Delirium Tremens.		Gout and Rheumatism.		Attempt at Suicide.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	3	2	.	.	15	3	1	.	10	.	12	.	.	3	.	1	.	15	16	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	15	.	3	.	.	.	1	3	3	1	.	.	.	4	15	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
Clare,	6	2	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	4	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	9	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	.	2	.	1	12	.	2
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	1	.	24	.	.	15	13	4	.	.	.	24	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	185	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	24	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	1	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	7	1	1	3	6	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	.
„ City,	4	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	2	4	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.
Longford,	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Louth,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	2	1	.	.	15	4	.	.	20	6	16	4	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.
Queen's,	.	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
„ Clonmel,	.	.	2	.	10	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	5	.	2	2	.	2	1	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	3	11	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	5	1	6	.	17	3	2	6	15	3	8	2	3	2	.	.	.	27	1	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	8	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	.	7	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	.	.
Total,	24	7	11	6	371	96	19	17	125	55	50	27	87	52	11	20	1	118	115	4	4
	31		17		467		36		180		77					21		233		8	

County and Town Gaols during the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

Other Diseases.		Malingering.		Total.		Slight cases of indisposition prescribed for out of Hospital.		Number of cases admitted to Hospital.		Lunatics. Criminals.		Lunatics. Dangerous.		Daily average Number under treatment in Hospital.		Daily average Number prescribed for out of Hospital.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	2	30	12	227	79	218	74	9	5	1	.	9	5	1	1	1·7	0·3
25	40	.	1	97	142	30	50	67	92	.	.	4	3	2	4	1	2
.	.	.	.	2	39	153	297	2	39	2	1	4	.	0·3	1·4	0·4	0·8
1	5	.	.	21	38	75	91	3	5	.	.	7	1	0·5	0·7	0·2	0·3
8	7	.	.	39	40	124	140	39	40	.	.	.	1	2	2	5	3
8	.	.	.	185	92	4,542	2,555	185	92	.	.	.	.	9	7	12	7
11	5	.	.	74	51	534	632	74	51	.	.	.	.	4	3	5	4
.	.	.	.	23	.	121	5	23	.	.	.	.	.	1·3	.	0·3	.
14	5	9	.	83	27	360	76	83	27	.	.	9	6	6	5	1	0·2
6	6	6	8	87	83	396	79	87	83	.	.	11	4	5·7	5·3	6·5	4·7
.	50	.	23	.	589	.	3,436	.	589	.	.	.	49	.	20	.	10
59	.	12	.	1,204	.	3,253	.	1,204	.	.	.	31	.	37	.	9	.
4	.	.	.	51	20	22	27	51	20	.	.	8	5	4	5	1	2
25	23	.	.	66	55	.	.	66	55	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	19	20	30	3	19	.	.	5	3	0·4	1·4	.	.
.	.	1	1	55	67	9	.	55	67	.	.	.	.	2·7	3·7	.	.
.	.	10	8	116	71	85	33	31	38	.	.	4	2	1	2	0·2	0·1
.	.	.	.	9	18	7	8	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	106	50	86	33	31	20	1	.	15	6	4	1	0·5	0·3
20	18	.	.	113	66	113	66	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	0·3	0·2
2	8	.	.	18	21	47	110	16	19	.	.	11	5	3	1	1	1
.	3	10	19	39	53	190	182	34	24	.	.	.	.	2·9	2·9	1·2	0·8
6	12	4	6	56	56	118	74	26	36	.	1	8	4	2·2	2·7	3	2
4	2	.	.	76	59	212	86	76	59	.	.	.	.	1·3	1·1	2	1·5
.	3	.	.	19	17	47	71	19	17	.	.	6	.	0·4	0·7	0·1	0·2
.	.	.	.	17	50	19	21	17	50	1	.	2	1	2·9	5·9	0·1	0·1
.	.	.	.	42	16	132	67	.	6	.	.	5	6	.	.	0·4	0·2
.	2	.	.	11	17	43	59	9	15	.	.	.	3	1	1·5	0·1	0·2
3	1	8	3	243	101	292	159	47	31	.	.	20	10	3·5	3	5	4
1	1	.	.	65	33	193	35	65	33	.	1	10	6	4·2	4·8	1	2
4	5	2	1	65	61	46	49	19	14	.	.	5	3	2	4	1	1
.	.	.	.	16	20	23	15	16	20	.	.	6	.	3	2	1	.
2	.	.	.	9	22	95	106	9	22	.	.	2	3	.	.	0·2	0·1
3	2	1	.	27	22	50	26	27	22	.	.	3	5	3·1	3·5	2	3
.	.	.	.	12	31	356	60	8	28	.	.	4	3	2·2	4·2	0·9	0·2
4	2	.	.	121	121	337	536	121	121	.	.	8	3	4	2	0·9	1·5
3	1	.	1	27	33	38	16	27	33	1	1	1	.	1·7	1·9	0·4	0·3
12	6	.	.	100	72	60	45	40	27	.	.	5	1	1	0·2	0·2	0·1
.	.	4	8	33	56	53	56	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	281	98	269	72	12	26	1	.	9	3	0·6	0·2	1	0·3
3	1	.	.	169	102	137	62	28	40	.	.	4	.	2·8	2·6	1	1
.	.	.	.	69	67	67	62	2	5	.	.	3	6	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3
233	210	97	91	4,076	2,674	12,972	9,601	2,633	1,900	7	4	221	147	125·9	108·9	66·8	54·7
443		188		6,750		22,573		4,533		11		368		234·8		121·5	
										379							

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TABLE VII.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, in the several County

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	Fever.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Apoplexy.		Paralysis.		Insanity.		Delirium Tremens.		Epilepsy.		Disease of Brain.		Disease of Heart.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
Dublin County,	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penity.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	2	5	3	.	.	2	1	.	3	2	.	1	1	.	2	.	2	1	4	2	1	1
	7		3		2		1		5		1		1		2		3		6		2	

TABLE VIII.—ESCAPES from January to December,

GAOL.	Sex.	Age.
Limerick County,	Male,	26
Longford,	Do.	29
Waterford House of Correction,	Do.	21
Ditto,	Do.	32

and Town Gaols in the Year ending the 31st of December, 1855.

Consumption.		Bronchitis.		Asthma.		Inflammation of Lungs.		Disease of Chest.		Gastric Fever.		Disease of Liver.		Dropsy.		Diseases of Stomach and Bowels.		Erysipelas.		Cancer.		Mortification.		Debility and Old Age.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	6
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7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	6	13
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
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2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
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2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	7
																										2	2	4
13	9	3	.	.	1	.	3	12	3	.	1	1	.	1	4	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	4	4	56	42	98
22		3		1		3		15		1		1		5		3		1		1		1		8		98		

1855, from the several County and Town Gaols.

Offence with which Charged, or Convicted of.	Whether Confined separately, or with others.	Whether Retaken or not.
Larceny.	Separately.	Not retaken.
Sheep stealing.	With others.	Do.
Larceny.	Do.	Retaken.
False pretences.	Do.	Not retaken.

Table IX.—Educational Progress i

County and Town Gaols.	Began Alphabet.										Began Spelling.									
	Number.		Advanced to								Number.		Advanced to							
			Spelling.		Reading		Writing		Arithmetic.		Proportion.				Reading		Writing		Arithmetic.		Proportion
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Antrim,	61	25	32	12	13	5	5	3	2	.	.	.	55	33	36	22	11	8	1	.	.
Armagh,	34	40	28	24	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	38	30	22	7	3	1	.	.
Carlow,	No School.																				
Cavan,	82	62	35	20	10	15	7	10	3	.	2	.	34	20	18	10	7	4	2	.	4
Clare,	55	30	11	13	26	17	12	.	6	.	.	.	42	8	16	5	13	.	6	.	.
Cork County,	111	20	12	4	59	7	30	3	10	5	.	.	67	7	7	2	42	3	18	2	.
„ City,	40	29	40	9	33	6	14	.	2	.	1	.	140	12	102	11	30	1	5	.	3
Donegal,	38	13	22	7	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	36	.	.	10	3	3	.	.
Down,	52	30	30	4	13	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	29	10	19	5	5	.	4	.	.
Dublin County,	109	47	42	27	11	7	6	.	3	.	.	.	35	27	21	18	4	.	2	1	.
Grangegorman Peniten.,	.	142	.	70	.	50	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	150	.	100	.	40	.	10	.
Richmond Bridewell,	201	.	150	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	232	.	95	.	5	.	1	.	.
Fermanagh,	42	16	19	9	12	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	29	14	11	7	8	3	.	.	.
Galway County,	33	.	.	.	33	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	No School.																				
Kerry,	84	44	62	31	5	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	38	25	25	11	5	5	1	6	.
Kildare, Naas,*	60	.	30	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	21	.	10	.	6	.	.
„ Athy,	60	30	36	20	15	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	20	14	16	14	4	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	127	77	46	9	9	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	32	10	22	7	2	.	2	.	.
„ City,	No School.																				
King's,	12	14	7	6	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	7	6	5	8	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	68	50	29	4	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	10	14	9	1	1	1	.	.
Limerick County,	18	39	.	18	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	51	24	23	19	26	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	26	7	3	5	17	2	6	.	.
Londonderry,	45	7	19	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	17	28	17	1	.	.	.	.
Longford,	7	18	5	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	3	1	1	.	2	.	.
Louth,	85	137	16	23	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	61	32	24	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	46	.	31	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	22	.	2	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	39	17	18	14	18	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	5	3	2	1	.	.	3	.	.
Meath,	70	92	40	40	10	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	30	6	20	6	3	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	7	10	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	23	7	6	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	46	66	28	46	15	15	3	5	.	.	.	.	47	17	29	12	18	5	.	.	.
Roscommon,†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	77	69	50	28	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	22	44	20	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	49	43	30	22	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	41	22	16	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	119	75	80	54	18	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	220	.	79	.	51	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	78	.	38	.	18	.	12	.	.
Waterford County,	69	25	39	13	15	10	4	2	6	.	.	.	28	20	14	8	8	.	6	.	.
„ City,	6	11	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	14	10	9	6	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	8	3	2	2	1	.	.
Wexford,	25	19	10	12	5	5	8	.	2	.	.	.	16	21	4	16	7	.	4	.	1
Wicklow,	58	58	11	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	13	10	4	2	.	.	.	.
Total,	2,320	1,389	1,124	594	467	211	155	46	34	6	3	.	1,487	690	751	407	251	80	87	19	8
	3,709		1,718		678		201		40		3		2,177		1,158		331		106		

Table IX.—Summary of the Educational Progress in to the 31st of December, 1855, so

	Number Commenced.		Advanced to Spelling.		Advanced to Reading.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Begun Alphabet,	2,320	1,389	1,124	594	467	2
„ Spelling,	1,487	690	.	.	751	4
„ Reading,	1,703	606	.	.	.	.
„ Writing,	1,053	212	.	.	.	.
„ Arithmetic,	361	41	.	.	.	.
Total,	6,924	2,938	1,124	594	1,218	6
	9,862		1,718		1,836	

* In Naas Gaol no registry is kept of the progress of Females in school.
† Return as to progress imperfect.

Gaol Schools during the Year 1855.

Began Reading.								Began Writing.						Began Arithmetic.				Average Number attending School daily.	
Number.		Advanced to						Number.		Advanced to				Number.		Advanced to Proportion.			
		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Proportion.				Arithmetic.		Proportion.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
87	27	62	15	10	.	3	.	14	9	5	6	3	.	11	3	7	2	26	16
50	36	32	19	10	.	.	.	45	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	12
38	12	17	4	6	.	5	.	65	10	12	.	12	.	30	.	6	.	24	16
156	14	30	6	.	.	.	.	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	20
39	2	.	.	35	2	4	.	11	.	7	.	4	.	14	.	14	.	52	7
102	3	90	3	4	.	8	.	60	.	39	.	21	.	40	.	35	.	57	13
38	.	22	.	3	.	.	.	25	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	7
87	20	54	.	21	.	5	.	58	.	41	.	13	.	9	.	9	.	32	5
74	53	33	.	14	25	2	.	11	.	6	.	1	.	7	.	2	.	19	17
.	135	.	120	.	15	.	.	.	95	.	70	.	25	.	37	.	37	.	35
233	.	39	.	7	.	.	.	74	.	48	.	.	.	67	.	26	.	43	.
19	9	16	2	.	.	.	.	25	11	9	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	14	8
15	.	2	.	13	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	7	.	10	.	10	.	15	.
79	37	35	7	25	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	7	.	24	15
22	.	16	.	4	.	.	.	13	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	10	7
36	12	36	12	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	19
55	27	24	.	4	.	.	.	67	7	27	.	2	.	9	.	7	.	16	9
15	.	6	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3
30	5	10	5	1	.	.	.	42	1	12	.	7	.	2	.	2	.	27	15
22	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	16
9	5	2	5	5	.	2	.	5	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	3	.	19	16
29	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	16
10	28	2	7	3	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	7	6
65	39	18	.	.	.	.	.	78	8	12	.	.	.	10	.	4	.	25	9
44	.	9	.	5	.	.	.	12	.	3	.	1	.	22	.	7	.	13	.
19	4	12	.	7	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	9
20	10	15	1	.	.	.	.	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	10
15	5	9	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	8
71	32	33	20	16	10	7	1	50	8	29	4	12	1	.	.	.	.	31	15
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	14	20	6	.	.	.	.	63	6	20	.	4	.	26	.	10	.	26	8
72	25	20	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	21	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
61	.	25	.	15	.	4	.	98	.	89	.	6	.	30	.	27	.	63	.
12	5	.	.	8	.	4	.	8	.	4	.	4	.	3	.	3	.	16	10
6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10
8	6	5	2	2	4	1	.	4	5	2	2	2	.	5	1	2	.	4·5	3·5
12	6	5	.	5	.	2	.	16	.	9	.	7	.	8	.	8	.	26	14
30	30	3	.	.	.	.	.	50	11	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16·6	10·3
1,703	606	739	234	228	62	52	1	1,053	212	429	82	111	26	361	41	190	39	836·1	398·8
2,309		973		290		53		1,265		511		137		402		229		1,234·9	

several County and Town Gaol Schools, from the 1st of January as returned by the Local Inspectors.

Advanced to Writing.		Advanced to Arithmetic.		Advanced to Proportion.		Average Number attending School daily.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
155	46	34	6	3	.		
251	80	87	19	8	.		
739	234	228	62	52	1		
.	.	429	82	111	26	836·1	398·8
.	.	.	.	190	39		
1,145	360	778	169	364	66		
1,505		947		430		1,234·9	

TABLE X.—PUNISHMENT for PRISON OFFENCES, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1855, in the several County and Town Gaols.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Dark Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Whipping Boys.	Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	.	.	332	42	.	.	.	332	42	374
Armagh,	.	.	20	12	6	.	.	26	12	38
Carlow,	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	9
Cavan,	14	3	27	9	.	.	.	41	12	53
Clare,	.	.	49	31	.	66	18	115	49	164
Cork County,	64	25	.	.	.	.	.	64	25	89
„ City,	.	.	31	.	.	.	.	31	.	31
Donegal,	19	.	16	.	.	.	.	35	.	35
Downpatrick,	30	4	1	.	.	.	.	31	4	35
Dublin County,	39	15	72	59	.	.	.	111	74	185
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	20	.	83	.	.	45	.	148	148
Richmond Bridewell,	384	.	854	.	.	104	.	1,342	.	1,342
Fermanagh,	12	2	21	8	.	.	.	33	10	43
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	6
„ Town,	.	.	33	28	.	1	.	34	28	62
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	17	17	17	17	34
Kildare, Naas,	52	3	.	.	.	.	.	52	3	55
„ Athy,	8	7	.	.	3	.	.	11	7	18
Kilkenny County,	38	7	91	48	6	.	.	135	55	190
„ City,	.	.	20	131	3	.	.	23	131	154
King's,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	7	5	12
Limerick County,	21	4	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	25
„ City,	26	16	.	.	.	.	.	26	16	42
Londonderry,	57	6	.	.	.	1	.	58	6	64
Longford,	9	28	7	.	.	.	.	16	28	44
Louth,	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	13	.	13
Drogheda,	35	8	12	2	.	.	.	47	10	57
Mayo,	11	1	29	4	.	4	7	44	12	56
Meath,	.	.	3	5	1	4	3	8	8	16
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	2	6	8
Queen's,	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	12	9	21
Roscommon,	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	15
Sligo,	17	11	.	.	.	.	.	17	11	28
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	23	7	.	1	.	24	7	31
„ Clonmel,	30	.	60	.	.	.	.	90	.	90
Tyrone,	19	5	71	1	.	.	.	90	6	96
Waterford County,	19	6	.	.	.	.	.	19	6	25
„ City,	27	29	13	.	.	.	.	40	29	69
Westmeath,	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	20
Wexford,	.	.	38	31	22	.	.	60	31	91
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	17	36	17	36	53
Total,	985	218	1,832	501	41	230	137	3,088	856	3,944
	1,203		2,333			367		3,944		

TABLE XI.—PRISON STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING in the several Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1855.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	BEDDING.					CLOTHING.									
	Pairs of Blankets.	Pairs of Sheets.	Rugs.	Hammock or Cots, (Iron Beds, &c.)	Bedticks.	Shirts & Chemises.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Petticoats.	Gowns.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Shoes (Pairs).
Antrim,	412	664	417	413	411	563	230	35	217	88	87	106	.	333	588
Armagh,	21	70	34	61	74	45	37	37	26	.	.	.	.	12	60
Carlow,	154½	7	.	16	110	116	89	103	99	.	.	.	.	138	140
Cavan,	163	6	.	.	139	49	71	71	71	.	.	.	.	173	54
Clare,	330	66	260	330	52	437	309	253	208	.	.	.	.	122	212
Cork County,	376	46	340	91	404	300	180	200	400	.	.	.	.	592	466
„ City,	280	30	207	47	203	351	156	142	151	.	.	.	.	124	171
Donegal,	117	63	119	.	133	163	178	156	163	.	.	.	.	300	124
Down,	140	24	200	6	176	150	100	66	92	.	.	.	.	70	124
Dublin County,	219	43	147	.	191	276	181	149	205	.	.	.	.	333	183
Grangegorman Penit.	490	37	462	.	514	1,697	.	.	.	1,337	883	1,965	1,694	3,692	486
Richmond Bridewell,	473	77	556	439	233	837	728	237	662	.	.	.	.	725	528
Fermanagh,	118	105	117	155	137	51	23	26	21	.	.	.	.	7	12
Galway County,	360	.	220	.	315	110	61	61	61	.	.	.	.	50	30
„ Town,	107	.	.	.	78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Kerry,	259	11½	11	.	256	63	106	3	39	.	.	.	.	70	46
Kildare, Naas,	110	9½	8	.	78	70	41	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	90	.	.	.	88	91	54	28	46	.	.	.	.	48	62
Kilkenny County,	168	8	289	104	108	263	57	40	41	.	.	.	.	22	87
„ City,	50	6	6	46	46	24	12	10	12	.	.	.	.	.	14
King's,	359	122	12	10	171	131	107	79	108	.	.	.	.	69	89
Leitrim,	90	90	90	1	90	72	50	106	70	.	.	.	.	56	49
Limerick County,	319	203	26	111	230	185	161	.	371	.	.	.	.	60	90
„ City,	256	21	24	73	117	65	39	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	32
Londonderry,	319	82	22	219	231	200	80	80	80	.	.	.	.	100	220
Longford,	57	36	39	5	11	29	50	39	14	.	.	.	.	.	98
Louth,	88	50½	102	112	144	121	95	95	111	.	.	.	.	91	95
Drogheda,	30	30	30	35	29	24	21	19	19	.	.	.	.	.	31
Mayo,	420½	53	433	.	340	412	227	290	181	.	.	.	.	.	126
Meath,	196	17½	178	.	180	112	92	70	30	.	.	.	.	48	90
Monaghan,	153	10	17	.	102	97	69	62	72	.	.	.	.	40	24
Queen's,	177	13½	222	107	177	117	75	65	56	.	.	.	.	157	119
Roscommon,	223	202	116	.	110	68	109	96	110	.	.	.	.	129	93
Sligo,	149	302	128	.	141	142	159	96	111	.	.	.	.	65	118
Tipperary, Nenagh,	224	85	224	12	224	60	49	49	49	.	.	.	.	45	39
„ Clonmel,	374	100	345	388	376	1'0	120	100	150	.	.	.	.	150	150
Tyrone,	136	96	139	37	121	178	62	61	67	.	.	.	.	55	40
Waterford County,	184	47	141	154	168	133	188	60	263	.	.	.	.	118	118
„ City,	94	44	55	40	86	76	29	5	27	.	.	.	.	26	58
Westmeath,	128	66	120	126	108	110	68	60	49	.	.	.	.	39	38
Wexford,	349	60	20	.	259	292	167	172	153	.	.	.	.	165	22
Wicklow,	111	4	111	.	111	53	151	140	65	.	.	.	.	65	76
Total,	8,874	3,007½	5,987	3,138	7,272	8,433	4,781	3,361	4,741	1,425	970	2,071	1,694	8,289	5,217

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.												SUMMARY					
	Felons.						Misdemeanants.						Misdemeanants.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	8	6	10	10	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	2	152	47	89	48
Armagh,	.	.	6	6	8	8	.	.	4	1	.	2	4	1	38	12	34	26
Carlow,	.	.	2	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	4	87	11
Cavan,	.	.	4	1	6	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	21	9	59	4
Clare,	.	.	2	1	8	.	.	.	5	2	18	7	.	.	19	.	34	4
Cork County,	.	.	44	7	31	15	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	194	23	95	45
„ City,	.	.	13	11	41	41	.	.	1	.	3	1	3	5	62	27	171	195
Donegal,	.	.	5	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	3	2	3	.	22	5	65	.
Down,	.	.	14	3	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	36	10	13	11
Dublin County,	.	.	8	.	8	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	3	85	27	58	57
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	14	.	40	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	8	.	79	.	652
Richmond Bridewell,	1	.	31	.	44	.	1	.	10	.	13	.	27	.	674	.	440	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	2	12	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	10	7	17	5
Galway County,	.	.	3	2	4	5	.	.	2	1	6	5	.	.	20	3	16	7
„ Town,	.	1	9	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	72	5	38	15
Kerry,	.	.	21	4	13	12	.	.	4	.	.	1	1	1	84	9	53	20
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	3	1	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	70	14
„ Athy,	.	.	3	2	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	10	6
Kilkenny County,	.	.	8	2	4	4	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	19	6	31	7
„ City,	.	.	5	6	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	4	9	2
King's,	.	.	.	.	5	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	28	6	40	8
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	18	13	31	13
Limerick County,	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	26	2	13	6	6	1	78	11	58	41
„ City,	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	228	82	306	108
Londonderry,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	8	6	11	.	51	12	71	25
Longford,	.	.	2	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	11	4	31	13
Louth,	.	.	.	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	15	4	28	24
Drogheda,	.	.	2	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	12	11	11
Mayo,	.	.	8	1	13	8	.	.	2	.	7	1	2	.	39	8	79	25
Meath,	.	.	5	3	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	25	17
Monaghan,	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	7	1	2	1
Queen's,	.	.	7	2	4	2	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	13	7	19	8
Roscommon,	.	.	9	2	6	5	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	19	5	22	12
Sligo,	1	.	4	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	24	11	22	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	25	5	10	12	.	.	4	.	8	.	3	.	75	16	30	23
„ Clonmel,	.	.	50	3	22	20	.	.	6	1	7	.	28	.	297	37	134	80
Tyrone,	.	.	13	1	10	14	.	.	1	.	12	1	3	2	32	4	61	27
Waterford County,	.	.	3	1	12	7	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	25	3	16	7
„ City,	.	.	21	3	14	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	18	24
Westmeath,	.	.	4	1	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	11	14	.
Wexford,	1	.	20	5	7	9	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	65	12	21	14
Wicklow,	.	.	1	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	14	7	10	4
Total,	3	1	375	106	375	283	2	.	79	11	149	42	121	27	2,651	562	2,438	1,616

and Town Gaols in the Year 1855, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

Convictions.						Acquitted; No Bills, No Prosecution, and for Further Examination; Discharged, and remaining undisposed of.																	
Vagrants.						Felons.						Misdemeanants.						For Further Examination.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	22	5	8	.	.	.	7	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	20	6	7	6
2	1	1	3	.	2	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	11	6	15	6	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	3	1	3	1
.	.	2	2	.	3	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.
1	.	5	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	3	2	1	.	34	7	13	14	2	1	30	10	40	20
3	3	165	2	29	5	.	.	15	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	5	2	8	3
3	1	94	4	67	14	.	.	2	5	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2
.	.	7	1	2	.	.	.	2	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	7	2
11	14	52	22	8	25	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	4	.	14	2	.	.	1	1	12	1
.	81	.	254	.	726	.	.	.	7	.	13	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	25
108	.	868	.	95	.	.	.	13	.	9	.	.	.	8	.	15	.	2	.	27	.	53	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	5	1	5	3
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
.	.	9	.	6	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	30	2	9	6
6	19	42	55	2	1	.	.	6	1	4	13	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	9	1	7	3
1	.	2	1	2	12	.	.	3	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	5	6
1	.	11	1	5	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	26	.	10	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	4	3	3	2
.	.	7	5	10	23	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	9	.	5	4
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	13	4
1	.	79	4	3	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	8	2	.	.	7	5	9	9
12	10	46	44	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	12	36	21	56	30
1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	2	32	8
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	.	17	9
2	.	1	.	.	14	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	6	6
.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	4	2	8	5	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	2	.	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	4	.	4	1
.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	1	6	1	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	5	2	13	.
.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	2	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	3	36	4	7	7	.	.	7	.	10	1	.	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	9	1	6	3
20	2	108	6	18	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	51	19	48	43
.	.	3	.	2	24	.	.	.	1	5	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	13	.
.	.	9	1	7	1	.	.	1	1	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	2	13	1	3	5	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	13	.	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.
1	2	41	6	15	17	.	.	7	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	5	.
.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
186	139	1,666	433	329	950	3	1	95	39	102	88	1	.	91	21	119	45	30	20	338	87	411	201

[*continued.*

TABLE XII. *continued.*—NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1855, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	TOTAL.									INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.												
										Workhouse Offenders.						Offenders on leaving Workhouse.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		TOTAL.			10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	10	4	209	67	122	65	341	136	477	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	6	2	50	22	45	41	101	65	166	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	3	1	33	14	111	19	147	34	181	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.
Cavan,	1	1	32	12	80	13	113	26	139	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	21	7
Clare,	4	1	95	21	117	49	216	71	287	.	.	11	.	6	.	.	.	19	.	1	.
Cork County,	6	3	425	35	171	74	602	112	714	.	.	69	1	24	7	.	.	29	.	2	.
„ City,	6	6	172	47	284	264	462	317	779	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	3	.	32	7	78	10	113	17	130	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Down,	2	.	61	17	29	20	92	37	129	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	14	17	152	51	103	88	269	156	425	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary	.	89	.	358	.	1462	.	1909	1,909	.	.	.	11	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	139	.	1631	.	669	.	2439	.	2,439	.	.	48	.	7	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	2	.	21	11	37	11	60	22	82	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	29	6	35	18	64	24	88	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	3	3	122	8	56	24	181	35	216	.	.	16	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	1	.
Kerry,	7	20	167	70	82	50	256	140	396	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	13	.	1	.
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	16	4	87	42	104	46	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	1	.	21	17	23	12	45	29	74	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	3	.	61	11	55	16	119	27	146	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	20	.	6	2
„ City,	.	1	29	19	32	34	61	54	115	.	.	6	3	1	.	.	.	4	1	2	.
King's,	1	.	28	7	49	14	78	21	99	.	.	9	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	2	23	15	52	22	76	39	115	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	8	1	205	22	93	66	306	89	395	6	.	23	1	3	2	.	.	4	2	3	.
„ City,	29	23	310	148	371	150	710	321	1,031	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	2
Londonderry,	12	.	59	14	81	33	152	47	199	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	1	.	24	7	78	44	103	51	154	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	3	.	.	.
Louth,	1	.	21	7	53	38	75	45	120	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Drogheda,	2	.	40	18	22	34	64	52	116	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	2	.	57	13	111	42	170	55	225	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	19	8	52	26	71	34	105	.	.	6	.	.	5	.	.	6	.	1	.
Monaghan,	1	.	16	3	9	1	26	4	30	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	29	11	32	14	61	25	86	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	34	13	55	22	89	35	124	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	3	.	31	11	46	12	80	23	103	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	9	3	159	26	75	46	243	75	318	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	52	4	512	66	229	155	793	225	1,018	10	.	116	5	26	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	3	2	52	6	104	71	159	79	238	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	38	6	45	23	83	29	112	.	.	1	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	6	2	61	12	45	38	112	52	164	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	8	2
Westmeath,	.	.	52	13	17	11	69	24	93	.	.	33	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	4	2	147	26	55	44	206	72	278	.	.	20	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	1	20	10	33	7	53	18	71	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2
Total,	346	188	5,295	1,259	3,923	3,225	9,564	4,672	14,236	18	.	388	36	96	49	3	.	134	11	56	16

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY of the NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1855, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	COMMITTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.				SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.				ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, AND FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.						TOTALS.			INCLUDED IN FOREGOING.			
	Felony.		Misdemeanor.		Misdemeanor, &c.		Vagrancy.		Felony.		Misdemeanor.		Further Examination.					Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, .	3	1	2	.	121	27	186	139	3	1	1	.	30	20	346	188	534	18	.	3	.
11 to 16 years, . .	375	106	79	11	2,651	562	1,666	433	95	39	91	21	338	87	5,295	1,259	6,554	388	36	134	11
17 to 20 years, . .	375	283	149	42	2,438	1,616	329	950	102	88	119	45	411	201	3,923	3,225	7,148	96	49	56	16
Total, . .	753	390	220	53	5,210	2,205	2,181	1,522	210	128	211	66	779	308	9,564	4,672	14,236	502	85	193	27
	1,143		273		7,415		3,703		338		277		1,087		14,236			587		220	
	1,416				11,118				1,702									807			

TABLE XIII.—SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT 1855, with their Ages and Sexes, also the Number not convicted;

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CRIMINAL																	
	TRANSPORTATION, FOR						PENAL SERVITUDE, FOR											
	Life		15 Years		Other Periods.		14 Years.				6 Years.				4 Years.			
	20 Years and above 16.		20 Years and above 16.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	7	.	8	4
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	1
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	6	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	4	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	2
Meath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	3
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	4	1
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	1
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	2	1
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	1	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	11	1	9	1	53	5	77	26

of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

OFFENDERS.

Other Periods.		IMPRISONMENT, FOR																	
		2 Years and above 18 Months.				18 Months and above 12.				12 Months and above 9.				9 Months and above 6.					
20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	13	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	11	7	.	.	1	1	8	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	2	.	1	2
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	8	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
2	.	7	.	13	1	15	1	16	2	61	9	82	29	.	1	18	6	25	13

[*continued.*

TABLE XIII. *continued.*—SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Town Gaols in the Year 1855,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CRIMINAL															
	IMPRISON-															
	6 Months and above 3.						3 Months and above 2.						2 Months and			
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	2	4	2	4	3	.	40	11	15	5	1	.	13	4
Armagh,	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	5	4	3	5	.	.	2	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	4	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	6	1	.	.	3	1
Clare,	.	.	.	1	8	7	.	.	6	1	7	2	.	.	1	.
Cork County,	.	.	9	1	7	5	.	.	32	4	23	9	.	.	33	3
„ City,	.	.	4	3	5	21	.	1	20	4	10	20	3	1	8	6
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	9	3	18	.	.	.	4	.
Down,	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	6	3	.	2	.	.	2	1
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	5	.	3	1	.	1	16	7
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	4	.	16	.	.	.	10	.	24	.	1	.	18
Richmond Bridewell,	1	.	23	.	20	.	3	.	37	.	30	.	4	.	137	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	2	1	4	4	.	.	3	1	3	4	.	.	4	2
„ Town,	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Kerry,	.	.	3	1	.	4	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	6	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	7	1	2	.	.	.	4	3
„ City,	.	.	3	1	5	2	.	.	2	4	7	4	.	.	1	2
King's,	.	.	.	3	14	4	.	.	1	.	10	4	.	.	18	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	6	.
Limerick County,	.	.	3	.	2	5	.	.	13	.	4	6	.	.	11	2
„ City,	.	.	4	6	3	4	.	.	6	8	2	2	.	.	36	44
Londonderry,	1	.	2	.	1	5	.	.	4	1	9	1	1	.	8	4
Longford,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	5	2
Louth,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	1	4	1	.	1	1
Drogheda,	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	2
Mayo,	.	.	3	.	3	3	2	.	5	2	15	8	.	.	2	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	4	1
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	5	.	2	5	.	.	.	2
Sligo,	1	.	2	.	3	1	1	.	5	3	1	2	.	.	2	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	5	.	5	3	.	.	22	3	8	7	.	.	5	1
„ Clonmel,	.	.	15	2	11	4	.	.	29	5	22	10	3	.	40	5
Tyrone,	.	.	1	1	7	5	1	2	14	1	10	6	.	.	4	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	3
„ City,	.	.	1	1	2	3	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	3	.
Westmeath,	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	2	2
Wexford,	.	.	3	.	1	4	.	.	7	4	1	.	.	.	3	2
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	3	.	95	35	138	125	10	3	311	81	238	144	13	3	400	126

IMPRISONMENT of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and with their Ages and Sexes, &c.

OFFENDERS.

MENT, FOR

above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.						14 Days and above 7.						7 Days and above 48 Hours.						48 Hours.					
20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	4	2	2	59	15	28	5	1	.	19	14	17	15	1	.	15	3	18	22	.	.	2	.	.	1
5	9	1	1	13	10	17	8	.	.	15	2	3	4	3	.	11	1	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	1	.	.	3	1	4	6	.	.	1	1	6	2	1	.	5	.	52	3	.	.	.	.	6	.
10	1	.	.	4	1	14	1	.	.	3	2	3	1	.	.	10	2	27	2	1	.	2	.	7	.
3	.	.	.	25	.	13	3	.	.	9	.	6	1	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
11	4	1	.	68	12	23	14	.	.	29	4	19	12	.	.	2	1	9	4	.	.	1	.	2	1
16	23	.	1	31	17	67	90	.	1	8	3	24	29	.	1	2	2	30	23	.	.	1	1	14	17
6	.	3	.	6	.	15	.	.	.	3	.	8	1	.	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	1	2	12	3
1	.	1	.	20	1	5	6	1	.	7	3	5	2	.	.	8	4	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
10	9	.	1	19	7	16	8	.	.	10	4	7	10	2	1	19	4	11	9	1	.	11	5	8	7
.	57	.	2	.	14	.	119	.	3	.	16	.	82	.	1	.	23	.	86	.	1	.	2	.	106
79	.	3	.	131	.	71	.	4	.	103	.	41	.	5	.	76	.	47	.	4	.	115	.	69	.
4	.	.	.	5	2	12	2	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	.	.	4	1	6	6	.	.	5	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	1	.	26	3	16	2	.	.	10	.	8	3	2	.	20	1	8	6	.	.	14	1	4	2
13	1	.	.	44	6	26	7	.	1	21	1	7	8	1	.	17	.	10	8	.	.	3	1	1	1
6	2	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	4	5
2	2	.	.	4	5	5	2	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	1	2	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.
6	2	.	.	2	.	5	3	.	.	4	2	9	1	2	.	6	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	2	1
3	1	.	.	12	1	2	3	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	1	2	3	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
.	3	.	.	8	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
2	.	.	.	4	.	10	.	1	2	5	.	4	5	.	.	2	3	9	4	.	.	.	.	5	1
10	1	5	.	41	4	26	18	.	1	16	3	7	8	1	.	8	3	6	6	.	.	.	.	11	.
54	20	.	.	104	12	66	21	1	1	41	4	53	20	.	.	20	5	44	18	.	.	8	2	32	16
14	5	4	.	6	1	15	3	.	.	3	1	11	2	.	.	6	5	5	3	.	.	5	1	2	12
4	4	.	.	2	1	9	3	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	8	1
3	2	.	.	6	1	4	4	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	1	3	10	16	.	.	1	.	8	2
.	2	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	1	3	2	4	.	.	8	4	3	5
7	.	.	.	7	4	32	7	.	.	14	1	16	6	.	.	9	1	12	3	.	.	3	1	2	2
13	2	.	.	2	1	5	6	.	.	4	2	6	5	.	.	1	1	8	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	2	7	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	9	1	8	4	.	.	1	.	6	.
9	.	.	.	10	1	7	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	4	.	.	.	.	1	1
4	1	.	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	5	.	2	1	.	.	4	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
4	3	1	.	38	5	9	4	1	.	13	5	5	4	.	.	17	1	.	3	.	.	1	3	9	3
16	15	14	.	166	14	43	40	2	.	42	7	17	10	9	.	33	10	16	9	.	.	.	.	5	2
7	4	1	.	10	.	33	13	.	.	6	2	21	6	1	.	3	.	4	2	.	.	.	1	.	.
10	5	.	.	13	.	8	10	.	.	5	.	8	1	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
3	.	.	.	8	1	4	2	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	8	.	5	7	.	.	2	3	3	12
2	.	.	.	17	6	4	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	6	.	.	24	1	12	3	.	.	13	4	7	2	3	.	22	6	.	6	.	.	3	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	3	4	4	1	.	.	1	2	5	1	.	1	7	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
371	191	38	7	956	164	650	427	13	9	433	98	347	253	31	5	366	100	392	281	6	1	187	28	239	203

[*continued.*

TABLE XIII. *continued.*—SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Town Gaols in the Year 1855,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.																	
	IMPRISONMENT, FOR												NOT CONVICTED.					
	24 Hours.						Unlimited.											
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	27	9	12	7
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	6	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	6	2	5	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	3	9	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	40	18	58	31
Cork County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	14	1	10	1	1	.	45	6	21	14
„ City,	.	.	.	1	3	5	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	2	5	2	13
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	8	4
Down,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	8	7
Dublin County,	.	.	8	.	4	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	28	3
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	5	.	197	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	10	.	41
Richmond Bridewell,	5	.	84	.	84	.	.	.	2	.	33	.	2	.	48	.	77	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	8	.	8	5
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.
„ Town,	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	32	3	9	6
Kerry,	.	.	3	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	19	3	11	15
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	7	2	6	11
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	3	4	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	7	3	7	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	12	5	4
Limerick County,	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	5	17	11
„ City,	.	.	9	1	52	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	12	36	21	56	30
Londonderry,	6	.	17	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	1	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	2	33	10	1	.	.	1	6	2
Louth,	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	17	9
Drogheda,	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	10	6
Mayo,	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	7	3	10	7
Meath,	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	13	6
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	8	3
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	5	3	20	1
Sligo,	.	.	4	.	8	.	1	.	4	2	8	3	.	.	3	.	.	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	14	1	18	4
„ Clonmel,	.	.	1	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	55	17	59	47
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	11	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	15	4	10	1
Westmeath,	.	.	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	1	1	4
Wexford,	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	3	5	4
Wicklow,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	2	9	1
Total,	12	.	159	11	233	251	2	.	45	8	190	22	33	20	510	153	568	308

IMPRISONMENT of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and with their Ages and Sexes, &c.

TOTAL, CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.							VAGRANTS.											
							IMPRISONMENT, FOR											
							6 Months & above 3.				3 Months and above 2.				2 Months and above 1.			
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		TOTAL.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	4	187	62	114	65	442	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	49	19	45	39	157	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	22	8	96	13	141	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	30	10	80	10	132	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	90	21	115	47	277	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	260	33	142	69	507	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	5	78	43	217	250	596	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	32	5	78	9	127	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	.	54	16	27	20	119	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	3	100	29	95	63	293	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	8	.	104	.	736	848	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	.	763	.	574	.	1,368	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	21	10	36	11	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	28	6	34	18	86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	3	113	8	50	24	201	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	125	15	80	49	271	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	14	3	85	30	132	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	10	16	18	12	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	35	11	45	14	107	1	.	3	.	2	1	1	9	.	.	4	11
.	1	22	14	22	11	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	28	7	48	14	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	23	15	52	20	113	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	1	126	18	90	58	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	13	264	104	365	142	905	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	.	59	14	81	33	199	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	24	7	78	25	135	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6
1	.	21	7	51	38	118	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	39	18	22	20	99	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	56	13	110	41	222	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	8	52	26	104	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	16	3	9	1	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	29	11	32	14	86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	34	10	55	19	118	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	31	11	43	11	99	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
4	.	123	22	68	39	256	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
32	2	404	60	211	143	852	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	49	6	102	48	210	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	5
.	.	26	5	41	22	94	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	48	11	42	33	134	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	52	13	17	8	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
3	.	106	20	40	27	196	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	1	18	10	33	6	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
161	49	3,627	826	3,595	2,278	10,536	2	.	3	.	2	1	4	14	1	.	7	26

[*continued.*

TABLE XIII. *continued.*—SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Town Gaols in the Year 1855,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	VAGRANTS.																					
																					IMPRISON-	
	1 Month and above 14 Days.						14 Days and above 7.						7 Days and above 48 Hours.						48			
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	4	4	2	.	.	.	14	1	3	.	.	.		
Armagh,	2	1	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1		
Cavan,	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.		
Clare,	1	.	4	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
Cork County,	2	2	99	2	20	2	1	1	43	.	6	2	.	.	19	.	2	1	.	.		
„ City,	2	.	61	1	43	7	1	1	22	3	18	4	.	.	11	.	6	3	.	.		
Donegal,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Down,	.	.	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Dublin County,	2	3	9	4	1	2	9	11	32	16	5	15	.	.	11	2	2	8	.	.		
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	26	.	84	.	238	.	54	.	168	.	483	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	.		
Richmond Bridewell,	44	.	195	.	30	.	64	.	660	.	63	.	.	.	13	.	2	.	.	.		
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
„ Town,	.	.	4	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.		
Kerry,	3	6	29	29	2	1	1	6	4	15	.	.	1	7	9	11	.	.	1	.		
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	1	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
„ Athy,	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.		
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	20	.	9	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.		
„ City,	.	.	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
King's,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Limerick County,	1	.	46	3	3	2	.	.	13	1	.	3	.	.	19	.	.	3	.	.		
„ City,	.	.	14	10	2	4	6	4	16	12	1	1	6	6	10	14	2	2	.	.		
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Drogheda,	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.		
Mayo,	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Roscommon,	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	3	24	4	3	6	2	.	7	.	.	1	2	.	4	.	2	.	.	.		
„ Clonmel,	9	1	55	4	10	9	2	1	11	2	6	1	9	.	39	.	1	2	.	.		
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	9	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.		
Waterford County,	.	.	10	1	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
„ City,	.	1	4	.	.	2	1	.	3	1	.	2	3	1	5	.	1	.	2	.		
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Wexford,	1	1	14	4	8	9	.	.	4	.	2	4	.	.	10	.	.	2	.	1		
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
Total,	69	44	594	158	144	325	89	78	851	226	121	526	22	15	177	31	24	35	3	2		

IMPRISONMENT of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and with their Ages and Sexes, &c.

VAGRANTS.																		TOTAL VAGRANTS.						
MENT, FOR											NOT CONVICTED.													
Hours				24 Hours.						Unlimited.														
16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	5	8	.	35
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	3	.	2	9
.	.	1	1	1	.	11	6	12	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	11	6	15	6	40
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	3	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	2	2	10
1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	165	2	29	5	207
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	94	4	67	14	183
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	2	.	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	14	52	22	8	25	132
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	.	254	.	726	1,061
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	.	868	.	95	.	1,071
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	19	42	55	2	1	125
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2	12	18
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	11	1	5	.	18
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	.	10	2	39
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	10	23	45
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	79	4	3	8	95
4	4	1	1	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	10	46	44	6	8	126
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	19
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.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	14	17
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	3	36	4	7	7	62
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	108	6	18	12	166
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	23	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	4	1	18
1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	13	1	3	5	30
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
5	.	3	1	.	.	8	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	41	6	15	17	82
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3
14	4	8	13	1	.	24	12	13	8	1	.	1	.	2	1	4	.	185	139	1,668	433	328	947	3,700

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY of the SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and
31st of December, 1855, to the several County and Town

AGES.	TRANSPORTATION FOR						PENAL SERVITUDE FOR						IMPRISONMENT FOR									
	Life.		15 Years.		Other Periods.		6 Years.		4 Years.		Other Periods.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.	
CRIMINALS:	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.
11 to 16 years, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	53	5	.	.	7	.	15	1	61	9	18	6	95	35
17 to 20 years, . .	1	.	3	.	1	1	9	1	77	26	2	.	13	1	16	2	82	29	25	13	138	125
Total, . .	1	.	3	.	1	1	20	2	130	31	2	.	20	1	31	3	143	38	43	20	236	160
VAGRANTS:																						
10 years and under, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11 to 16 years, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
17 to 20 years, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Gross Total, .	1	.	3	.	1	1	20	2	130	31	2	.	20	1	31	3	143	38	43	20	241	160
	1		3		2		22		161		2		21		34		181		63		401	

IMPRISONMENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed from the 1st of January to the Gaols, together with the Number of those NOT CONVICTED.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																		TOTAL.		
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Not Convicted.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10	3	13	3	38	7	13	9	31	5	6	1	12	.	2	.	33	20	161	49	210
311	81	400	126	956	164	433	98	366	100	187	28	159	11	45	8	510	153	3,627	826	4,453
238	144	371	191	650	427	347	253	392	281	239	203	233	251	190	22	568	308	3,595	2,278	5,873
559	228	784	320	1,644	598	793	360	789	386	432	232	404	262	237	30	1,111	481	7,383	3,153	10,536
.	.	.	.	69	44	89	78	22	15	3	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	185	139	324
2	1	1	.	594	158	851	226	177	31	14	4	24	12	1	.	2	1	1,668	433	2,101
4	14	7	26	144	325	121	526	24	35	8	13	13	8	.	.	4	.	328	947	1,275
565	243	792	346	2,451	1,125	1,854	1,190	1,012	467	457	251	442	282	238	30	1,118	482	9,564	4,672	14,236
808		1,138		3,576		3,044		1,479		708		724		268		1,600		14,236		

TABLE XIV.—RECOMMITTALS of JUVENILES to the several County

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	RECOMMITTED ONCE.												RECOM-			
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.			
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	1	10	7	10	13	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	16	3
Armagh,	.	.	2	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Clare,	.	.	19	1	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Cork County,	2	.	47	7	25	11	1	1	31	.	6	.	.	.	30	1
„ City,	.	2	16	11	29	39	.	.	19	1	13	2	.	1	9	6
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	7	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Dublin County,	1	.	3	2	2	2	.	1	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	1
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	8	.	18	.	4	.	30	.	55	.	.	.	5
Richmond Bridewell,	5	.	68	.	31	.	8	.	41	.	8	.	.	.	27	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	6	3	9	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	1
„ Town,	.	.	11	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.
Kerry,	.	1	26	1	22	8	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	8	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	1	5	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	6	4
King's,	.	.	.	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	16	.	8	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
„ City,	.	.	10	4	8	5	2	2	3	4	1	1	.	.	8	2
Londonderry,	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Longford,	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Louth,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	2	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Meath,	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	11	4	2	6	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	4	2
Tyrone,	.	.	3	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	4	2	8	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	1	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Wexford,	.	.	14	2	4	2	.	.	4	.	2	4	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	10	4	311	74	223	154	14	9	127	45	37	77	1	2	151	31
	14		385		377		23		172		114		3		182	
	776						309						350			

and Town Gaols in the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

MITTED TWICE.								RECOMMITTED THREE TIMES.											
		Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
		Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	5	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	5	5	3	8	.	.	.	.	1	.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	4	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	7	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
13	1	.	.	18	.	4	.	.	.	7	.	2	3	.	.	11	.	.	.
17	19	.	.	10	1	6	2	.	.	8	6	14	11	.	.	7	.	4	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	13	.	3	.	6	.	21	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	2	.	6	.	8
12	.	2	.	14	.	5	.	.	.	13	.	5	.	1	.	16	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	3	.	.	6	5	.	.	.	.	10	1	3	9	1	.	4	1	.	.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	1	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	5	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
2	2	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	8	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
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2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
90	75	3	3	75	25	22	34	.	.	69	18	54	52	2	2	42	7	8	15
165		6		100		56				87		106		4		49		23	
		162						193						76					

continued.

TABLE XIV. *continued*.—RECOMMITTALS of JUVENILES to the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	RECOMMITTED FOUR TIMES AND UPWARDS.											
	Criminals.						Vagrants.					
	Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	55	17	6	15	.	.	3	.	.	1
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	3	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	6	.	11	.	.	.	45	.	9	1
„ City,	.	.	6	4	19	12	.	.	1	.	2	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	4	.	22	.	6	.	19	.	34
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	3	.	1	.	5	.	53	.	4	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	15	4	4	8	1	13	12	45	2	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
„ City,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	1	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	6
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	108	35	58	80	6	19	119	64	17	52
			143		138		25		183		69	
			281				277					

TABLE XIV.—SUMMARY of the RECOMMITTALS of JUVENILES,

AGES.	RECOMMITTED ONCE.				RECOMMITTED TWICE.				RECOMMITTED
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under,	10	4	14	9	1	2	3	3	.	.
11 to 16 years,	311	74	127	45	151	31	75	25	69	18
17 to 20 years,	223	154	37	77	90	75	22	34	54	52
Total,	544	232	178	131	242	108	100	62	123	70
	776		309		350		162		193	
	1,085				512				269	

County and Town Gaols in the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

Total Number Recommitted from 1st January to 31st December.													
Criminals.						Vagrants.						Total Criminals and Vagrants.
Ages.						Ages.						
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	2	86	32	24	41	.	.	8	1	4	2	203
.	.	2	2	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	16
.	.	5	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
.	.	7	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
.	.	37	1	26	11	.	.	1	1	.	2	79
2	.	90	8	51	15	1	1	105	.	19	1	293
.	3	39	27	79	81	.	.	37	2	25	5	298
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	13	2	7	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	31
1	.	3	4	3	3	.	1	6	1	2	4	28
.	.	.	19	.	59	.	15	.	61	.	118	272
5	.	111	.	49	.	16	.	124	.	19	.	324
.	.	2	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
.	.	12	6	14	7	.	.	1	.	1	.	41
.	.	20	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	33
.	1	59	7	34	28	2	14	24	53	2	1	225
.	.	1	.	4	5	.	.	1	.	1	8	20
.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4
.	.	8	4	2	.	.	.	1	9	3	3	30
.	.	2	2	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
.	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	7
.	.	26	.	15	8	.	.	23	.	.	2	74
.	.	32	7	12	7	3	2	7	6	1	1	78
.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
.	.	5	2	11	6	.	.	.	.	.	10	34
.	.	.	.	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
.	.	6	3	2	3	1	.	.	2	.	3	20
.	.	4	.	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
.	.	.	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
.	.	6	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
.	.	14	4	4	6	2	.	5	.	.	.	35
.	.	14	6	1	1	.	.	8	5	.	.	35
.	.	3	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	7	20
.	.	6	2	17	7	.	.	2	.	4	.	38
.	.	1	1	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
.	.	14	2	4	3	.	.	5	.	2	7	37
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
11	6	639	158	425	361	25	33	363	141	84	178	2,424
17		797		786		58		504		262		
1,600						824						

from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1855.

Three Times.		Recommitted Four Times and upwards.				Total Number Recommitted from 1st January to 31st December.				
Vagrants.		Criminals		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
2	2	.	.	6	19	11	6	25	33	75
42	7	108	35	119	64	639	158	363	141	1,301
8	15	58	80	17	52	425	361	84	178	1,048
52	24	166	115	142	135	1,075	525	472	352	2,424
76		281		277		1,600		824		
558						2,424				

Table XV.—Condition as to Parentage of Juvenile Offenders Committed Offenders

County and Town Gaols.	Having both Parents Living.												Having both					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	5	3	81	19	70	14	.	.	5	1	3	.	.	.	36	16	10	20
Armagh,	4	1	21	5	19	11	2	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	6	8	7	9
Carlow,	.	.	10	2	48	6	1	.	1	2	3	3	.	.	5	1	18	4
Cavan,	1	1	14	5	24	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	29	2
Clare,	2	1	31	16	51	25	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	25	.	19	5
Cork County,	3	.	76	4	41	30	1	2	39	.	.	.	.	.	125	14	42	27
„ City,	.	1	15	1	54	19	.	.	15	.	2	.	.	1	38	13	81	136
Donegal,	.	.	21	1	40	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	13	2
Down,	2	.	15	3	6	4	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	14	2	6	7
Dublin County,	1	2	35	9	35	25	2	4	22	7	2	8	.	.	29	9	36	17
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	3	.	26	.	126	.	32	.	45	.	164	.	1	.	33	.	405
Richmond Bridewell,	19	.	274	.	197	.	34	.	107	.	9	.	5	.	201	.	158	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	14	3	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	7	4
Galway County,	.	.	10	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	13	6
„ Town,	.	1	36	2	14	6	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	22	2	12	2
Kerry,	.	.	43	3	39	14	2	14	4	31	.	.	.	1	29	4	13	7
Kildare, Naas,*	.	.	5	1	13	8	.	.	.	1	1	7	.	.	2	1	8	7
„ Athy,	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	7	8
Kilkenny County,	2	.	19	2	17	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	12	5
„ City,	.	.	6	3	8	6	.	.	3	1	2	6	.	1	7	6	2	3
King's,	.	.	4	4	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	13	.
Leitrim,	.	.	14	9	35	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	1
Limerick County,	.	.	19	6	21	13	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	37	7	29	19
„ City,	6	7	180	4	212	84	8	8	32	28	5	6	1	2	18	6	28	6
Londonderry†,	7	.	20	3	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	12	6
Longford,	.	.	5	1	34	8	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	11	5	12	7
Louth,	1	.	8	.	17	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	9	8
Drogheda,	.	.	14	9	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	4	10
Mayo,	1	.	26	7	57	17	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	8	3	22	5
Meath,	.	.	3	3	17	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	14	12
Monaghan,	.	.	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	13	5	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	7	5
Roscommon,	.	.	11	1	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	16	8
Sligo,	2	.	17	5	23	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	3	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	19	4	21	7	.	.	5	.	1	.	3	.	74	9	21	11
„ Clonmel,	.	.	227	10	96	65	.	.	49	2	11	6	26	.	52	33	63	39
Tyrone,	1	2	21	3	49	22	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	7	.	10	8
Waterford County,	.	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	26	5
„ City,	.	.	16	9	12	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	14	8
Westmeath,	.	.	16	4	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	.	.
Wexford,	2	.	55	14	20	6	1	1	8	2	5	4	1	.	10	2	6	7
Wicklow,	.	1	5	5	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	9	1
Total,	60	23	1,428	274	1,390	594	51	62	307	121	50	221	40	9	885	210	814	845

* No Registry of Parentage of 52 persons committed as Deserters, and by Courts Martial, to the Gaol of Naas.

† In Londonderry Gaol no Registry was kept of the Parentage of 37 Males and 12 Females; 3 of whom were committed under Revenue Laws, 19 as Deserters, and 15 Males and 12 Females as Drunkards.

to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1855, distinguishing Criminal from Vagrants.

Parents Dead.						Having Father Dead.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	10	3	5	.	3	1	43	16	16	15	.	.	5	1	.	.
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	14	3	14	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	1	8	2	2	.	6	4	20	2	.	1	3	2	1	.
.	.	2	2	.	3	.	.	4	3	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	19	.	27	2	1	.	2	.	2	.
.	.	85	.	26	3	.	.	32	12	41	12	2	1	29	2	1	1
2	.	61	2	54	6	.	3	23	16	58	43	1	1	10	1	6	7
.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	3	4	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	18	7	11	6	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	4	17	7	4	13	2	1	28	8	15	16	4	6	10	5	2	1
.	9	.	128	.	293	.	3	.	33	.	108	.	33	.	49	.	197
15	.	590	.	59	.	4	.	186	.	150	.	41	.	114	.	15	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	4	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	2	7	8	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	3	.	2	1	34	3	16	10	.	.	2	.	1	.
.	.	20	5	.	.	1	.	37	6	24	21	4	5	8	19	2	.
.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	4	1	8	9	1	.	.	.	.	1
1	.	10	.	3	.	.	.	2	7	3	4	.	.	1	.	.	.
1	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	14	7	10	2	.	.	14	.	4	2
.	.	2	3	1	10	.	.	5	2	7	2	.	.	1	.	4	7
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	1	16	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	4	14	8	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	57	4	3	8	5	1	42	4	26	21	1	.	13	.	.	.
1	1	4	5	1	1	8	3	32	20	52	12	1	1	4	7	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	11	6	10	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	6	1	20	7	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	20	13	.	.	.	.	2	.
2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	12	5	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	11
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	17	10	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	15	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	10	4	13	4	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	6	3	14	2	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	25	2	5	5	.	.	25	6	17	11	5	3	2	2	1	1
20	2	37	2	4	3	3	2	87	15	46	27	.	.	14	1	3	2
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	13	2	33	13	.	.	2	.	1	7
.	.	7	1	2	1	.	.	7	2	6	9	.	.	2	.	1	.
.	.	6	.	3	1	.	.	16	1	7	11	6	2	4	1	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	13	5	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	21	1	9	1	.	.	33	4	8	6	.	1	8	.	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	3	10	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
46	16	975	173	197	370	42	15	857	234	836	465	67	54	251	91	48	250

TABLE XV. *continued.*—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	HAVING MOTHER DEAD.												TOTALS.					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	27	11	18	16	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	4	187	62	114	65
Armagh,	.	.	8	3	5	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	49	19	45	39
Carlow,	.	.	1	1	10	1	.	.	2	1	3	1	2	.	22	8	96	13
Cavan,	.	.	6	1	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	30	10	80	10
Clare,	.	.	15	5	18	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	90	21	115	47
Cork County,	.	.	27	3	18	.	.	.	12	.	2	1	3	.	260	33	142	69
„ City,	3	.	2	13	24	52	.	.	7	1	5	1	3	5	78	43	217	250
Donegal,	1	.	3	.	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	32	5	78	9
Down,	.	.	7	4	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	54	16	27	20
Dublin County,	.	.	8	3	9	5	1	.	3	3	.	3	3	3	100	29	95	63
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	1	.	12	.	97	.	7	.	32	.	72	.	8	.	104	.	736
Richmond Bridewell,	3	.	102	.	69	.	18	.	57	.	12	.	31	.	763	.	574	.
Fermanagh,	1	.	1	2	4	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	21	10	36	11
Galway County,	.	.	6	2	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	6	34	18
„ Town,	1	.	21	1	8	6	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	3	113	8	50	24
Kerry,	.	.	16	2	4	7	.	.	10	.	.	1	1	1	125	15	80	49
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	3	.	4	6	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	14	3	85	30
„ Athy,	.	.	2	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	10	16	18	12
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	1	6	5	.	.	3	.	3	.	2	.	35	11	45	14
„ City,	.	.	4	3	5	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	1	22	14	22	11
King's,	1	.	3	2	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	28	7	48	14
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	23	15	52	20
Limerick County,	.	.	28	1	14	5	.	.	6	.	.	.	7	1	126	18	90	58
„ City,	2	1	34	14	73	40	2	.	6	4	.	.	17	13	264	104	365	142
Londonderry,	.	.	14	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	59	14	81	33
Longford,	.	.	2	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	24	7	78	25
Louth,	.	.	3	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	21	7	51	38
Drogheda,	.	.	6	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	18	22	20
Mayo,	.	.	4	1	14	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	56	13	110	41
Meath,	.	.	4	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	8	52	26
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	3	9	1
Queen's,	.	.	6	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	11	32	14
Roscommon,	.	.	4	4	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	34	10	55	19
Sligo,	.	.	6	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	31	11	43	11
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	5	3	9	10	.	.	5	.	.	1	4	.	123	22	68	39
„ Clonmel,	3	.	38	2	6	12	.	.	8	1	.	1	32	2	404	60	211	143
Tyrone,	2	.	8	1	10	5	.	.	1	.	.	6	3	2	49	6	102	48
Waterford County,	.	.	9	.	9	6	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	26	5	41	22
„ City,	.	.	6	.	9	8	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	48	11	42	33
Westmeath,	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	13	17	8
Wexford,	.	.	8	.	6	8	.	.	4	3	.	8	3	.	106	20	40	27
Wicklow,	.	.	6	1	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	18	10	33	6
Total,	19	2	457	108	466	362	21	7	135	48	33	106	161	49	3,627	826	3,595	2,278

Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1855, &c:

Totals.						Included in foregoing Columns.											
						Having Stepfather.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	22	5	8	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
2	1	1	3	.	2	.	.	7	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	11	6	15	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	5	.	2	2	1	.	10	.	19	2	.	.	2	.	.	.
3	3	165	2	29	5	.	.	4	3	1	1	.	.	6	.	2	.
3	1	94	4	67	14	.	.	4	2	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	1	2	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	14	52	22	8	25	1	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	1
.	81	.	254	.	726	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	14	.	7
108	.	868	.	95	.	.	.	16	.	4	.	.	.	9	.	5	.
.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	9	.	6	.	1	.	10	2	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	.
6	19	42	55	2	1	.	.	5	.	1	2	2	2	.	2	.	.
1	.	2	1	2	12	.	.	3	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	1
1	.	11	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	26	.	10	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.
.	.	7	5	10	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	79	4	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	10	46	44	6	8	4	1	36	16	28	5	.	.	1	3	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	3	36	4	7	7	.	.	4	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
20	2	108	6	18	12	9	.	8	1	4	9	.	.	7	1	.	.
.	.	3	.	2	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	12	1	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	2	13	1	3	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	41	6	15	17	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
185	139	1,668	433	328	947	17	3	132	40	81	55	2	2	37	21	10	12

[*continued.*

TABLE XV. *continued.*—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	INCLUDED IN																			
	HAVING STEPMOTHER.												ABANDONED BY							
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.							
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.							
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	8	5	1	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	6	1	2	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	1	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	5	2	4	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	1	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	5	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.
Clare,	.	.	8	5	10	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	10	12	21	14	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	3	2	2	5	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	9	4	3	1	.	.
„ City,	.	.	1	3	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	2	1	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	13	5	9	2	1	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	7	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	9	.	4	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	18	.	2	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	3	.	.
„ Town,	2	1	13	1	8	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	4	2	1	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	1	7	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	10	8	36	18	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	21	2	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	5	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	4	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	6	1	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	7	3	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	2	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	19	2	7	.	10	1
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	2	6	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	2	2	1	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	3	1	87	44	83	73	2	.	28	11	3	6	21	2	162	46	113	61	11	1

Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1855, &c.

FOREGOING COLUMNS.

PARENTS.				ABSCONDED FROM PARENTS.										ILLEGITIMATE.									
Vagrants.				Criminals.						Vagrants.				Criminals.						Vagrants.			
Ages.				Ages.						Ages.				Ages.						Ages.			
16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	.	1	.	1	.	20	15	4	12	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	13	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	2	.	.	13	3	25	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	.	4	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	15	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	5	1	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	20	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	3	2	3	.	.	8	2	11	25	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	2	.	2	.	.	.	8	.	86	.	1	.	18	.	24	.	.	.	5	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	9
22	.	1	.	.	.	20	.	19	.	.	.	30	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	11	7	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	.	1	.	.	18	.	10	10	.	.	8	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	15	1	.	1	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	21	3	.	.	6	2	2	.	.	.	14	2	16	4	.	.	6	4	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	.	3	.	12	1	5	.	5	2	10	1	74	4	15	6	.	.	5	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	3	20	.	.	.	.	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
110	5	17	11	15	1	175	48	203	246	11	2	139	32	33	61	2	1	49	18	33	21	1	.	12	12	3	9

TABLE XV.—SUMMARY of the CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE in the Year ending 31st December, 1855,

AGES	PARENTAGE.							
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.	
CRIMINALS:	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, .	60	23	40	9	42	15	19	2
11 to 16 years, . .	1,428	274	885	210	857	234	457	108
17 to 20 years, . .	1,390	594	814	845	836	465	466	362
Total, . .	2,878	891	1,739	1,064	1,735	714	942	472
VAGRANTS:								
10 years and under, .	51	62	46	16	67	54	21	7
11 to 16 years, . .	307	121	975	173	251	91	135	48
17 to 20 years, . .	50	221	197	370	48	250	33	106
Gross Total, .	3,286	1,295	2,957	1,623	2,101	1,109	1,131	633
	4,581		4,580		3,210		1,764	

* Of the 14,236 Juvenile Offenders included in the above table, there were 89 males and 12 females between 17 and 20 years of age committed to Naas and Londonderry Gaols, of which no record as to their parentage was made.

OFFENDERS committed to the several County and Town Gaols in Ireland, so far as returned by the Local Inspectors.

TOTALS.			INCLUDED IN FOREGOING.									
			Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Absconded from Parents.		Illegitimate.	
M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
161	49	210	17	3	3	1	21	2	15	1	2	1
3,627	826	4,453	132	40	87	41	162	46	175	48	49	18
3,595	2,278	5,873	81	55	83	73	113	61	203	246	33	21
7,383	3,153	10,536	230	98	173	118	296	109	393	295	84	40
185	139	324	2	2	2	.	11	1	11	2	1	.
1,668	433	2,101	37	21	28	11	110	5	139	32	12	12
328	947	1,275	10	12	3	6	17	11	33	61	3	9
9,564	4,672	14,236	279	133	206	135	434	126	576	390	100	61
*14,236			412		341		560		966		161	

TABLE XVI.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several Offenders

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	RESIDED IN COUNTY OR BOROUGH TO WHICH GAOL BELONGS.												RESIDED IN					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	10	4	168	53	92	58	.	.	14	3	3	.	.	.	19	9	22	7
Armagh,	4	1	35	14	34	26	1	.	1	3	.	2	.	.	14	5	11	13
Carlow,	1	.	17	6	71	16	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	5	2	25	3
Cavan,	1	1	25	9	64	10	.	.	2	1	.	3	.	.	5	1	16	.
Clare,	3	1	84	17	107	38	1	.	4	.	2	2	.	.	6	4	8	9
Cork County	3	.	260	27	137	69	3	3	109	2	26	4	.	.	.	6	5	.
„ City,	3	5	49	29	169	211	3	1	63	4	50	14	.	.	29	14	48	39
Donegal,	3	.	30	3	68	8	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	2	10	1
Down,	2	.	46	14	16	8	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	11	12
Dublin County,	2	2	61	15	47	24	5	8	12	9	3	6	1	1	39	14	48	39
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	2	.	46	.	263	.	37	.	110	.	237	.	6	.	58	.	473
Richmond Bridewell,	22	.	426	.	333	.	55	.	130	.	16	.	9	.	337	.	241	.
Fermanagh,	2	.	15	9	27	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	9	.
Galway County,	.	.	28	5	24	14	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	10	4
„ Town,	1	1	80	2	32	15	.	.	5	.	3	.	2	2	33	6	18	9
Kerry,	1	1	114	13	79	45	4	18	32	54	2	1	.	.	11	2	1	4
Kildare, Naas,*	.	.	10	1	15	16	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	4	2	18	14
„ Athy,	.	.	3	11	11	8	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	7	5	7	4
Kilkenny County,	2	.	30	11	30	6	.	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	15	8
„ City,	.	.	16	11	13	9	.	.	6	5	7	12	.	1	6	3	9	2
King's,	1	.	25	6	33	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	15	4
Leitrim,	1	2	23	15	52	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	7	1	105	16	75	49	.	.	76	3	3	7	.	.	21	2	15	9
„ City,	17	13	201	101	301	121	12	10	38	40	4	4	.	.	63	3	64	21
Londonderry,†	12	.	54	11	37	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	7	8
Longford,	1	.	20	4	67	17	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	4	3	11	8
Louth,	1	.	18	3	28	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	23	18
Drogheda,	.	.	31	13	15	11	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	8	5	7	9
Mayo,	2	.	43	10	99	35	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	12	3	11	6
Meath,	.	.	7	3	36	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	16	9
Monaghan,	1	.	14	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.
Queen's,	.	.	22	9	23	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	9	2
Roscommon,	.	.	26	9	45	12	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	8	1	10	7
Sligo,	2	.	29	11	39	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	.	111	17	59	36	.	2	17	1	6	.	.	.	12	5	9	3
„ Clonmel,	32	1	351	58	190	129	20	2	104	5	17	10	.	1	53	2	21	14
Tyrone,	3	2	34	5	90	31	.	.	1	.	.	11	.	.	15	1	12	17
Waterford County,	.	.	16	4	34	16	.	.	7	1	2	1	.	.	10	1	7	6
„ City,	.	.	31	10	30	21	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	12	12
Westmeath,	.	.	52	13	17	8	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	3	.	94	16	39	27	1	1	22	4	3	14	.	.	12	4	1	.
Wicklow,	.	1	15	6	26	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	4	7	.
Total,	147	38	2819	638	2710	1,468	108	84	654	248	156	367	14	11	808	188	796	798

SUMMARY.

AGES.	County or Borough.		Other Localities.		TOTALS.		
CRIMINALS:	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under,	147	38	14	11	161	49	210
11 to 16 years,	2,819	638	808	188	3,627	826	4,453
17 to 20 years,	2,710	1,468	796	798	3,595	2,278	5,873
Total,	5,676	2,144	1,618	997	7,383	3,153	10,536

[*continued.*

* In Naas Gaol no registry was made of the previous residence of 52 Military Offenders, between 16 and 20 years of age.
† In the Gaol of Londonderry no registry was made of the previous residence of 3 males committed under the Revenue Laws, of 19 Military Offenders, and of 15 males and 12 females, Drunkards, between 16 and 20 years of age.

County and Town Gaols in 1855, by Ages and Sexes, distinguishing Criminal from Vagrants.

OTHER LOCALITIES.						TOTAL.												
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals and Vagrants.
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
.	.	8	2	5	.	10	4	187	62	114	65	.	.	22	5	8	.	477
1	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	49	19	45	39	2	1	1	3	.	2	166
1	1	10	6	14	6	2	.	22	8	96	13	1	1	11	6	15	6	181
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	30	10	80	10	.	.	2	2	.	3	139
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	90	21	115	47	1	.	5	.	2	2	287
.	.	56	.	3	1	3	.	260	33	142	69	3	3	165	2	29	5	714
.	.	31	.	17	.	3	5	78	43	217	250	3	1	94	4	67	14	779
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	32	5	78	9	.	.	.	2	.	1	130
.	.	6	1	1	.	2	.	54	16	27	20	.	.	7	1	2	.	129
6	6	40	13	5	19	3	3	100	29	95	63	11	14	52	22	8	25	425
.	44	.	144	.	489	.	8	.	104	.	736	.	81	.	254	.	726	1,909
53	.	738	.	79	.	31	.	763	.	574	.	108	.	868	.	95	.	2,439
.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	21	10	36	11	.	.	.	1	1	.	82
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	6	34	18	.	.	1	.	1	.	88
.	.	4	.	3	.	3	3	113	8	50	24	.	.	9	.	6	.	216
2	1	10	1	.	.	1	1	125	15	80	49	6	19	42	55	2	1	396
.	.	2	1	2	9	.	.	14	3	85	30	1	.	2	1	2	12	150
1	.	11	1	3	.	.	.	10	16	18	12	1	.	11	1	5	.	74
1	.	21	.	6	2	2	.	35	11	45	14	1	.	26	.	10	2	146
.	.	1	.	3	11	.	1	24	14	22	11	.	.	7	5	10	23	115
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	28	7	48	14	.	.	.	.	1	.	99
.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	23	15	52	20	.	.	.	.	.	2	115
1	.	3	1	.	1	7	1	126	18	90	58	1	.	79	4	3	8	395
.	.	8	4	2	4	17	13	264	104	365	142	12	10	46	44	6	8	1,031
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	59	14	81	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	199
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	24	7	78	25	.	.	.	.	.	19	154
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	21	7	51	38	.	.	.	.	2	.	120
2	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	39	18	22	20	2	.	1	.	.	14	116
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	56	13	110	41	.	.	1	.	1	1	225
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	8	52	26	.	.	1	.	.	.	105
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	3	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	11	32	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	86
.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	34	10	55	19	.	.	.	3	.	3	124
.	.	.	.	3	1	3	.	31	11	43	11	.	.	.	.	3	1	103
5	1	19	3	1	7	4	.	123	22	68	39	5	3	36	4	7	7	318
.	.	4	1	1	2	32	2	404	60	211	143	20	2	108	6	18	12	1,018
.	.	2	.	2	12	3	2	49	6	102	48	.	.	3	.	2	23	238
.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	26	5	41	22	.	.	12	1	4	1	112
4	.	11	1	3	5	.	.	48	11	42	33	6	2	13	1	3	5	164
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	13	17	8	.	.	.	.	.	3	93
.	1	19	2	12	3	3	.	106	20	40	27	1	2	41	6	15	17	278
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	18	10	33	6	.	.	2	.	.	1	71
77	55	1,014	185	172	580	161	49	3,627	826	3,595	2,278	185	139	1,668	433	328	947	14,236

SUMMARY—*continued.*

AGES.	County or Borough.		Other Localities.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M. & F.
VAGRANTS:							
10 years and under, . .	108	84	77	55	185	139	324
11 to 16 years, . .	654	248	1,014	185	1,668	433	2,101
17 to 20 years, . .	156	367	172	580	328	947	1,275
Gross Total, .	6,594	2,843	2,881	1,817	9,564	4,672	14,236
	9,437		4,698		*.+14,236		

TABLE XVII.—STATE of EDUCATION in 1855 of JUVENILE OFFENDERS on committal,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	READ AND WRITE.												READ			
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.			
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and over 10.		20 Years and over 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	36	2	27	7	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	80	9	36	29
Armagh,	.	.	5	1	10	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	3	9
Carlow,	.	.	6	2	15	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	3	2	27	4
Cavan,	.	.	5	1	23	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	12	2
Clare,	.	.	5	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	15	5
Cork County,	.	.	48	5	22	8	.	.	34	.	12	1	.	.	32	8	15	13
„ City,	.	.	21	6	54	27	.	.	32	.	19	.	.	.	18	18	61	64
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	.	15	3
Down,	.	.	16	.	7	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	7	5
Dublin County,	1	.	26	8	34	17	.	.	10	4	3	6	1	1	16	5	15	18
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	23	.	173	.	.	.	75	.	91	.	1	.	36	.	244
Richmond Bridewell,	5	.	240	.	266	.	4	.	281	.	29	.	4	.	149	.	72	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	7	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	4	4
Galway County,	.	.	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	7	3
„ Town,	.	.	9	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	11	1
Kerry,	.	.	33	2	30	9	.	1	11	7	.	.	.	.	30	4	12	4
Kildare, Naas,*	.	.	1	.	6	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	11	5
„ Athy,	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	1
Kilkenny County,	.	.	4	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	2	1	1	.	7	.	3	2
„ City,	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	5	.	.	2	3	10	7
King's,	.	.	10	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7	.
Leitrim,	.	.	3	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	8	5
Limerick County,	.	.	47	1	26	3	.	.	29	.	2	.	2	.	25	8	10	17
„ City,	2	.	22	2	66	8	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	2	30	6	76	12
Londonderry,†	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	10	5
Longford,	.	.	9	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	25	14
Louth,	.	.	6	.	21	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	5	15
Drogheda,	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	6	3
Mayo,	.	.	12	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	8	4
Meath,	.	.	4	.	15	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	8	5
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	1	4	.
Queen's,	.	.	6	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	7	5
Roscommon,	.	.	4	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	3
Sligo,	.	.	5	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	29	1	21	1	.	.	6	.	1	2	1	.	44	3	27	12
„ Clonmel,	4	.	60	2	50	18	3	.	31	.	4	.	17	.	104	8	34	31
Tyrone,	.	.	8	.	36	3	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	15	4	21	12
Waterford County,	.	.	5	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	4
„ City,	.	.	10	.	22	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	6	12
Westmeath,	.	.	33	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	3	1
Wexford,	.	.	23	.	9	3	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	29	8	5	2
Wicklow,	.	.	2	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1
Total,	12	.	774	65	952	319	7	1	467	86	89	109	40	4	774	172	628	589

* In Naas Gaol no registry was kept of the state of education of 52 Military Offenders between 16 and 20 years of age.

† The return from Londonderry Gaol is deficient as to the state of education of 37 males and 12 females between 16 and 20 years of age.

by County and Town Gaols, Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

Imperfectly.						Knew Spelling.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	7	1	3	.	3	2	21	12	17	10	.	.	5	2	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	13	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	19	.	6	3	.	.	59	6	16	4	.	.	49	.	8	1
.	.	18	.	12	.	.	1	7	3	28	27	.	.	10	.	13	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	12	3	2	6	.	.	26	3	9	3	.	1	12	4	1	4
.	1	.	127	.	195	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	100	.	8	.	2	.	50	.	13	.	20	.	175	.	15	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	12	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	16	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	13	5	2	.	1	.	36	7	20	21	3	7	9	14	.	1
.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	4	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
1	.	8	.	5	.	1	.	10	4	7	3	.	.	4	.	3	.
.	.	5	5	1	7	.	.	6	4	9	2	.	.	1	.	1	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	26	2	.	.	3	.	2	1	17	.	.	.	3	.	.	3
2	.	5	2	1	1	1	2	24	14	84	10	2	1	3	1	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	10	2	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	6	.	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	9	10	.	.	.	.	2	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	11	.	6	2	1	.	12	2	10	2	.	.	11	.	.	1
12	.	28	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	8	.	.	9	1	16	8	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	5	2	.	.	4	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	1	2	5	.	.	9	3	7	2	.	.	6	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
24	4	275	146	59	250	18	5	397	92	411	177	26	9	299	22	49	24

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION in 1855 of JUVENILE OFFENDERS on com-

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	KNEW ALPHABET.												WERE WHOLLY					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	50	39	34	19
Armagh,	2	.	13	4	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	14	9	11	13
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	4	54	6
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	18	6	33	6
Clare,	.	.	16	3	7	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	45	11	66	14
Cork County,	.	.	26	3	32	9	.	.	17	.	.	.	3	.	95	11	57	35
„ City,	.	.	4	.	6	15	2	.	8	.	7	1	3	4	28	16	68	117
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	5	39	4
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	13	8	8	11
Dublin County,	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	27	13	37	25
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	45	.	319
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	318	.	223	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	2	3	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	6	3	4	2
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	15	15
„ Town,	.	.	11	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	41	8	28	20
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	26	2	18	15
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	2	1	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	7	11
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	11	13	10
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	14	7	23	8
„ City,	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	6	2	1
King's,	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	15	10
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	16	8	33	11
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	52	8	37	38
„ City,	1	1	20	8	64	8	1	1	1	3	1	2	11	8	168	74	75	104
Londonderry,	7	.	33	9	21	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	1
Longford,	.	.	3	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	3	15	4
Louth,	.	.	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	13	6
Drogheda,	.	.	6	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	18	5	9
Mayo,	.	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	35	12	75	37
Meath,	.	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	24	13
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	5	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	10	3
Roscommon,	.	.	7	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	8	18	16
Sligo,	1	.	2	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	8	13	5
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	34	14	10	24
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	240	50	127	94
Tyrone,	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	11	1	27	25
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	18	3	20	8
„ City,	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	20	4	12	13
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	4	7
Wexford,	2	.	4	.	2	4	1	.	10	1	1	2	1	.	41	9	17	16
Wicklow,	.	.	5	1	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	6	4	1
Total,	15	1	192	42	217	85	10	1	45	6	14	7	76	39	1,490	455	1,298	1,096

mittal, by County and Town Gaols, Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

Illiterate.						Totals.												
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals and Vagrants.
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
.	.	9	2	1	.	10	4	187	62	114	65	.	.	22	5	8	.	477
2	1	.	3	.	2	4	1	49	19	45	39	2	1	1	3	.	2	166
1	1	4	6	10	5	2	.	22	8	96	13	1	1	11	6	15	6	181
.	.	2	2	.	3	1	1	30	10	80	10	.	.	2	2	.	3	139
1	.	3	.	2	2	3	1	90	21	115	47	1	.	5	.	2	2	287
3	3	46	2	3	.	3	.	260	33	142	69	3	3	165	2	29	5	714
1	1	20	4	16	9	3	5	78	43	217	250	3	1	94	4	67	14	779
.	.	.	2	.	1	3	.	32	5	78	9	.	.	.	2	.	1	130
.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	54	16	27	20	.	.	7	1	2	.	129
10	10	18	11	2	9	3	3	100	29	95	63	11	14	52	22	8	25	425
.	80	.	52	.	440	.	8	.	101	.	736	.	81	.	254	.	726	1,909
78	.	312	.	43	.	31	.	763	.	574	.	108	.	868	.	95	.	2,439
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	21	10	36	11	.	.	.	1	1	.	82
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	28	6	34	18	.	.	1	.	1	.	88
.	.	7	.	4	.	3	3	113	8	50	24	.	.	9	.	6	.	216
3	11	9	29	.	.	1	1	125	15	80	49	6	19	42	55	2	1	396
.	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	14	3	33	30	1	.	2	1	2	12	150
.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	10	16	18	12	1	.	11	1	5	.	74
.	.	5	.	.	1	2	.	35	11	45	14	1	.	26	.	10	2	146
.	.	.	.	5	5	.	1	22	14	22	11	.	.	7	5	10	23	115
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	28	7	48	14	.	.	.	.	1	.	99
.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	23	15	52	20	.	.	.	.	.	2	115
1	.	21	2	1	5	7	1	126	18	90	58	1	.	79	4	3	8	395
7	8	34	38	2	4	17	13	264	104	365	142	12	10	46	44	6	8	1,031
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	59	14	81	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	199
.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	24	7	78	25	.	.	.	.	.	19	154
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	21	7	51	38	.	.	.	.	2	.	120
.	.	1	.	.	11	.	.	39	18	22	20	2	.	1	.	.	11	116
.	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	56	13	110	41	.	.	1	.	1	1	225
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	8	52	26	.	.	1	.	.	.	105
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	3	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	11	32	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	86
.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	34	10	55	19	.	.	.	3	.	3	124
.	.	.	.	3	1	3	.	31	11	43	11	.	.	.	.	3	1	103
4	3	6	4	.	2	4	.	123	22	68	39	5	3	36	4	7	7	318
5	2	49	6	13	7	32	2	401	60	211	143	20	2	108	6	18	12	1,018
.	.	.	.	1	13	3	2	49	6	102	48	.	.	3	.	2	23	238
.	.	5	1	1	1	.	.	26	5	41	22	.	.	12	1	4	1	112
2	2	7	.	.	4	.	.	48	11	42	33	6	2	13	1	3	5	164
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	52	13	17	8	.	.	.	.	.	3	93
.	2	13	4	4	10	3	.	106	20	40	27	1	2	41	6	15	17	278
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	18	10	33	6	.	.	2	.	.	1	71
118	124	582	173	117	557	161	49	3,627	826	3,595	2,278	185	139	1,068	483	328	947	14,236

TABLE XVII.—SUMMARY of the CONDITION, as to EDUCATION, of Gaols in Ireland, in the Year ending 31st December,

AGES.	EDUCATION.			
	Read and Write.		Read Imperfectly.	
CRIMINALS:	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, ...	12	.	40	4
11 to 16 years, ...	774	65	774	172
17 to 20 years, ...	952	319	628	589
Total, ...	1,738	384	1,442	765
VAGRANTS:				
10 years and under, ...	7	1	24	4
11 to 16 years, ...	467	86	275	146
17 to 20 years, ...	89	109	59	250
Gross Total, ...	2,301	580	1,800	1,165
	2,881		2,965	

* Of the 14,236 Juveniles included in the above table, there were 89 males and 12 females between 17 and 20 years of age committed to Naas and Londonderry Gaols, of which no record of their state of education on committal was made.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and Town
1855, so far as returned by the Local Inspectors.

EDUCATION.								
Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		TOTALS.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
18	5	15	1	76	39	161	49	210
397	92	192	42	1,490	455	3,627	826	4,453
411	177	217	85	1,298	1,096	3,595	2,278	5,873
826	274	424	128	2,864	1,590	7,383	3,153	10,536
26	9	10	1	118	124	185	139	324
299	22	45	6	582	173	1,668	433	2,101
49	24	14	7	117	557	328	947	1,275
1,200	329	493	142	3,681	2,444	9,564	4,672	14,236
1,529		635		6,125		*14,236		

TABLE XVIII.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed in the Year

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	PROTESTANT.												PRESBYTERIAN.							
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.	
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	7	1	81	14	51	30	.	.	8	2	4	.	.	.	29	9	22	8	2	1
Armagh,	.	1	25	7	14	16	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	4	6	10	13	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	4	1	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	18	3	3	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	3	4	.	.
Dublin County,	1	1	4	5	7	10	1	.	1	2	3	2	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	2	.	62	.	.	.	13	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	5	.	36	.	56	.	1	.	18	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	2	.	7	6	17	8	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,*	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	12	4	21	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,†	4	.	12	1	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	3	.	.
Longford,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	6	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	3	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	3	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	2	11	3	17	14	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	10	3	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	19	6	257	68	261	197	2	.	38	20	24	45	.	1	46	13	61	18	2	1

SUMMARY.

AGES.	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTALS.		
CRIMINALS :	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under,	19	6	.	1	142	42	161	49	210
11 to 16 years,	257	68	46	13	3,324	745	3,627	826	4,453
17 to 20 years,	261	197	61	18	3,184	2,051	3,595	2,278	5,873
Total,	537	271	107	32	6,650	2,838	7,294	3,141	10,536

[*continued*.

* Of 52 Military Offenders, between 17 and 20 years of age, committed to Naas Gaol, no registry of their religion was kept.
† No return is made from Londonderry Gaol of the religion of 37 males and 12 females between 17 and 20 years of age, 3 of whom were committed under Revenue Laws, 19 as Deserters and by Courts Martial, and 27 as Drunkards.

1855 to the several County & Town Gaols, distinguishing Criminal Offenders from Vagrants.

Roman Catholic.												Totals.									
Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.				Vagrants.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	3	77	39	41	27	.	.	12	2	4	.	10	4	187	62	114	65	.	.	22	5	8	.
4	.	23	12	28	23	2	1	.	3	.	2	4	1	49	19	45	39	2	1	1	3	.	2
2	.	21	8	94	13	1	1	11	6	15	6	2	.	22	8	96	13	1	1	11	6	15	6
1	1	29	10	75	10	.	.	2	2	.	3	1	1	30	10	80	10	.	.	2	2	.	3
3	1	90	20	113	47	1	.	5	.	2	2	3	1	90	21	115	47	1	.	5	.	2	2
3	.	253	29	142	69	3	3	162	2	27	4	3	.	260	33	142	69	3	3	165	2	29	5
3	5	74	37	207	237	3	1	93	4	60	14	3	5	78	43	217	250	3	1	94	4	67	14
3	.	25	4	70	6	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	.	32	5	78	9	.	.	.	2	.	1
2	.	28	9	21	12	.	.	6	1	2	.	2	.	54	16	27	20	.	.	7	1	2	.
2	1	96	24	85	53	10	14	51	20	5	23	3	3	100	29	95	63	11	14	52	22	8	25
.	8	.	102	.	674	.	81	.	241	.	689	.	8	.	194	.	736	.	81	.	254	.	726
26	.	725	.	511	.	107	.	850	.	92	.	31	.	763	.	574	.	108	.	868	.	95	.
.	.	14	4	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	21	10	36	11	.	.	.	1	1	.
.	.	26	6	33	18	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	28	6	34	18	.	.	1	.	1	.
3	3	112	8	50	23	.	.	9	.	6	.	3	3	113	8	50	24	.	.	9	.	6	.
1	1	123	13	80	47	6	19	42	55	2	1	1	1	125	15	80	49	6	19	42	55	2	1
.	.	14	3	32	30	1	.	2	1	2	12	.	.	14	3	85	30	1	.	2	1	2	12
.	.	10	16	17	12	1	.	11	1	4	.	.	.	10	16	18	12	1	.	11	1	5	.
2	.	32	11	45	14	1	.	25	.	10	2	2	.	35	11	45	14	1	.	26	.	10	2
.	1	20	14	21	11	.	.	6	5	10	22	.	1	22	14	22	11	.	.	7	5	10	23
1	.	25	7	48	14	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	28	7	48	14	.	.	.	.	1	.
1	2	23	15	52	20	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	23	15	52	20	.	.	.	.	.	2
7	.	125	18	89	58	1	.	79	4	3	8	7	1	126	18	90	58	1	.	79	4	3	8
17	13	252	100	344	137	12	10	46	42	6	8	17	13	264	104	365	142	12	10	46	44	6	8
8	.	46	13	21	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	59	14	81	33	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	23	7	77	25	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	.	24	7	78	25	.	.	.	.	.	19
1	.	21	1	46	26	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	21	7	51	38	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	39	18	21	20	2	.	1	.	.	14	.	.	39	18	22	20	2	.	1	.	.	14
2	.	53	13	108	37	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	56	13	110	41	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	17	8	50	26	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	8	52	26	.	.	1	.	.	.
1	.	13	2	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	3	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	26	10	28	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	11	32	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	34	10	55	19	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	34	10	55	19	.	.	.	3	.	3
3	.	30	10	40	10	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	.	31	11	43	11	.	.	.	.	3	1
4	.	121	22	68	39	5	3	36	4	6	7	4	.	123	22	68	39	5	3	36	4	7	7
32	2	404	60	210	142	20	2	108	6	18	12	32	2	404	60	211	143	20	2	108	6	18	12
3	.	36	3	75	31	.	.	2	.	2	22	3	2	49	6	102	48	.	.	3	.	2	23
.	.	26	5	41	22	.	.	12	1	4	1	.	.	26	5	41	22	.	.	12	1	4	1
.	.	46	11	37	31	6	2	12	1	3	5	.	.	48	11	42	33	6	2	13	1	3	5
.	.	50	13	15	8	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	52	13	17	8	.	.	.	.	.	3
3	.	104	20	40	25	1	2	40	6	13	14	3	.	106	20	40	27	1	2	41	6	15	17
.	1	18	10	27	5	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	18	10	33	6	.	.	2	.	.	1
142	42	3,324	745	3,184	2,051	183	139	1,628	412	304	902	161	49	3,627	826	3,595	2,278	185	139	1,668	433	328	947

Summary—*continued.*

Ages.	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Totals.		
Vagrants:	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under,	2	.	.	.	183	139	185	139	324
11 to 16 years, .	38	20	2	1	1,628	412	1,668	433	2,101
17 to 20 years, .	24	45	.	.	304	902	328	947	1,275
Gross Total, .	601	336	109	33	8,765	4,291	9,564	4,672	14,236
	937		142		13,056		*, †14,236		

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED THE 16TH OF OCTOBER, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline and Accommodation.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	2	6	–	1	1
,, Larceny,	5	4	9	1	–	1
,, Misdemeanors,	6	4	10	–	1	1
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	3	1	4	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	15	8	23	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	13	4	17	1	1	2
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	3	9	–	–	–
In Default of Bail,	6	3	9	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	7	16	23	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	6	7	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Gross Totals,	92	56	148	5	3	8

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES, CLASSIFIED—at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons Convicted,	–	–	4	–	2	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Summary Convictions,	–	1	10	2	8	2
Twice Imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	1	–
Three times do.,	–	–	–	1	–	1
Five times do. and upwards,	–	–	–	1	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Committals during the past year 1854—males, 1,459; females, 1,489. Average daily number—males, 135; females, 80. Highest number at any one time—males, 204; females, 104. Lowest number at any one time—males, 91; females, 58. Average daily number in hospital—males, 7; females, 6.

Committals during the year 1855, to 10th October—males, 770; females, 743. Average daily number—males, 74⅔; females, 66⅔. Highest number at any one time—males, 110; females, 93. Lowest number at any one time—males, 69; females, 44. Average daily number in hospital—males, 5⅔; females, 3⅔.

Re-committals during the past year, 1854.—Once—males, 90; females, 104. Twice—males, 22; females, 25. Thrice—males, 6; females, 14. Four times and more—males, 5; females, 24. Total—males, 123; females, 167.

Re-committals during the year 1855.—Once—males, 20; females, 47. Twice—males, 4; females, 12. Thrice—males, 1; females, 6. Four times and more—females, 8. Total—males, 25; females, 73.

Punishments for prison offences during the year 1854.—Dark cells—males, 93; females, 29. Other punishments—males, 104. Total—males, 197; females, 29.

Punishments for prison offences during the year 1855.—Dark cells—males, 30; females, 14. Other punishments—males, 57; females, 55. Total—males, 87; females, 69.

Number sentenced during the year.—Solitary confinement—males, 5. Whipping—males, 11. Total—males, 16.

I have selected the above day for the record of my inspection, although I have frequently visited the prison during the current year, and I am happy to find that a marked improvement is evidenced by a comparison of the numbers in custody with the returns furnished on the corresponding days of the three previous years; the figures standing thus:—

October 10,	1852,	213
,,	1853,	194
,,	1854,	220
,,	1855,	148

An able and interesting analysis of the whole status of prisoners with regard to their offences, their ages, their religion, and the amount of their education, having been published in the Annual Report of the very efficient Board of Superintendence, it is unnecessary for me to repeat these details; but as their calculations are measured not according to the *actual* year, but to the *financial* one, which ends at Easter Term, I prefer to adopt the former period, so as to present a summary capable of being contrasted with other county gaols.

Firstly—If we take the daily averages for the three last years, 1852, 1853, and 1854, we find the comparative difference to be very trifling, viz., 230, 212½, and 218; but during the first nine months of the present year such average has fallen *four-elevenths*.

Secondly—Upon examining the committals of both sexes for the year 1854, we find 1,459 males to 1,489 females, and 123 re-

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

committals of the former to 167 of the latter; while in the present year the committals during the first three quarters amount to but 770 for the males, and 743 for the females; the re-committals, however, presenting an alarming increasing proportion on the part of the latter sex, viz., 73 to 25. Nor is this all, for if the number of times of re-committal be taken into consideration, their recurrence to the gaol will be seen to be in a *quadruple ratio*.

But while an undoubted reduction, both in the number of prisoners and in the gravity of offences, is to be admitted, even this diminished aggregate is found to far exceed the amount of accommodation indispensable for carrying out the first principle of prison discipline, namely the certainty that the less guilty shall be protected from further contamination, and that the more debased shall be prevented from extending their moral plague. A reference to the above schedules, even to the *lowest*, that of those in custody at any one time, will show how inadequate are the means for maintaining this principle, as supplied by the cells at the disposal of the authorities—some of which moreover have been latterly, from the want of storage, allocated to this purpose, and thus diverted from their legitimate object.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Workshops,	3	–
Yards,	7	3	Worksheds,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	5	1
Single Cells of size adequate for separation,	57	8	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells of larger size,	7	20	Lavatories,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Baths,	3	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	1	Pumps and Wells, and a supply of soft water to each yard,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Capstan Mill,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Looms,	10	–

The classification directed by the Prisons' Act has long been felt to be imperfect, but such as it is, it is impossible to carry it out in its integrity among the males, however reduced by the various causes, which especially affect this sex, enlistment being not the least prominent. All those, for instance, who are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are indiscriminately placed in one class; the vagrants, and those convicted of misdemeanors and summarily, forming another; and the untried, among whom, nevertheless, there were two tried prisoners engaged in shoemaking, constituting a third. Over prisoners, thus divided, and under the circumstances of the building, it would be impossible for the turnkeys, limited as the staff is, to exercise a proper control and supervision, and consequently the opportunities of communication are easy and frequent. The juveniles are kept apart, but even in their class, at the period of my inspection, it was found necessary to intermix some adults con-

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

County of Dublin Gaol.

victed of revenue offences. But the female quarter, which is inferior to that of any county gaol in Ireland, presents a lamentable aspect, there being merely two classes, one for vagrants and persons of abandoned character, and the second for all *other offenders without distinction.* It is unnecessary to dwell upon the inevitable result of such an amalgamation of all the degrees of guilt, from the first trivial violation of law to the habitual and hardened persistence in a course of depravity, or to point out that the re-committals fully indicate that this portion of the prison can be considered in no other light than that of a normal school of corruption. At Belfast, I learned with great pleasure, from all the authorities, to whose charge the administration of that excellent gaol is committed, their conviction that to the maintenance of the separate system throughout is to be attributed the extraordinary diminution of offenders, in the face of a manufacturing population increasing annually in a proportion far beyond that of any town or city in the united kingdom. Some years were necessarily required to exhaust the capital stock of crime, or rather the standing force of criminals, already in existence at the institution of the "separate" principle, and now the beneficial effects are beginning to be felt and appreciated; not only the supply of recruits, who would have been formed in "association" having been cut off, but the isolation having operated as a deterrent, even if it has not afforded the means of reformation in all cases to those who have been subjected to it.

I am aware, from the Report already referred to, that the Board is fully impressed with the magnitude of the evil, and the policy of abating it; and I would again venture to urge the Grand Jury to entertain vigorously the question of additional accommodation, there being, as I have submitted in my former Reports, in which my colleague, for the time being, fully concurred, ample space situated between the Gaol and the Court House available for this vital object.

The building was clean throughout, secure, and in sound repair, except as to the flagging, for the replacement of which a presentment has been obtained; the sewers are generally effective, and there is a full supply of water for the several yards, the closets, baths, and lavatories. The bed-ticks were rather worn, but a new issue is about to be made. Sheets are used only in the hospital, the marshalsea, and the female quarter.

The capstan mill mentioned in the last Report has been completed, and is now in active operation, with the prospect of a considerable return being derived from it. particularly if the project of establishing a bakery, in connexion with it, be carried out. It is further in contemplation to erect a shed over the capstan-bars, so as to protect the prisoners in all weather.

The Governor or Deputy-Governor attends the lock-up, the final rounds taking place at eleven o'clock; and one turnkey remaining on patrol at night, whose vigilance is ascertained by a tell-tale clock.

Employment and Schools.—Productive Employment.—Males

—Weaving and winding, 4; matmaking, 9; shoemaking, 2; tailoring, 2; whitewashing and colouring, 9; picking oakum and 13 at school for two hours, 36; painting, 2; carpenter work, 1; cooking and prison duties, 11; trimming coals, 3; sick in hospital, 5; debtors, 6.—Total 90. Females—Washing, 6; ironing, 4; knitting, 20; making prison shirts, 6; repairing prison shirts, 3; prison duties, 5; sick, 3.—Total, 47.

The foregoing schedule exhibits the allocation of the prisoners on the day of inspection, and may be taken with some exceptions (such as the large numbers engaged in whitewashing, &c.,) to fairly represent the ordinary proportion of industrial occupation.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol stood thus, during the year:—1854—mats, £3 5*s.* 4*d.*; oakum, £13 19*s.* 9*d.*; broken stones, £10 4*s.* 6*d.*; knitting socks, &c., £4 10*s.* 10*d.* Total—£32 0*s.* 5*d.* 1855 (nine months)—mats, £14 7*s.* 1*d.*; oakum, £8 1*s.*; broken stones, £3 17*s.*; knitting socks, &c., £10 11*s.* Total—£36 16*s.* 1*d.*

Hard labour is maintained by weaving the heavier mats and by the capstan mill, which is worked by 40 men. Shot-drill appears to have been discontinued for some time, although its efficiency as a deterrent is universally recognised, where it has been stringently carried out, but has latterly been resumed.

Schooling is given for two hours daily to the males, but almost exclusively to the juveniles, there being few adults included. Copy-books have latterly been supplied, the want of which was noticed in a former Report. The registry of progress is tolerably effective in form, and is fairly kept. The instruction of the females has been suspended in consequence of the illness of the matron; but it is due to the assistant-matron to state that she had hitherto, under circumstances of great difficulty, zealously discharged her duty in teaching the prisoners of her own sex; a laborious task, the majority of them being illiterate.

Number attending School during the year—males, 185; females, 189. Average number attending daily—males, 18; females, $7\frac{6}{9}$.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—2 oz. rice and 6 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—$1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. rice, $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under, 1 pint of gruel in lieu of milk.

Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—1 oz. rice, 4 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Potatoes three days in the week; males, 4lb., females, $3\frac{1}{2}$lb., for dinner only.

Net cost of dietary—1852, $2\frac{87}{100}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{19}{20}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{4}{7}d.$

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Contracts.—Brown bread, $2\frac{1}{6\frac{1}{2}}d.$ per lb.; white bread, $2\frac{1}{8}d.$ per lb.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; rice, per cwt., 20*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 10*d.*; candles, per dozen lb., 5*s.* 9*d.* and 6*s.* 3*d.*; soap, per cwt., 26*s.*

There were no complaints on the day on which I have recorded my inspection, but on a few previous occasions the bread had been sent back to the contractor, and the milk objected to. The use of potatoes had of late been partially resumed. The chaplains inspect the provisions; but it would be desirable that they should make a short entry of their opinion, whether favourable or the reverse, at each examination.

Books and Accounts.—The books are generally kept with care. I suggested, however, that some improvements in the form of entering exceptional cases of issue of rations should be adopted, and that the *Medical Diet Book* should contain a clear voucher, under the signature of the surgeon, for every departure from the ordinary diet, which he should feel it his duty to prescribe. The accounts are duly published.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years—1853, £2,474 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1854, £2,941 9*s.* 6*d.*; 1855 (nine months), £1,981 7*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. R. H. Nixon, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. R. H. Nixon, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. S. Simpson, Presbyterian do.,	55	7	8
Rev. John Smyth, Roman Catholic do.	55	7	8
Dr. William Thornhill, Surgeon,	80	0	0
Mr. Robert Allison, Governor,	250	0	0
Thomas Flewitt, Head Turnkey, Clerk, and Storekeeper,	80	0	0
Michael Doyle, 1st Turnkey, Carpenter, and Miller,	52	0	0
Richard O'Neill, 1st Turnkey,	52	0	0
James Gordon, do., and Shoemaker,	52	0	0
James Reynolds, 2nd Turnkey, Tailor, and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
William Bigger, 2nd Turnkey and Weaver,	30	0	0
Daniel R. Matthews, 2nd Turnkey,	30	0	0
John Berry, do.	30	0	0
Christopher Dunne, Cook,	30	0	0
John M'Loughlin, Hospital Turnkey,	30	0	0
Frances Judge, Matron,	32	10	0
Mary Anne Ridgeway, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Frances Wood, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

James Reynolds, Tailor, &c.
William Bigger, Weaver.
Daniel R. Matthews, 2nd Turnkey.
John Berry, 2nd Turnkey.
Christopher Dunne, Cook.
J. M'Loughlin, Hospital Turnkey.
Frances Judge, Matron.
Mary Anne Ridgeway, Assistant Matron.
Frances Wood, Hospital Nurse.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 84; Surgeon, &c., 155;

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Protestant Chaplain, 119; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 121; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 75.

Some changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection; the appointment to the vacant offices having been, with great propriety, placed by the High Sheriff in the hands of the Board of Superintendence.

The turnkeys, who are supplied with uniforms, were represented to me as being well conducted.

The matron is, I regret to report, in so infirm a state of health as to be quite unequal to the very onerous duties which devolve upon the female officers of this prison, as constant supervision on their part is indispensable. I trust, therefore, that the requisite steps may be taken for placing her on a superannuation allowance.

Hospitals.

The Hospitals for both sexes were clean and adequately ventilated, and are furnished with water closets. There were five male and three female patients. One death, from cholera, had occurred in the course of the year, but the case was an isolated one, the prison having been free from epidemic disease.

Year.	No. in Hospital.	Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1852,	291	10,345	£41 17 0	8
1853,	299	7,089	35 11 2	9
1854,	259	4,596	30 19 8	6
1855, (10 mths.)	153	2,566	21 13 10	5

There was but one lunatic, a male.

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. St. John Butler, High Sheriff.	Henry James MacFarlane, Esq.
James H. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.	William Caldbeck, Esq.
Hans H. Woods, Esq.	John Brennan, Esq.
Charles Cobbe, Jun., Esq.	Thomas Baker, Esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Charles Vesey Colthurst, Esq.
Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq.	C. C. W. Domville, Esq.
	William Rathborne, Esq.

The Board assembles regularly for the discharge of general business. Bills for large amounts, contracts, and salaries are paid quarterly by cheques; a sum of money being placed in the hands of the Local Inspector to meet small incidental expenses, for which he is bound to produce vouchers. The whole accounts are finally audited by a Finance Committee appointed before Easter Term.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond Bridewell.—Visited the 1st January, 1856.

State and accommodation on the 1st January, 1856.

No. of Class.	Convicted at Commission or Sessions.				Committed Summarily.									Untried.				Total Number in Confinement.	Number of Cells.	Observations.
	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment for Felony.	Do. for Misdemeanor.	For Larceny.	Under Larceny Act.	In default of Bail.	Non-payment of Fines and Penalties.	Other Misdemeanors.	Under Poor Law Act.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Dangerous Lunatics.	Felony.	Larceny.	Misdemeanor.	Deserters.			
1,	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	3	1	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	27	19	Reception ward and Laundry.
2,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	6	For classification of untried and remanded Prisoners.
3,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	5	10	
4,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	11	
5,	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	17	First committals.
6,	.	.	9	7	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	31	General weaving class on partial separation.
7,	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	9	Shoemakers, Tailors, &c.
8,	2	12	4	4	6	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	38	Old Offenders.
9,	.	.	4	2	14	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	28	Juveniles on separate system.
10,	.	.	4	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	8	Kitchen and Bakery.
11,	.	.	1	.	1	1	5	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	18	Capstan Mill class.
12,	.	.	6	2	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	18	Treadmill do., 1st offences.
13,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	18	Juveniles.
14,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	18	Tradesmen and Labourers.
15,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	18	Feeble and Infirm.
Hospital, 16,	.	.	6	1	8	1	2	5	.	.	11	.	1	.	.	2	.	37	.	It has 6 wards with 66 beds.
Total, .	2	12	42	19	56	6	9	22	5	1	42	1	1	1	4	5	8	236	267	
Of the Ages.																				
10 years & under,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	
11 „ to 16,	.	1	10	7	26	3	3	.	1	.	26	.	.	1	1	2	.	81	.	
17 „ to 20,	.	5	15	5	9	1	2	7	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	50	.	
21 „ to 30,	2	5	8	5	10	2	3	10	2	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	6	59	.	
31 „ to 40,	.	1	6	.	7	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	21	.	
41 and upwards,	.	.	3	2	3	.	.	5	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	22	.	
Total, .	2	12	42	19	56	6	9	22	5	1	42	1	1	1	4	5	8	236	.	
					62		36							10						
In custody, 1st January, 1855,	1	31	102	42	107		42			2	86	.	3	21			1	439	.	
Difference in 1855	1 Inc.	19 Dec.	60 Dec.	24 Dec.	45 Dec.		6 Decr.			1 Dec.	44 Dec.	1 Inc.	2 Dec.	11 Dec.			7 Inc.	203 Dec.	.	

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Five years have now elapsed since the number of prisoners committed to this gaol, and the average of those daily in custody, reached their highest climax, respectively, namely, 15, 138, and 516; the culminating point, 524, having been attained on the 22nd of January, 1852. Since that period a gradual decline in both categories has been experienced yearly, and the unprecedentedly low total of those in charge on the morning of the 1st of January, 1856, as represented in the above "state of the prison," and corroborated by a large decrease in the number of offenders committed in 1855, affords conclusive evidence, not only of diminished crime in the city, but of a continued and progressive improvement in the moral and social condition of the country. The aggregate of prisoners of all classes in custody on the 1st of January, 1856, was 236, while on the corresponding day of 1855, it was 439; the reduction being thus no less than 203, or 46·2 per cent.

The daily average in confinement for the month of January, 1855, was 445; in the next three months it declined to 368; in May and June to 342; in the following three months to 285; in October and November to 261; and in December to 248: the amount for the year being 322, which, on being compared with the average of 1854 (461) exhibits a decrease of 139. In this decrease it is gratifying to observe that every class of offenders participates with the sole exception of military prisoners—11 convicted by court-martial, and 103 deserters, having been committed during the year.

In the classification of the "Ages and Offences," of *all* the prisoners in custody, on the 1st of January, it will be seen that of the gross number there were 84 juveniles, of the ages of 16 years and under (26 being committed for vagrancy, and 58 for criminal offences); and that of the ages from 17 to 20, there were 50 (3 of them only being vagrants); so that their aggregate, viz., 134, amounted to 56·4 per cent. upon the *total* of all ages.

By the following return it is established that 56 criminal juveniles, at and under the age of 16 years, were confined in the prison on the first of January, including 1 sentenced to four years penal servitude, and 4 for trial; the remaining 51 being under different rules of imprisonment, from twelve months to fourteen days; and all convicted of either "felony" or "larceny," or having in their possession property, of which they could not give a satisfactory account. Of the 56, 28 are recorded as having both parents living; 11 as having both dead; 10 as having no father; and 7 no mother. On inquiry being made into the particulars of their cases, it would appear that on the one hand a considerable proportion of those who *have* parents might be supported by them, whilst on the other hand, in many instances, parents, from the nature of their own employments involving their absence, and consequent inability to exercise a constant supervision, find it impossible to keep their children under proper control, or to save them from the destructive effects of bad company and example. The number of 20 cases, indeed, given in the above return, of boys who have absconded from

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their parents, affords a clear proof of the prevalence of the latter evil.

The following is a table of the condition of juveniles, of 16 years of age and under, as to their parentage, and respective localities.

CONDITION of JUVENILES 16 Years of Age and under, confined on the 1st day of January, 1856, as to Parentage and Locality.

	Parentage.									Where Born.		
	Having both Parents living.	Having both Parents dead.	Having Father dead.	Having Mother dead.	Total.	Having Step-Father.	Having Step-Mother.	Abandoned by Parents.	Absconded from Parents.	City or Borough.	Other Localities.	Total.
CRIMINALS:												
10 years and under, .	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
11 „ to 16, . .	27	11	10	7	55	1	3	3	19	28	27	55
Total, . .	28	11	10	7	56	1	3	3	20	29	27	56
VAGRANTS:												
10 years and under, .	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
11 „ to 16, . .	5	15	2	4	26	.	1	3	2	6	20	26
Total, . .	7	15	2	4	28	.	1	3	2	7	21	28
Gross Total, .	35	26	12	11	84	1	4	6	22	3	48	84
In custody on { Criminals,	36	16	14	16	82	1	3	5	15	54	28	82
18 Jan., 1855, { Vagrants,	12	47	5	2	66	1	.	1	4	13	53	66
Total, . .	48	63	19	18	148	2	3	6	19	67	81	148
Difference in 1856, . .	13 Decr.	37 Decr.	7 Decr.	7 Decr.	64 Decr.	1 Decr.	1 Incr.	.	3 Incr.	31 Decr.	33 Decr.	64 Decr.

In the return of juvenile vagrants of the same age, the contrast is very striking, not only as to their parentage, but as to their progressive decline. Of 28 in confinement, not more than 7 have both parents living, whilst 15 have no parents; 2 only are without father, and 7 without mother; and of these again, 1 has a step-father, 3 have been abandoned by their parents, and 2 have absconded from them.

In comparing the number of both juvenile classes, criminals and vagrants, amounting to 84, with the total in custody on the day of the last annual inspection, the result shows, that in proportion to the gross aggregate of *all classes* of prisoners confined, there was on the 1st of January, 1856, an increase from 32·24 to 35·6 per cent.; the 56 criminals in 1856 bearing an excess of 23·7 to 17·86 over the number in 1855; whilst the vagrants alone bear a decrease of from 14·38 in 1855 to 11·9 in 1856; though in former years their amount always preponderated above the criminals. This beneficial change may be assumed to arise from three causes. First, the demand for labour in the country, many of the vagrant boys who were habitual inmates of the prison, being ascertained to have been

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absorbed in agricultural employment. Secondly, the better condition of the country has enabled parents to maintain their children, who are no longer found to flock into the city, as formerly; and finally, the third, and perhaps the more active cause, is the means which the prison now affords for carrying out a stringent form of discipline, it being a known fact, that since the separate system has been applied to both criminal and vagrant juveniles, many old offenders have not only refrained from crime, but have disappeared from the city. Every criminal juvenile is now subjected to "separation," those in hospital being the exception; but to such as are placed in the weaving class, for want of sufficient accommodation in the regular juvenile class, the system is only partially applied, in consequence of the cells being not yet provided with artificial heating. In the lower prison a ward, with 18 cells, has lately been supplied with all the requirements for the maintenance of the system in its full extent, and it has been occupied with good effect in the cases of juvenile vagrants, who have been often recommitted.

The following table furnishes the sentences, religion, and degree of education, of those in custody on the 1st of January, 1856, and also the number of recommittals of each prisoner, since first known to the gaol authorities, distinguishing the criminals from the vagrants, and classifying them according to six different categories of age:—

SENTENCES, RELIGION, and DEGREE of EDUCATION of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 1st January, 1856, according to the Ages, classified as under, and also how often in Prison since known.

	Criminals.							Vagrants.						
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years to 30.	31 Years to 40.	41 Years and upwards.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years to 30.	31 Years to 40.	41 Years and upwards.	Total.
TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:														
Transportation for 15 years,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. „ 14 „	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penal Servitude „ 4 „	.	1	5	5	1	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Imprisonment „ 2 „	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. „ 18 months,	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. „ 12 „	.	4	10	7	3	3	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. „ 9 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. „ 6 „	.	13	7	8	2	1	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. „ 3 „	.	5	4	7	5	1	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. „ 2 „	1	15	10	9	3	2	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. „ 1 m. 3 wks.	.	12	4	5	3	3	27	1	5	.	1	1	2	10
Do. „ 14 & 15 days,	.	1	1	3	.	2	7	1	21	3	2	1	4	32
Do. „ 7 „	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. „ 48 & 24 hrs.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. „ Unlimited,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. Not convicted,	.	4	3	3	1	2	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	1	55	47	56	19	16	194	2	26	3	3	2	6	42
RELIGION:														
Protestant,	.	2	5	10	5	2	24	1	1	.	.	2	1	5
Presbyterian,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roman Catholics,	1	53	42	45	14	14	169	1	25	3	3	.	5	37
Total,	1	55	47	56	19	16	194	2	26	3	3	2	6	42

SENTENCES, RELIGION, and DEGREE of EDUCATION—*continued.*

	Criminals.							Vagrants.						
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years to 30.	31 Years to 40.	41 Years and upwards.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years to 30.	31 Years to 40.	41 Years and upwards.	Total.
DEGREE OF EDUCATION:														
Read and Write,	1	19	27	36	16	6	105	.	10	1	.	2	6	19
Read Imperfectly,	.	13	7	3	.	3	26	.	4	.	1	.	.	5
Know Spelling,	.	7	2	.	.	.	9	.	7	.	.	.	.	7
Know Alphabet,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illiterate,	.	16	11	17	3	7	54	2	5	2	2	.	.	11
Total,	1	55	47	56	19	16	194	2	26	3	3	2	6	42
HOW OFTEN IN PRISON:														
First time imprisoned,	1	14	22	32	16	11	96	2	5	3	1	1	3	15
Twice,	.	3	6	6	1	3	19	.	2	.	1	.	1	4
Thrice,	.	3	2	2	1	1	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Four times,	.	5	4	2	1	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Five times,	.	6	4	5	.	1	16	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Six to ten times,	.	9	2	8	.	.	19	.	4	.	.	.	1	5
Eleven to fifteen times,	.	8	6	.	.	.	14	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Sixteen to twenty times,	.	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Twenty to twenty-five & upwards	.	1	1	1	.	.	3	.	11	.	.	.	.	11
Total,	1	55	47	56	19	16	194	2	26	3	3	2	6	42

The above schedule shows how often the prisoners in charge on the 1st of January have been in prison. Of 194 committed for criminal offences, 96 only were confined *for the first time*, while the remaining 98 had returned to gaol from twice to *twenty-five times*, the majority of them being juveniles, of the age of 16 years and under, and but few above 17. Of the 42 vagrants, 15 only appear for the first time, but the remaining 27 have very frequently reappeared, nearly the entire number of them being also juveniles, of the age not above 16 years, some of whom represent more than *fifty* committals; but to their great credit, they have rarely been charged with any graver offence than mendicancy. It is, in fact, matter for hopefulness, that some of these unfortunate youths, whose conduct in prison is generally very exemplary, are able to resist the temptations to which they are exposed. In too many cases, however, they eventually yield to the contamination of the old and young delinquents, whom they unavoidably meet and recognise as fellow inmates in prison, and whose course of life they adopt.

The important information supplied in the following comparative statement, establishes the continuous and steady reduction of crime from the year 1851; but the extraordinary and rapid descent from 1854 to 1855 is deserving of special notice. The first and, indeed, most striking difference, is to be found in the record of the convicts sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, which in 1854 amounted to 66, and in 1855 to 30. Again, of offenders tried and convicted at Commissions and Sessions the diminution is at the rate of 50 per cent. in the felons, and 36·4 in the misdemeanants. From these large

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decreases in the higher classes of delinquents the obvious conclusion may be drawn, that the quality as well as the quantity of crime has declined, and that the category of old offenders is no longer maintained at its former level. Of the summary committals the decrease is 29 per cent. in the cases under the larceny act; 17·3 in the misdemeanors; 40·8 in the vagrants; and 40·6 in the drunkards. The increase of 11 in the cases tried by court-martial, and of 69 in the deserters, must be excepted; but even including these, the total of convicted prisoners shows a decrease of 32·8 per cent.; and in the gross total, which embraces the cases of those "not convicted," the deduction is 32 per cent. from 1854, 43·3 from 1853, 51 from 1852, and 67·4 from 1851.

The next table supplies the number of offenders committed in each of the last five years, and marks the distinction in every class of committal between the years 1855 and 1854.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Male Prisoners committed and in custody in each year, from 1851 to 1855.

Class of Offences.	No. of Committals.					Difference in 1855 from 1854.	
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Incr.	Decr.
GENERAL.							
Felony, and sentenced to Transportation,	63	51	51	7	2	.	5
Do. Do. to Penal Servitude,	.	.	22	57	27	.	30
Misdemeanor, Do. to Transportation,	3	.	1	.	.	.	.
Do. Do. to Penal Servitude,	.	.	.	2	1	.	1
Felony, Do. to Imprisonment,	285	247	264	269	133	.	136
Misdemeanor, Do. Do.	138	102	94	102	65	.	37
Criminal Lunatics,	.	.	.	3	.	.	3
Offences under Larceny Act (Summary),	2,097	1,727	1,270	1,100	780	.	320
Misdemeanor, Do.	2,072	2,151	2,096	1,485	1,227	.	258
Dangerous Lunatics,	54	50	50	60	31	.	29
Under Revenue Laws,	14	6	2	.	3	3	.
Under Poor Law Act,	16	25	30	20	9	.	11
By Court Martial,	.	.	.	.	11	11	.
Deserters,	18	17	30	34	103	69	.
Under Vagrant Act,	8,142	3,481	2,740	2,395	1,417	.	978
Drunkards,	1,652	1,619	1,436	1,175	698	.	477
Total number Convicted,	14,554	9,476	8,086	6,709	4,507	.	2,285
Felony and Misdemeanors, Acquitted, no Bill, or no Prosecution,	290	340	352	338	181	.	157
Further examination, Discharged,	360	308	299	240	265	25	.
Gross Totals,	15,204	10,124	8,737	7,287	4,953	.	2,442
Average number confined daily,	516	508	489	461	322	.	139
Highest number,	641	628	613	555	473	.	82
Lowest number,	398	397	353	364	221	.	143
Average number in Hospital,	32	61	55	49	37	.	12
Do. of Lunatics,	14	4	3	5	2	.	3
Number of Deaths,	15	15	11	5	5	.	.
VAGRANTS.							
Average number of Vagrants committed daily,	26	11	9	7	4½	.	2½
Average number of Vagrants confined daily,	72	79	95	96	59	.	37
Highest number at any one time,	161	184	167	160	160	.	54
Dublin City or County Vagrants,	640	459	456	444	286	.	158
Vagrants from other localities,	7,502	3,022	2,284	1,951	1,131	.	320

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Before concluding these observations upon the offences registered for the year in this prison, it is right to refer to two matters which demand particular consideration, the first of which is the summary of returned convicts tried and convicted for crimes of *similar character* to those for which they had been transported. In the year 1854 there were seven of these convicts identified as having been tried in Dublin, and in 1855 there were six, all of whom were again sentenced either to transportation or penal servitude. One of them had been pardoned at Spike Island in 1850, after having been convicted in 1849—three others were also pardoned from Spike Island in 1854, and eight were sent home from Bermuda. Many other prisoners who have passed through this Bridewell during the last two years have been strongly suspected of being returned convicts, but, as there were no means of identifying them, no record was kept of their supposed antecedents.

The next matter is with reference to the recent powers of jurisdiction vested in the magistrates by the 18th and 19th Vic., chap. 126, to punish persons charged with larceny, &c. By the 3rd section, persons so charged ("the property alleged to have been stolen exceeding in value 5*s.*") may plead guilty, whereupon they may be sentenced for any term *not exceeding six calendar months.* Under this clause old offenders, who are aware of the consequence of being sent for trial, are induced to plead guilty, and, when not known to the justices as being habitual thieves, escape with light sentences. Upon eight cases of this character dealt with under the Act, from the 2nd November to 19th December, 1855, it appears that in five at least, if sent for trial at the sessions, there would have been sentences to penal servitude, because in four of them there would have been records exhibited of former convictions, and the fifth is that of an old *offender of* 24 *convictions!* To remedy the defect which at present produces this evil, it has been suggested that there should be a permanent constable in each division, whose duty should be to visit every station, to register the prisoners arrested, and before they should be brought up to be dealt with, to return to the Court the names of such persons as he might be able to identify, in order that they should be remanded until returns of their former convictions could be supplied from the prisons.

The following Schedules give the terms of imprisonment, religion, and degree of education of all the prisoners committed in the year 1855, as also their ages, and the number of re-committals.

TERMS of IMPRISONMENT of the Number of Prisoners committed, from the 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Offences convicted of.											Not convicted.					Totals.	
	Felony at Commission and Sessions.	Misdemeanors at Do.	Offences under Larceny Act, Summary.	Misdemeanors, Summary.	Dangerous Lunatics.	Under Revenue Laws.	Under Poor Law Act.	Under Vagrant Act.	Drunkards.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters.	Felony, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or Prosecution.	Misdemeanors, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or Prosecution.	Further Examination, Discharged.	In the year 1855.	In the year 1854.
TRANSPORTATION:																		
15 years,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7
14 years,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
PENAL SERVITUDE:																		
4 years,	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	59
IMPRISONMENT:																		
2 years,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
18 months,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
12 months,	21	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	68
6 months,	54	33	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	146
3 months,	48	17	48	32	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	148	200
2 months,	3	.	269	90	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	369	506
1 month,	4	1	176	222	.	1	3	401	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	813	1,122
14 days,	1	1	125	169	.	.	1	995	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,292	2,145
7 days,	.	1	79	230	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	331	572
48 hours,	.	.	60	312	.	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	424	514
24 hours,	.	.	18	170	.	.	.	.	646	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	834	1,271
Unlimited,	.	.	.	.	31	2	.	.	.	.	103	71	35	53	22	265	582	673
Total,	162	66	780	1,227	31	3	9	1,417	698	11	103	71	35	53	22	265	4,953	7,287
AGES:																		
10 years & under,	1	1	23	4	.	.	.	108	.	.	.	2					139	298
11 years to 16,	31	10	396	266	2	.	.	868	10	.	.	48					1,631	2,113
17 years to 20,	44	13	134	219	.	.	.	95	51	4	32	77					669	1,105
21 years to 30,	50	23	118	411	10	3	3	73	254	6	58	191					1,200	1,641
31 years to 40,	22	14	51	173	9	.	4	61	192	1	12	80					619	989
41 yrs. & upwds.	14	5	58	154	10	.	2	212	191	.	1	48					695	1,141
Total,	162	66	780	1,227	31	3	9	1,417	698	11	103	446					4,953	7,287
Proportion per cent. on the total number for 1855,	3·27	1·33	15·74	24·77	0·62	.	.	28·60	14·09	.	207	9·00					.	.

EDUCATION and RELIGION of the Number of Prisoners committed from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1855.

	Offences convicted of.											Not convicted.				Totals.
	Felony at Commission and Sessions.	Misdemeanors at Do.	Offences under Larceny Act, Summary.	Misdemeanors, Summary.	Dangerous Lunatics.	Under Revenue Laws.	Under Poor Law Act.	Under Vagrant Act.	Drunkards.	By Court-Martial.	Deserters.	Felony, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or Prosecution.	Misdemeanors, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or Prosecution.	Further Examination, Discharged.	In the year 1855.
DEGREE OF EDUCATION:																	
Read and Write,	83	32	272	595	22	3	7	437	391	11	45	250					2,148
Read imperfectly,	25	5	147	111	2	.	.	139	25	.	16	56					526
Know Spelling,	2	1	47	14	.	.	.	150	.	.	.	3					217
Know Alphabet,	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	62	.	.	.	.					66
Wholly illiterate,	52	28	312	505	7	.	2	629	282	.	42	137					1,996
Total,	162	66	780	1,227	31	3	9	1,417	698	11	103	446					4,953
RELIGION:																	
Protestant,	19	7	50	92	8	.	2	48	74	6	29	74					409
Presbyterian,	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	1	5	7					23
Roman Catholic,	143	59	729	1,132	23	3	7	1,369	618	4	69	365					4,521
Total,	162	66	780	1,227	31	3	9	1,417	698	11	103	446					4,953

Upon comparing the ages of the gross number of prisoners, who appear above, with those of that furnished in 1854, the per centage of each year is as follows, viz. :—

10 Years and under,	1854,	40·8	1855,	2 80	being	1·28 Decrease.
11 ,, to 16,	,,	29·0	,,	32·92	,,	3·92 Increase.
17 ,, to 20,	,,	15·16	,,	13·50	,,	1·66 Decrease.
21 ,, to 30,	,,	22·51	,,	24·22	,,	1·71 Increase.
31 ,, to 40,	,,	13·57	,,	12·49	,,	1·08 Decrease.
41 ,, and upwards	,,	15·65	,,	14·03	,,	1·62 Decrease.

Upon an analysis of the table containing the number of re-committals of all the prisoners committed in the year 1855, the result arrived at is, that 264 individuals produced 651 committals, being 28·44 per cent. of the gross number of committals, viz., 2,289 ; that 394 who were in prison before, and once only during the year, yield 17·21 per cent. ; and 1,244 who were never in prison but once yield 54·34 per cent. In the year 1854 the criminal committals amounted to 3,039; of this number 1,015 were produced by the re-committals of 419 individuals, being equal to 33·4 per cent. of the gross number, and showing a preponderance of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the aggregate of 1855; the number of prisoners committed only once in the same year, but who had been in prison before, was 693, being 22·8 per cent., and giving an excess of about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the same class of committals in 1855. Further, in 1,331 committals for the first offence, the per centage of 43·8 gives a decrease from the number in 1855 of 11·24 per cent., thus proving that there were more re-committals in 1854 than first committals, in proportion to the number of committals in each year, and that a considerable number of old offenders have disappeared.

RE-COMMITTALS CLASSIFIED, according to Ages, of the Number of Prisoners committed from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1855.

	Criminals.					Vagrants.				
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.
Re-committed within the year, Once,	5	68	31	80	184	8	41	8	30	87
„ Twice,	.	27	12	12	51	2	14	5	7	28
„ Thrice,	.	13	5	5	23	1	16	2	6	25
„ Four times & upw.	.	3	1	2	6	5	53	4	5	67
Total,	5	111	49	99	264	16	124	19	48	207
Number of Committals represented in the above,	10	289	123	229	651	59	739	64	137	999
Committed once within the year, but previously imprisoned,	4	103	95	192	394	11	34	15	40	100
Committed for first offence, never in prison before,	15	313	195	721	1,244	38	95	16	169	318
Total,	29	705	413	1,142	2,289	108	868	95	346	1,417
Acquitted, no bill, or no prosecution; imprisoned previously to the year 1855,	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.
Acquitted, no bill, or no prosecution; for first time in prison,	.	.	.	.	153	.	.	.	.	.
For further examination; imprisoned previously to the year 1855,	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
For further examination; for first time in prison,	.	.	.	.	229	.	.	.	.	.
Deserters,	.	.	.	.	103	.	.	.	.	.
Drunkards,	.	.	.	.	698	.	.	.	.	.
										3,536
Gross Total for the year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,953
Number of individuals committed in 1854 for criminal offences,	.	.	.	.	419	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Committals represented in the above,	.	.	.	.	1,015	.	.	.	.	.
Committed once in the year, but in prison previously,	.	.	.	.	693	.	.	.	.	.
Committed once in the year; never in prison before,	.	.	.	.	1,331	.	.	.	.	.
Total Number of Committals,	.	.	.	.	3,039	.	.	.	.	.

The subjoined schedules refer exclusively to juveniles below the age of twenty-one, committed in the year 1855 :—

OFFENCES of JUVENILES from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.

	Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20	Total.
Commission and Sessions, Felony,	1	31	44	76	.	.	.	.
Commission and Sessions, Misdemeanor,	1	10	13	24	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanor, Summary,	27	664	356	1,047	.	.	.	.
Vagrancy,	.	.	.	.	108	868	95	1,071
Acquitted, no bills, no prosecution, Felony,	.	13	9	22	.	.	.	.
Do. Do. Misdemeanor,	.	8	15	23	.	.	.	.
Further examination, Discharged, and remaining undisposed of,	2	27	53	82	.	.	.	.
Total,	31	753	490	1,274	108	868	95	1,071
Workhouse Offenders,	.	48	7	55	.	.	.	.
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.

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RE-COMMITTALS of JUVENILES from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.

	Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.
RE-COMMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR:								
Once,	5	68	31	104	8	41	8	57
Twice,	.	27	12	39	2	14	5	21
Thrice,	.	13	5	18	1	16	2	19
Four times and upwards,	.	3	1	4	5	53	4	62
Total,	5	111	49	165	16	124	19	159
HOW OFTEN COMMITTED SINCE KNOWN:								
Once,	15	313	195	523	38	95	16	149
Twice,	6	84	37	127	9	28	8	45
Thrice,	1	37	23	61	5	21	7	33
Four times,	1	22	20	43	5	13	2	20
Five times,	1	19	10	30	.	5	1	6
Six to ten times,	.	24	30	54	4	32	5	41
Eleven to fifteen times,	.	16	12	28	1	21	5	27
Sixteen to twenty times,	.	7	2	9	2	10	2	14
Twenty-one to twenty-five times,	.	3	1	4	.	12	1	13
Twenty-six to thirty times,	.	.	.	.	1	7	1	9
Thirty-one to thirty-five times,	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
Thirty-six to forty times,	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Forty-one to forty-five times,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Forty-six to fifty times,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Fifty-one times and upwards,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total,	24	525	230	879	65	253	51	369

SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE and IMPRISONMENT of JUVENILES, committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1855, together with the Number of those not Convicted.

	Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.
Penal Servitude, 4 years,	.	2	11	13	.	.	.	.
Imprisonment, 18 months,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
„ 12 „	.	5	11	16	.	.	.	.
„ 6 „	1	23	20	44	.	.	.	.
„ 3 „	3	37	30	70	.	.	.	.
„ 2 „	4	137	79	220	.	.	.	.
„ 1 „	3	131	71	205	44	195	30	269
„ 14 days,	4	103	41	148	64	660	63	787
„ 7 „	5	76	47	128	.	13	2	15
„ 48 hours,	4	112	67	183	.	.	.	.
„ 24 „	5	77	35	117	.	.	.	.
„ Unlimited,	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.
Not convicted,	2	48	77	127	.	.	.	.
Total,	31	753	490	1,274	108	868	95	1,071
Total in the year 1854,	51	769	777	1,597	247	1,342	216	1,805
Proportion per cent. to Total No. of Committals in 1854,	1·37	20·7	20·9	43·	10·3	56·	9·01	75·36
Ditto in 1855,	1·09	26·5	17·26	44·89	7·62	61·25	6·70	75·58
	Decr. 0·28	Incr. 5·8	Decr. 3·64	Incr. 1·89	Decr. 26·8	Incr. 5·25	Decr. 2·31	Incr. 0·22

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to Parentage, Residence, Education, and Religion.

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	Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.
PARENTAGE:								
Having both parents living,	19	270	174	463	34	107	9	150
Having both parents dead,	5	200	128	333	15	590	59	664
Having father dead,	4	186	129	319	41	114	15	170
Having mother dead,	3	97	59	159	18	57	12	87
Total,	31	753	490	1,274	108	868	95	1,071
Having stepfather,	.	16	4	20	.	9	5	14
Having stepmother,	.	9	4	13	2	7	.	9
Abandoned by parents,	1	18	2	21	.	22	1	23
Absconded from parents,	.	20	19	39	.	30	5	35
RESIDENCE:								
County or Borough,	22	420	283	725	55	130	16	201
Other localities,	9	333	207	549	53	738	79	870
Total,	31	753	490	1,274	108	868	95	1,071
EDUCATION:								
Read and Write,	5	235	231	471	4	281	29	314
Read imperfectly,	4	148	60	212	6	100	8	114
Know Spelling,	2	56	13	71	20	175	15	210
Know Alphabet,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wholly illiterate,	20	314	186	520	78	312	43	433
Total,	31	753	490	1,274	108	868	95	1,071
RELIGION:								
Protestant,	5	35	47	87	1	18	3	22
Presbyterian,	.	2	4	6	.	.	.	.
Roman Catholic,	26	716	439	1,181	107	850	92	1,049
Total,	31	753	490	1,274	108	868	95	1,071

By reference to preceding table it will be observed that the entire number of juveniles committed in the year 1855 comprises 1,274 criminals, and 1,071 vagrants—total, 2,345. Of the former, there were 31 of the ages of 10 years and under, 753 from 11 to 16, and 490 from 17 to 20. In the year 1854 the number of criminal juveniles committed was 1,579. Of these, 51 were of the age of 10 years and under, 769 from 11 to 16, 777 from 17 to 20. In contrasting these numbers we find that the proportion of each age to the total number committed stands thus:—

10 Years and under, 1·37 per cent. in 1854, 1·09 in 1855, 0·28 Decrease.
11 ,, to 16, . 20·7 ,, ,, 26·5 ,, 5·8 Increase.
17 ,, to 21, . 28·9 ,, ,, 17·26 ,, 3·64 Decrease.

The number of vagrants in 1854 amounted to 1,805—of whom 247 were of 10 years of age and under, 1,342 from 11 to 16, and 216. Their relative proportion is thus exhibited:—

10 Years and under, 10·3 per cent. in 1854, 7·62 in 1855, 2·68 Decrease.
11 ,, to 16, . 56·0 ,, ,, 61·25 ,, 5·25 Increase.
17 ,, to 20, . 9·01 ,, ,, 6·70 ,, 2·31 Decrease.

Of the number of criminals, 463 were found to have both parents living, 333 as having both dead, 319 as having no father,

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and 159 no mother. Of the total of these, 20 had stepfathers, and 13 stepmothers; 21 were abandoned by their parents, and 39 had absconded from them. In comparing these again with the relative numbers of 1854, the proportion to the gross total is as follows:—

Parents living,	36·34 per cent. in 1855,	40·76 in 1854.
Both dead,	26·13 ,, ,,	21·52 ,,
Father dead,	25·04 ,, ,,	25·51 ,,
Mother dead,	12·48 ,, ,,	12·04 ,,
Abandoned,	1·64 ,, ,,	1·38 ,,
Absconded,	2·40 ,, ,,	4·93 ,,

Of the vagrants in 1855, 150 are recorded as having both parents living, 664 as having both dead, 170 had no father, and 87 no mother. Of these numbers, 14 had stepfathers, 9 had stepmothers, 23 were abandoned by their parents, and 35 had absconded from them. In balancing these numbers with those of 1854 the result is as below:—

Parents living,	14·0 per cent. in 1855,	25·09 in 1854.
Parents dead,	62·0 ,, ,,	45·54 ,,
Father dead,	15·68 ,, ,,	16·51 ,,
Mother dead,	8·12 ,, ,,	12·85 ,,
Abandoned,	2·14 ,, ,,	1·38 ,,
Absconded,	3·26 ,, ,,	4·93 ,,

RETURN of the Number of Punishments for Breach of Discipline and Prison Rules, carried into effect in the year 1855.

Description of Punishment.	No. of Days' Duration.	No. Punished in 1855.	No. Punished in 1854.	Remarks.
Confined in Solitary on Bread and Water,	1	105	165	One pound of bread per diem is the allowance of food for prisoners on bread and water. Half diet consists of 4 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and ¼ pint of new milk, for breakfast, and 7 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk or gruel for dinner.
Do. do. do.	2	71	42	
Do. do. do.	3	208	335	
Do. do. do.	7	.	2	
Do. do. do.	14	.	.	
Do. do. do.	28	1	1	
Do. do. on full diet,	7	1	.	
Do. do. do.	14	1	.	
Do. in Separate Cell on Bread and Water.	1	37	76	
Do. do. do.	2	34	25	
Do. do. do.	3	66	116	
Do. do. on half diet,	1	35	77	
Do. do. do.	2	4	29	
Do. do. do.	3	1	7	
Do. do., half dinner,	1	26	.	
At their respective labour on half diet,	1	52	140	
Do. do. do.	2	48	78	
Do. do. do.	3	8	23	
Do. do., half dinner,	1	522	665	
Do. do., half breakf.	1	.	58	
Supper bread forfeited,	1	10	40	
Do. do.	2	5	.	
Do. do.	3	6	.	
Forfeited their earnings,	.	2	.	
Locked up without decrease of diet,	.	99	129	
Total,	.	1,342	2,008	

The punishments recorded in the above return show a decrease of 666 from those awarded in 1854, the cause of which is to be attributed to the falling-off in the committals, and more particularly to the extension of the system of separate con-

finement. Nearly four-fifths of the number of prisoners punished were criminal juveniles, who are generally the most troublesome and mischievous inmates of the prison. In one case only it was found necessary to have recourse to the authority of the Board—a prisoner of very bad character and conduct having refused to work, and having persisted in his contumacy for a considerable period.

ACCOMMODATION.

267 Cells in 15 Classes.
1 Dormitory for 20 Vagrants, now used as Coal Store.
1 Hospital containing 6 Wards, and 2 Rooms with 66 Beds.
20 Airing Yards.
10 Solitary Cells.
1 Kitchen attached to Hospital.
1 General Kitchen.
1 Bakery, with Bread Store attached.
1 Reception Room.
1 Bath Room, with three Baths.
1 Prisoners' Private Clothes Store.
1 Fumigating Stove, with Room attached.
1 Laundry, with Drying Closet and Mangling Loft.
1 Church, for Protestant and Roman Catholic worship.
1 Medical Inspection Room.
1 School Room attached to Criminal Juvenile Class.
1 General Store.
2 Flour and Oatmeal Stores.
1 Store for Manufactured Goods.
5 Stores for Wheat, attached to Capstan Mill.
2 Do. for Coir-yarn.
1 Do. attached to Weaving Class.
1 Matting Weaving Room, with Six Looms.
1 Coir Sorting Room.
1 Straw Store.
1 Carpenter's Work Shop.
1 Turner's Do.
1 Smith's Forge.
5 Wooden Sheds, used as Day Rooms.

The accommodation recorded in the above return is adequate for the "separation" of every prisoner at night; but none of the cells on the west side of the upper prison, which amount to 94, being provided with artificial heating, the system of separate confinement can only be applied partially during the day to the majority of the prisoners convicted. The present mode of heating the corridors with gun-barrel pipes has long since been condemned as ineffectual and expensive, and as affording but little warmth to the cells, even when the doors are opened. A portion of the apparatus is at present out of order, and the Board of Superintendence having under consideration the adoption of the plan adopted by the last Board for the east side of the prison, which has been tested during the past winter, and found to be highly successful, not only in point of efficacy, but also in that of economy and simplicity of management, it is to be hoped that similar advantages will be extended to the entire of the upper prison. It is of the utmost importance that the classes, where industrial employment is carried on in the cells, should be provided with every means essential for a rigid enforcement of the "separate system." In the weaving class, particularly, a stringent rule of discipline upon this principle is most required—the prisoners being chiefly criminal juveniles previously convicted of serious offences, but exempted from the treadmill or any other punitive "hard labour," on the grounds

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of either physical unfitness or their having been committed for misdemeanors only.

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The entire east side of the upper prison, containing 83 cells, and a section in the lower prison, consisting of 18 cells, are now perfectly fit for separate confinement. The former is divided into four classes, besides the hospital—one of them, No. 7, is assigned to shoemakers and tailors, and to a few other tradesmen who work in various parts of the prison or in the workshops; No. 8 is occupied by prisoners who have been frequently re-committed, and by convicts under sentence of transportation or penal servitude. The separate system is applied to them all, except to some of the best conducted convicts who are engaged in mat-making in the corridors, where two are required to work together. Those sentenced to imprisonment are employed on the treadmill, and are kept in strict separation when in their class, but exercise in comparative association in the airing yard. No. 9 ward is attached to the school, and is appropriated exclusively to criminal juveniles, under strict rule of separation. The class referred to in the lower prison is allotted to juvenile vagrants; those who have been very often re-committed being also placed under the same form of discipline and excluded from school. There are four other divisions in the lower prison, one of which comprises the prisoners who work at the capstan mill; the second, those committed for the first time and sentenced to the treadmill; the third, the adult vagrants; and the fourth is now converted into another criminal juvenile class, in consequence of their rapid increase since the 1st of January. None of these four sections are provided with gongs or water-closets in the corridors, but the cells are sufficiently large and lightsome, and are duly heated and ventilated. The fifth section, embracing 18 cells, was heated last year on the same principle as the east side of the upper prison, at an expense of £46 6*s.* 11*d.*, or at the rate of £2 11*s.* 6*d.* per cell: the saving of coal being two stone per diem, and the temperature in the cells being much higher than that attained by the former plan. The heating of the 83 cells, and of 9 corridors (9½ feet wide, and measuring altogether 900 feet long), and also 3 wards in the Hospital with 30 beds, and 9 cells in the yard used for punishment, cost the sum of £248 8*s.* 9*d.* The entire consumption of coal amounts to but 3¼ cwt. per diem, being a saving of nearly 3 cwt. daily, or 27 tons for the winter season; and it is further to be considered that not only is a larger area thus warmed, but that the apparatus is less liable to derangement and to the consequent expenses of repair.

All the cells in the upper and lower prisons are well ventilated, with the exception of two wards containing 11 cells each, the windows of which afford scarcely any light or supply of air. As these are used, however, for the short confinement of prisoners before trial, no detriment to health has arisen from it; nevertheless, as soon as opportunity offers it is in contemplation to execute the necessary alterations. Of the 267 cells which the prison affords, 67 are suited for the confinement of one prisoner, 127 are single cells of larger dimensions, in which on

an emergency three prisoners might be confined without injury to health—and the remaining 77 are fully sufficient to accommodate the latter number of occupants.

Stock of Bedding and Clothing.

	No.		No.
Pairs of Blankets,	473	Shirts,	837
„ Sheets,	77	Jackets,	728
Rugs,	556	Trowsers,	662
Hammocks or Cots,	439	Waistcoats,	237
Bed-ticks,	233	Caps,	725
Pillow-cases,	90	Pairs of Shoes,	528

Employment on the 31st December, 1855.

Productive Employment.		Productive Employment.	
Baking,	4	Warping Coir yarn,	1
Carpentering,	1		— 96
Mat making,	21	Punitive Employment.	
Making tufts for mats,	3	Capstan mill,	15
Painting,	1	Treadmill,	22
Picking Coir fibre,	27		— 37
Plaiting Coir yarn,	7	Wardsmen, cleaning, and cooking, &c.,	39
Shoemaking,	3	In Hospital, unemployed,	31
Smiths' work,	1	Unemployed in Reception Ward,	22
Sorting and splicing Coir yarn,	6	Unemployed Deserters,	8
Tailoring,	1	„ Under punishment,	3
Washing in laundry,	4		—
Weaving mats,	7		236
Weaving matting,	6		
Weaving corduroy and calicoes,	3		

Articles manufactured and made up in the Prison.

170 yards of Linsey Woolsey.	302 Trowsers.
908½ „ Corduroy.	56 Vests.
997 „ Striped Calico.	3 Bed-ticks.
484 „ Plain do.	30 Mattresses.
80 pairs of Blankets.	1,176 Jackets repaired.
306 yards of Frieze.	1,746 Trowsers do.
55 „ Check for Kerchiefs.	1,005 Shoes do.
378 „ Do. Aprons.	348 Caps do.
319 pairs of Shoes.	191 Vests do.
13,038 yards Cocoa matting.	15 pairs Blankets do.
809 Brush mats, 7,961 lbs.	19 Rugs do.
412 Rope mats, 2,289 lbs.	12 pairs of Sheets do.
1,718 Wool bordered, 6,250 sq. ft.	237 Quart and Pint Tins.
123 Wool Rug, 459 square feet.	14,200 Nails for different uses.
31 Scrubbers.	26,500 Shoe Nails.
48 Jackets.	

All the materials of the above articles of bedding and clothing have hitherto been manufactured in the prison, and valued at prices for which similar articles or materials have been offered by contract, but having been found in some cases to involve an actual loss, or in the remainder to produce a very slight profit, it is intended, as soon as the present stock on hands is worked off, to apply the labour to more remunerative objects.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Industrial Employment of Prisoners in RICHMOND BRIDEWELL, and of the Profit thereon, for the Year 1855 :—

Heading of Account in Ledger.	Cost of Work according to each Heading.				Produce of Work and Value of Stock on the 1st of January, 1856.			Profits derived from each source of Work.		
	Value of Stock on the 1st of January, 1855.	Materials and Implements bought in 1855.	Portions of Earnings paid to Prisoners.	Total.	Amount of Sales.	Value of Stock on the 1st of January, 1856.	Total.	Profit on Prisoners' Labour.	Profit on Sales.	Total Profit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mats and matting, .	903 17 5¼	1,364 15 1½	38 8 3¾	2,307 0 10½	1,492 11 3½	1,173 16 3	2,667 7 6½	117 15 1¾	242 11 6¼	360 6 8
Corduroy, calicoes, and checker, .	51 19 8	26 8 3	3 11 2½	81 19 1½	83 3 1½	16 3 3	99 6 4½	7 18 5½	9 8 9½	17 7 3
Clothes and repairs, .	–	2 15 8	4 14 2½	7 9 10½	35 5 3	–	35 5 3	10 1 8¼	17 13 8¾	27 15 4½
Shoes and repairs, .	16 12 6	63 0 9	7 18 0	87 11 3	89 19 2½	21 8 6½	111 7 9	16 6 11	7 9 7	23 16 6
Brushes, . . .	28 14 8½	3 2 8½	0 1 3½	31 18 8½	17 11 4	15 3 7½	32 14 11½	0 2 7	0 13 8	0 16 3
Frieze, linen, and linsey, . . .	51 0 10½	22 7 4	0 3 0½	73 11 3	43 16 6½	31 3 8½	75 0 3	0 11 10¾	0 17 1¼	1 9 0
Tin and wooden ware,	6 11 10½	–	0 2 11½	6 14 10	5 8 3	2 16 0½	8 4 3½	0 5 11	1 3 6½	1 9 5¼
Nails, . . .	–	2 0 0	0 13 2	2 13 2	4 12 11	–	4 12 11	1 6 4	0 13 5	1 19 9
Blankets, . . .	47 9 10½	28 8 0	2 3 3½	78 1 2	45 8 0	26 0 4	71 8 4	–	–	–
Total, . .	1,106 6 11¼	1,512 17 10	57 15 5¾	2,677 0 3	1,818 15 11	1,286 11 9	3,105 7 8	154 8 11¼	280 11 3¾	435 0 3
Deduct cost of bread issued to prisoners employed at exhausting labour, ...			32 13 9	56 1 9	–	–	2,733 2 0	Deduct loss on blanket manufacture, . .		6 12 10
Deduct cost of keeping horse for delivery of goods,			23 8 0							428 7 5
								Deduct for bread issued to prisoners and for keep of horse, .		56 1 9
							372 5 8			372 5 8

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Employment.

The industrial operations carried on during the past year, were chiefly confined to mat-making, to the weaving of matting and mats, and to picking cocoa fibre, as the most remunerative forms of labour. Weaving corduroy, calico, check, linsey, frieze, and blankets, gave employment to a few, but without much benefit to the public, except that the prisoners were trained to working habits, and furnished with the means of earning their bread, when discharged.

The Abstract account of the work and profit thereon shows that the stock on the first of January, 1855, amounted to £1,106 6*s.* 11¼*d.*, and the materials and implements bought during the year to £1,512 17*s.* 10*d.*, which two sums, together with £57 15*s.* 5¾*d.*, paid to prisoners as their proportion of the earnings, form the total sum of £2,677 0*s.* 3*d.*, as the actual cost of work.

The sales made during the year amounted to £1,818 15*s.* 11*d.*, and the value of stock on the first of January, 1856, to £1,286 11*s.* 9*d.*, making together £3,105 7*s.* 8*d.*, and giving a balance (after deducting £56 1*s.* 9*d.*, as the cost of bread issued to prisoners employed at exhausting labour, and for the keeping of a horse to deliver goods,) of £372 5*s.* 8*d.* as the net total of profit for the year. This sum has fallen short of the profits of 1854, by £135 0*s.* 1*d.*, but a comparison of the numbers confined in the two years exhibits a reduction in the average of the latter of no less than 139. It should be further observed that most of the prisoners committed in 1855 were either juveniles or adults, unfit for hard labour. In fact, the persons committed for hard labour, and found physically fit for it, declined so much that considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number to work the tread-mill; the capstan-mill also has been occasionally idle for want of a full complement of adult prisoners. In proof of this, a reference to the return of the employment on the 31st December, 1855, will establish, that of 236 prisoners in custody, 96 only were employed at remunerative work, and of these the greater number were juveniles, including those who attended school, and were therefore, not available. The bakers, laundry-men, and tradesmen, for whose labour no credit is taken, are also included in that heading. Of the remainder, there were 22 on the tread-mill, 15 at the capstan-mill, 39 as wardsmen, engaged in cleaning and cooking, 31 in hospital, 22 in the reception ward, unemployed, 8 deserters, and 3 under punishment. It will be seen, however, that notwithstanding the large decrease of prisoners the amount of profit, viz., £360 6*s.* 8*d.*, derived from the chief source of employment, namely, the manufacture of mats and matting, fell short only by £23 13*s.* 2*d.*, of the sum stated in the account of 1854, viz., £383 19*s.* 10*d.*

The following is an Abstract of the state of the Manufacturing Department on the first of January, 1856:—

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Abstract state of the Manufacture Accounts of Richmond Bridewell, on the 1st of January, 1856.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Capital, . . .	516	7	3			
„ due the Board of Superintendence, being balance of profits for the year 1854, .	497	5	9¾			
				1,013	13	0¾
To Debts due to the Public, . . .				742	8	7
„ Balance, being the Nett Profit for the Year,				372	5	8
				£2,128	7	3¾

Cr.	£	s.	d.			
By amount of Stock on hands, . .				1,306	10	5
„ Debts due the Manufacture Department by the Board of Superintendence, .	247	9	9½			
„ Debts due by the public, . .	548	8	3			
„ Cash in Governor's hands, . .	25	18	10¼			
				821	16	10¾
				£2,128	7	3¾

School Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

Criminals.

January 1st.—Remaining at School of Juvenile Felons, Misdemeanants, and Summary Convictions, . .	33	
Admitted during the year, ...	247	
		280
First Committals, ...	154	
Re-committals, ...	126	
		280
Confined from 14 days to 2 months, each, . .	232	
Confined from 2 to 12 months, each, . . .	48	
		280
Ages—From 7 to 10 years, each, . . .	23	
From 10 to 16 years, each, . . .	257	
		280
Religion—Protestants, ...	15	
Roman Catholics, ...	265	
		280

Vagrants.

January 1st.—Remaining at School of Juvenile Vagrants,	27	
Admitted during the year, ...	500	
		527
First Committals, ...	117	
Re-committals, ...	410	
		527
Vagrants confined for 7 days, each, . . .	17	
Vagrants confined for 14 days, each, . . .	365	
Vagrants confined for 21 days, each, . . .	132	
Vagrants confined for 1 month, each, . . .	13	
		527
Ages—From 7 to 10 years, each, . . .	71	
From 10 to 16 years, each, . . .	456	
		527
Religion—Protestants, ...	5	
Roman Catholics, ...	522	
		527

SCHOOL REPORT—*continued.*

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		Advanced to Spelling.	Advanced to Reading.	Advanced to Writing.	Advanced to Arithmetic.	Advanced to Rule of Three.	Short periods, or otherwise prevented.	Unwilling to learn.	Total.	Gross Total.	Daily average attendance.
CRIMINALS:											
Began Alphabet,	75	59	6	.	.	.	6	4	75		
„ Spelling,	100	.	50	5	1	.	30	14	100		
„ Reading,	70	.	.	26	7	.	29	8	70	280	24
„ Writing,	25	.	.	.	14	2	9	.	25		
„ Arithmetic,	10	.	.	.	.	3	6	1	10		
„ Rule of Three,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total,	280	59	56	31	22	5	80	27	.	.	.
VAGRANTS:											
Began Alphabet,	126	91	.	.	.	.	25	10	126		
„ Spelling,	132	.	45	.	.	.	65	22	132		
„ Reading,	163	.	.	13	.	.	130	20	163	527	19
„ Writing,	51	.	.	.	34	.	16	1	51		
„ Arithmetic,	41	.	.	.	.	10	30	1	41		
„ Rule of Three,	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14		
Total,	527	91	45	13	34	10	266	54	.	.	.
Gross Total,	807	150	101	44	56	15	346	81	.	807	43
In 1854,	741	107	99	74	46	6	278	131	.	741	60
Difference,	66	43	2	34	10	9	68	50	.	66	23

The number of juvenile offenders who attended school during the year 1855 was 807—viz., 280 criminals, and 527 vagrants. Of the former, 173 made some advance in learning, but the remaining 107 failed to do so in consequence of their terms of imprisonment being too short, and of unwillingness in a few cases to receive instruction. Of the vagrants, 193 made progress, but 260 made none, for the same reason as that assigned for the criminals. The daily average number who attended school amounted last year to 24 criminals and 19 vagrants; and in the year 1854 that of the former was 28, and of the latter, 32, being together 60: and thus giving a decrease in 1855 of 23. This decrease, however, is partially caused by the reduction experienced in the total of juvenile vagrants committed in 1855; and it has also arisen from the exclusion of incorrigible offenders from school, and of those whose conduct renders their withdrawal from it indispensable. On the day of inspection the aggregate of juveniles in the prison, at 16 years of age and under, amounted to 84, of whom 25 were attending school—29 were in separate confinement, and therefore withheld from school, as being either old offenders, or boys on their first conviction who required no schooling, and whom it was desirable to protect from contact with other prisoners; 4 were for trial: 3 were under sentence of penal servitude; 12 were in hospital under treatment for scald heads and for scrofula; and 11 were in the reception ward, awaiting medical inspection previously to their being classed.

The practice of excluding bad characters from school, and keeping them under a stringent rule of separation has been

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attended with beneficial results, as proved by the fact that many old offenders have been deterred from returning, and that those who are debarred from association with other boys, either at school or at exercise, are ordinarily found to make promises of good conduct in the prison, and of reformation outside, if permission were granted to them to resume their attendance.

The system adopted in the early part of last year, of not combining the juvenile vagrants with the criminals at school, has been discontinued in consequence of the diminution of the former. Both attend now together, by which arrangement their time at school is extended from 10 until 1 o'clock, instead of a period of only two hours being devoted to the instruction of the criminals, and one and a-half to the vagrants. Each class, however, is kept apart in the school-room; and besides their being under the immediate supervision of the head master, the warder of the class attached to the school (who acts as assistant master) is always present, except when at the half hour daily allocated for teaching the catechism to the Roman Catholic prisoners by the head master, the assistant (who is a Protestant) retires to instruct those of his own persuasion in the class, who seldom exceed two—the total who attended school during the year 1855 being only 20 to 779 Roman Catholics.

The respective chaplains visit the school frequently, and test the advancement of the pupils, as recorded in the Registry, which is kept with accuracy.

The system of teaching is that of the National Board of Education, upon whose recommendation the schoolmaster, Mr. Michael M'Grath, was originally appointed by the Board of Superintendence, and was promoted, having been found to be fully qualified for the important duties of his office, on the retirement of the late schoolmaster, Mr. Hamil. Besides his duties in the school, he devotes one hour in the morning and one in the afternoon to instructing in their catechism the adult prisoners in their respective wards—thus avoiding the objectionable practice which had prevailed for some time, of one prisoner being selected to read for and teach the others, without being under the constant supervision of an officer.

The following is the Time Table of the school:—

SCHOOL commences at 10 o'clock, a.m., and ends at 1 o'clock, p.m., daily. Criminal and Vagrant Juveniles attend School at the same time, but are separated from each other.

From 10 to 11 o'clock, Daily.	First and Second Classes prepare Lessons. Sequel Class Reads. Third Class Writes.
From 11 to 11¾.	First and Second Classes Read. Sequel Class Writes. Third Class at Reading; and Grammar on alternate days.
From 11¾ to 12½.	First and Second Classes Spell. Sequel Reads. Third Class at Arithmetic; and Geography on alternate days.

12½ to 1 o'clock:—All at Religious Instruction.

Dietary authorized by the Inspectors-General of Prisons, with the approval of the Court of Queen's Bench, pursuant to 84th sec. of 7th Geo. 4th, cap. 74.

For Prisoners whose Terms of Imprisonment exceed One Calendar Month.

Males.	Class 1.—Males, 15 Years of Age and upwards.	Class 3.—Juveniles under 15 Years of Age.
Breakfast,	*Every Day in the Week.* 8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout. ½ pint of new milk.	*Every Day in the Week.* 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout. ½ pint new milk.
Dinner,	*Five Days in the Week.* 14 oz. whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint new milk. *Two Days in the Week.* 1 pint gruel (made on 1 oz. oatmeal) in lieu of milk.	8 oz. wholemeal bread. 1 pint vegetable soup.
Supper,	. . . . .	4 oz. of bread.

For Prisoners whose Terms of Imprisonment do not exceed One Calendar Month.

Breakfast,	*Every Day in the Week.* Same as above.	*Every Day in the Week.* Same as above.
Dinner,	14 oz. whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint vegetable soup.	8 oz. whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint vegetable soup.
Supper,	. . . . .	4 oz. of bread.

The above dietary has sustained the sanitary condition of the prison, and it is the opinion of the medical officers that the vegetable soup, used twice a week in lieu of milk for dinner, has contributed much to the general health during the past year. The vegetables being supplied gratis from the garden in the prison, the cost of the allowance of one pint of soup was not above one-seventh of that of a pint of milk, whilst the former is found to be preferred by most of the prisoners. The cost of dietary per day for each prisoner during the week, according to the above scale, for adults, was on the

1st January,	1856,	3·875*d.*
„	1855,	4·044*d.*
„	1854,	3·607*d.*
„	1853,	2·848*d.*

Neither gruel nor vegetable soup was used on the 1st of January, 1853–4–5, and the prices of provisions for each year stood:—For oatmeal, 13*s.* per cwt.; bread, 6*d.* per 4lbs.; and milk, 5½*d.* per gallon—in 1853. In 1854—Oatmeal, 16*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.; bread, 7¾*d.* per 4lbs.; milk, 5½*d.* per gallon. In 1855—Oatmeal, 17*s.* per cwt.; bread, 8⅓*d.* per 4lbs.; milk, 7*d.* per gallon. In 1856—Oatmeal, 18*s.* per cwt.; bread, 8¾*d.* per 4lbs.; milk, 6*d.* per gallon.

The provisions are daily inspected by one or more of the chaplains, and no complaints appear in their report book. The only article used in the ordinary diet, which was contracted for

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in the last year, was the milk. The oatmeal was purchased to the best advantage, in the market, by the Local Inspector, under the authority of the Board, and 400 hundred-weight having been bought in 1855, produced an increase in store of 8¼ hundred-weight.

The wheat, ground by the power of the capstan-mill, as well as the flour, required for the white bread baked for this prison and Grangegorman Penitentiary, was also bought by the Local Inspector, according to their respective requirements.

Annexed is the account of the bakery, made out for the year 1855:—

BAKERY ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st December, 1855.

Dr.				£	s.	d.
To Amount of Stock on 1st January, 1855,					337	15	2
,,	Wheat bought to 31st December, 1855,		£632 4 4			
,,	Flour do.	do.	1,595 17 10			
				2,228	2	2
,,	Barm do.	do.	51 19 6			
,,	Salt do.	do.	3 14 8			
,,	Coals do.	do.	24 18 8			
				80	12	10
,,	Keeping of Horse for one half year,		19 10 0			
,,	Flour Machine,		15 16 0			
,,	Incidents,		7 7 10			
				42	13	10
,,	Wages of Miller and Baker,			98	11	8
				£2,787	15	8

Cr.

By Produce of Bakery from 1st January to 31st December, 1855:—

Bread baked and delivered at Richmond Bridewell,

Brown Bread, 21,260½

White Bread, 13,505

Total, 34,765½ 4 lb. loaves, at 8·34307*d.*,		1,208	10 11
Bread issued to prisoners employed at Industrial labour, Brown Bread, 716⅝ 4 lb. loaves, at 8·34307*d.*,		24	18 3
Bread issued to Convicts at Industrial labour, White Bread, 223⅜ 4 lb. loaves, at 8·34307*d.*,		7	15 6
Bread delivered to Grangegorman Penitentiary, Brown Bread, 23,967⅝ White Bread, 12,855			
Total, 36,822⅝ 4 lb. loaves, at 8·34307*d.*,		1,280	1 2
Brown Bread in Store, 1st January, 1856, 162½			
White Bread do. do. 72⅛			
Total, 234⅝ 4 lb. loaves.			
By Amount received for Bran and Screenings sold,		23	18 3
,, Value of Stock in Store on 1st January, 1856,		242	11 7
		£2,787	15 8

The amount of flour and wholemeal made into bread was 2,094 cwt., which produced in rolls of 12 and 14 oz. each, and in 2 lb. loaves, the quantity equal to 72,763 4 lb. loaves; or at the rate of 87 loaves per sack of flour, which is a fair result, taking into consideration the full weight each roll and loaf must contain. The actual cost of each 4 lb. loaf, including all expenses connected with the mill and bakery, save the prisoners' labour, is 8·34307*d.*, or about 8¾*d.* The average price of the

bread of second quality, sold by the bakers in Dublin last year, was 9½*d.*, which shows a difference of 7·8193 per 4 lb., and gives a saving of £237 1*s.* 3*d.* This sum is not so large as that of the saving which appears in the account of 1854; but this decrease is obviously caused by the smaller quantity of provisions required for the lower aggregate of prisoners; the bread baked in 1854 having amounted to 97,364 4 lb. loaves, or 24,601 more than in 1855.

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Books and Accounts.

The Registries, and the other books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are strictly kept; and the foregoing Abstracts of accounts, which are examined and certified by the Local Inspector, prove that this important department of administration is maintained with zeal, clearness, and accuracy.

Total cost of gaol in 1853, £6,698 14*s.* 11*d.*; in 1854, £7,104 4*s.* 7*d.*; in 1855, £5,773 11*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

No.	Office.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
1	Local Inspector,	300	0	0	150	0	0	These sums are only half of the salaries of those officers, the other half is charged to Grangegorman Penitentiary.
1	Physician,	200	0	0	100	0	0	
1	Surgeon,	300	0	0	150	0	0	
1	Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	50	0	0	
1	Roman Catholic do.,	100	0	0	100	0	0	
1	Presbyterian do.,	33	6	8	33	6	8	
1	Governor,	400	0	0	400	0	0	All the officers on the Prison Staff are allowed 16lbs. of bread and 14 pints milk per week; ¼ lb. soap and ¾ lb. of candles per week, 3 stone of coal in winter and 2 in summer, per diem, to each Resident Officer, and 1 stone per diem to each of those who mess in the Prison, but reside outside with their families.
1	Chief Warder,	84	0	0	84	0	0	
1	Registrar and Clerk,	90	0	0	90	0	0	
1	Assistant Clerk,	52	0	0	52	0	0	
1	Master of Works,	64	0	0	64	0	0	
1	Storekeeper,	74	0	0	74	0	0	
1	Court Attendant and Assistant Chief Warder,	66	0	0	66	0	0	
1	Schoolmaster,	64	0	0	64	0	0	
1	Kitchen and Bakery Warder,	65	0	0	65	0	0	
1	Reception Warder,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Gatekeeper,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Weaving Master,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Assistant Court Attendant,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Laundry Warder,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
2	First Class Trades' Warders,	56	0	0	112	0	0	
1	Hall Porter,	44	0	0	44	0	0	
1	Tread-mill Warder,	44	0	0	44	0	0	
1	Capstan-mill Warder,	44	0	0	44	0	0	
2	Hospital Warders,	44	0	0	88	0	0	
1	Warder over Juveniles and Assistant in School,	54	0	0	54	0	0	
7	Do. 2nd Class,	44	0	0	308	0	0	
2	Watchmen,	40	0	0	80	0	0	
1	Carter and Messenger,	26	0	0	26	0	0	
38		—			2,622	6	8	

With the exception of one of the watchmen having been superannuated, after 38 years' service, to whom a successor has been appointed, subject to a probation, which has not as yet expired, no change has taken place in the staff of this prison since the last annual inspection.

As the low state of the prison may give rise to the consideration whether the number of warders on the staff ought to be reduced,

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it is right to remark that the classification being the same, and the construction of the building rendering any modification in the present arrangements impracticable, without serious detriment to discipline, it would be very injudicious to diminish the present number of warders, which does not exceed the ordinary requirements of the prison, especially when it is borne in mind, that wherever the separate system is introduced, the duties of each warder become more onerous, although having a less number of prisoners under his charge; again, the frequent indisposition of the officers throws a greater amount of labour and responsibility upon those who are available, as there are no supernumeraries to fill the place of those thus temporarily withdrawn.

NUMBER OF VISITS paid by the undermentioned Officers in the year 1855:—

Charles P. Gavin, Esq., Local Inspector,	172
Rev. James Quinton, Protestant Chaplain,	159
Rev. William Brock, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	452
Rev. Joseph Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain,	153
A. Banon, Esq., Physician,	277
A. Read, Esq., Surgeon,	103

The Roman Catholic Chaplain is bound under the 12th and 13th Vic., chap. 55, to attend every day, and to give his undivided time and attention to the duties of his office. The attendance of all the other officers has been regular, and in accordance with the provision of the Prisons' Act. One of the medical officers attends alternately every day, for the purpose of inspecting the prisoners committed, before passing them into their respective wards, as directed by the 19th Rule of the 109th section of the 7th George IV., chap. 74.

RETURN of the Number of Medical and Surgical Patients admitted into Hospital, in the Years 1854 and 1855, and of the Slight Cases treated outside of the Hospital, with the average and daily attendance, number of Deaths, &c.

MEDICAL:	No. of Patients in 1855.	Total No. of Patients in 1854.
Fever and febrile complaints,	99	–
Pneumonia, bronchitis, and other pulmonary affections,	104	–
Gastritis, diarrhœa, and other affections of stomach and bowels,	69	–
Hepatic diseases, jaundice, &c.,	6	–
Apoplexy,	1	–
Epilepsy,	8	–
Insanity and mental imbecility,	25	–
Delirium tremens,	10	–
Gout and rheumatism,	24	–
Diseases of debility, and other diseases,	59	–
Malingering,	7	–
Total,	412	586
Slight cases treated out of hospital,	1,965	3,202

RETURN—*continued.*

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SURGICAL:	No. of Patients in 1855.	Total No. of Patients in 1854.
Venereal diseases, primary and secondary, or constitutional, including specific ulcers, &c., affections of the osseous and articular structures, the eye and throat, and various eruptions,	239	–
Scrofulous diseases, including ulcers, abscess affections of the lymphatic and mesenteric glands, the bones and joints, and various organs of sense and nerves,	73	–
Inflammation, its results and varieties, ulcers, abscess, caries, gangrene, phagedena, erysipelas, anthrax, and varicose inflammation and ulcer,	186	–
Ophthalmia, various forms and complications,	40	–
Skin diseases, including lepra, psoriasis, impetigo, scabies,	90	–
Porrigo, or contagious scald head,	52	–
Urinary and genital system, diseases of, including strictures of the urethra, retention of urine, hydrocele, and orchitis,	23	–
Hemorrhoidal diseases, stricture of the rectum, and varieties of hernia or rupture,	18	–
Wounds, contusions and fractures, scalds, burns, and frost bites,	66	–
Malingering, or causing ulcers, sores, and ophthalmia, factitiously,	5	–
Total,	792	996
Slight cases treated out of hospital,	1,288	2,970
Gross total admitted into hospital,	1,204	1,582
Gross total of slight cases treated out of hospital,	3,253	6,172
Average under treatment in hospital daily,	37	45
Number of deaths,	5	5
Gross number of committals to this prison,	4,953	7,287
Average number in custody daily,	322	461

Number of lunatics remaining in confinement on 1st January, 1855,		3
„ „ committed during the year,		31
Total,		34
Discharged convalescent,	2	
Removed to District Asylum,	29	
„ Four Courts Marshalsea,	1	
Died,	1	
Remaining in confinement on 1st January, 1856,	1	— 34

The number of cases admitted into hospital during the year 1855 amounted to 1,204, of which 412 were medical and 792 surgical, being a reduction, as compared with the number admitted in 1854 of 174 medical and 204 surgical cases. In the slight cases treated out of hospital the diminution was proportionately larger, being 1,965 in 1855 to 3,205 in 1854 in the medical, and 1,284 to 2,970 in the surgical. The ratio of the medical cases admitted into hospital to the gross number of committals in 1855 was above $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., whilst in 1854 it

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was hardly more than 8 per cent. The surgical cases were nearly 16 per cent. in 1855, and about 13¾ in 1854, thus showing a decided *increase* in 1855 in proportion to the number of committals; but such increase is quite consistent with the fact proved in the record of the ages of the prisoners committed, from which we learn that whilst the large decrease of committals was chiefly confined to prisoners under 40 years of age, there was an increase in the number of those above that age, being the class from which the inmates of the hospital are mostly derived. In the cases not treated in hospital the ratio of those prescribed for by the physician was 39¾ per cent. in 1855, and 44 per cent. in 1854, to speak approximatively, whilst that of surgical cases was 26 per cent. in 1855, and 40¾ per cent. in 1854; thus exhibiting a decrease in 1855 of nearly 18½ per cent. in the number of both taken collectively. The cause of this decrease in the lighter cases of sickness which occur in the prison, may be attributed in some degree to the general use of frieze waistcoats, which were first issued in the early part of 1855; but the pure air, the effective sewerage, the general cleanliness, and the careful examination of every prisoner on his admission, must necessarily prevent the generation of the graver diseases within the walls, the rarity of which can be best measured by the small numbers of fatal cases; the deaths last year having been only 5, which were caused by

Abscess of lungs,	1
Delirium tremens,	1
Disease of lungs and liver,	1
Apoplexy,	2

The hospital accommodation, consisting of 6 wards with 60 beds, and one room for itch cases, and another for the treatment of sick officers, or any other special case, is found at present quite ample for the average of patients, which last year only reached to 37, while in the previous year it was 49. It is, however, greatly to be regretted, that the intermixture of all classes of prisoners in the same ward should prevail, and it would be extremely desirable to exclude from the hospital, and consequently from association, men of the worst character, when their cases are such as might be treated in the cells of their respective classes. The subject is one deserving the attention of the Medical Officers. Of the 3 wards used by the surgeon, one is for venereal cases; the second for scrofula sores, and other diseases; and the third is occupied by boys with scald heads, always a numerous class. Of the physician's wards one is for fever cases; the second for convalescents and cases of cold, debility, &c.; and the third for lunatics. The erection of two additional wards, a kitchen, and bath-room, with other essential improvements, has been in contemplation for the last two years, but none of these has been carried out, in consequence of the scarcity of prisoners capable of performing the work. It is intended to defer the erection of the wards, and to provide, as soon as practicable, the baths and water-closets proposed to be attached to them.

The medicines are still supplied by an apothecary, at £100 per annum, pursuant to a contract made by the Grand Jury, and with the exception of the meat, which is also supplied by contract, all other extras, such as wine, tea, sugar, brandy, porter, &c., &c., are bought as ordered by the medical officers: their cost last year having been £21 4*s.* 7*d.*

Two warders are attached to the hospital, and sleep in the vicinity of the wards. One acts under the orders of the physician, and the other under those of the surgeon, but both co-operate together in the general management and discipline, although each of them has his own duties defined. One goes through the wards of the prison every morning to ascertain if any prisoner complains of illness, or is in want of medicine, in order that the latter should be seen by the medical officer when he visits. He also attends the medical inspection of the prisoners in the reception ward, and at the admission of those transmitted from the Police Offices. The Dietary Registries and other books are kept with correctness, and afford the means of checking all issues made to patients.

Board of Superintendence appointed by Municipal Council for the Year 1855.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Joseph Boyce, Esq., J.P.	Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.
Alderman Sir Timothy O'Brien, bart., M.P., J.P.	„ Edward Hudson.
Alderman Robert H. Kinahan, J.P.	Councillor John D. Atkin.
„ George Roe, D.L., J.P.	„ Arthur Barlow.
„ George Hoyte, J.P.	„ James Lambert.
	„ John A. Curran.
	„ Richard Wilson.

Board of Superintendence appointed for 1856.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Fergus Farrell, Esq., J.P.	Councillor Thos. Hutton, D.L., J.P.
Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.	„ James Plunkett.
„ Sir Timothy O'Brien, bart., M.P., J.P.	„ John A. Curran.
Alderman Robert H. Kinahan, J.P.	„ Francis Pilsworth.
Councillor Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.	„ John Bagnal.
	„ John Sweetman.
	„ James Whelan.

General Observations.

Having repeatedly inspected this prison during the year, at unexpected periods, and without previous notice, I have much pleasure in reporting that the cleanliness, order, and activity which I found to prevail, reflect great credit upon the officers in charge. Although it is scarcely within my province to comment upon the constitution of municipal committees, and although I am bound to state on my part, and on that of my ex-colleague, that the successive Boards of Superintendence with whom we have been brought into official connexion have, on all occasions, been disposed to entertain with courtesy and attention such suggestions as we have felt it our duty to submit; yet I cannot refrain

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from expressing my regret that the appointment of the Board should now be committed to the chances of a ballot—a body to which is confided not only the expenditure of a considerable fund, but the administration of discipline, the selection of officers, (this privilege having been conceded by the Lord Lieutenant), and the daily dealing with a most difficult social and domestic question. The infusion of fresh energy and intelligence from time to time is doubtless of great value, but it is of still greater importance to retain the presence of knowledge and experience, in order to secure uniformity of action, and to exercise a due influence and control over the officers, who, if they find that their superiors are not masters of the practical detail of prison management, are but too apt to fall into laxity and insubordination. I venture to offer these remarks with less reserve at the present period, inasmuch as by good fortune the existing Board comprises several members who have frequently served.

I have recorded above the amount of accommodation, and the facilities which exist for adapting the whole prison to "separation;" facilities which are further improved by the circumstances of the building, and by the reduction of offenders. Great, however, as are the advantages of this system, when applied to criminals of all ages, they become of vital necessity in the case of juveniles, who continue to occupy in Great Britain, and on the Continent, the anxious attention of the wisest and most philanthropical legislators.

In this country the public mind appears to have remained hitherto almost dormant, and I have, therefore, observed with sincere gratification, that the last Board, in their report, have strongly advocated the adoption of these institutions, with reference to which a Bill is now pending before Parliament. Differences of opinion may exist as to the form of such establishments, and as to the due amount of interference on the part of the State, but none, I trust, in antagonism to the *principle* of them, particularly as to that of enforced parental responsibility. An analysis of the juveniles confined here during the year 1855, shows that though a very large proportion was in the condition of orphanage, many are to be found whose parents are living, and follow such remunerative trades or occupations, as would enable them to educate their children suitably, or to contribute to their maintenance in Reformatories, if by imperfect supervision or vicious example, the latter should have fallen into evil.

With regard to those who are deprived of their natural protectors, it is scarcely conceivable that any doubt should prevail as to the duty and policy of the State to prevent the growth of a class which, if abandoned to neglect, must inevitably arrive at a dangerous and destructive maturity. I would conclude by again urging upon the consideration of the municipal authorities the propriety of giving their aid and countenance to the establishment of Refuges or "*Sociétés de patronage*," such as exist in Paris, inasmuch as they are peculiarly suited to the circumstances of a large city, and that in them private benevolence

has a large field for its exercise, without limit or restraint;—indeed *without* them the treatment of juveniles in Reformatories is necessarily imperfect; a truth clearly and unhesitatingly avowed by the French Government, which in its wisdom and foresight, has long taken the lead in successful experiments for the amelioration of youthful delinquents.

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I subjoin an extract from the Thirty-first Report of the Inspectors-General, which touches upon this branch of the subject, as it exhibits highly interesting and encouraging results.

"The 'Société pour le patronage,' &c., being confined in its operations to the city of Paris, consequently educates in trades and handicrafts the greater portion of its pupils, who are selected under the authority of the Executive Government, from 'La Maison Centrale d'education correctionelle de Paris' (the prison allocated to juveniles), which is conducted on the separate system, but with a due observance of the means of correction, and the inducements to improvement, most befitting the age and circumstances of its inmates.

"In a Report (page 12) upon the latter, for the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, made to the Minister of the Interior, by M. Carlier, Prefect of Police, he remarks:—'I will not close this Report without making mention of the "Société pour le patronage," &c., a society which continues and completes the work of the administration in receiving juvenile prisoners upon their discharge, in devoting itself to procuring for them a suitable mode of existence, and in watching over their future condition, both moral and industrial. It would be, in fact, of little value to the greater number of these children to have imbibed in "La Maison Centrale," during a sojourn of some years, principles of order and of virtue, if they found themselves, in taking their first steps in the world, exposed to a relapse into their former irregularities from want of experience and support.'

"Of the mode of treatment pursued by the 'Société,' its president, M. Berenger (de la Drôme), whose name has long been honourably distinguished by an enlightened and practical philanthropy, thus speaks in his Report for the year 1851:—'The youths are placed in an intermediate state, which, without continuing to be imprisonment, does not amount to complete liberation, since, subjected as they are to the obligatory supervision of the Society, they can, upon its requisition, in case of the smallest dereliction of duty, be sent back to the Penitentiary. They are in this manner gradually, and without too abrupt a transition, prepared to enjoy their entire freedom.' So moderate, indeed, is the discipline adopted there, that it scarcely exceeds, in point of restraint or penalties, that of an ordinary boarding school; and yet the results would appear to fully justify this modification of the severity formerly enforced, for the cases of relapse (*recidives*) have amounted, with a singular uniformity, to but 7 per cent. (within a fraction) annually, throughout a period of several years; such is the vigilance of its benevolent guardianship. 'It would be presumptuous, however,' adds M. Berenger, in the same Report, 'to attribute these successes to *our own merits alone*; they are in a great measure due to the ever-active, zealous, and humane co-operation of the master-tradesmen of Paris (*maitres d'apprentissage*).'"

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

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RICHMOND FEMALE PENITENTIARY, GRANGEGORMAN.—VISITED 1ST JANUARY, 1856.

1.—STATE of the GAOL on the Day of Inspection.

UNTRIED.

For Felony,	5	
„ Larceny,	3	
„ Misdemeanors,	2	
	—	10

TRIED.—Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions:—

Of Felony or Larceny.—To Imprisonment,	53	
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	
	—	59

Disposed of Summarily:—

For Larceny,	40	
Offences under Larceny Act,	21	
In default of Bail,	31	
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	52	
Other Misdemeanors,	5	
Vagrants,	56	
Drunkards,	2	
	—	207
Gross Total,		276
Total Number of Sick in Hospital,	9	
Average Daily Number,	365	
Highest at any one time,	508	
Lowest ditto,	239	
Average Daily Number in Hospital,	20	

2.—OFFENCES and RECOMMITTALS of JUVENILES from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.

CLASS OF OFFENCE.	AGES. 10 Years and under.	11 to 16 Years.	17 to 20 Years.	Total.
Committed at Assizes and Quarter Sessions:—				
Felony,	.	14	40	54
Misdemeanor,	.	1	3	4
Summary Convictions:—				
Misdemeanor, &c.,	8	79	652	739
Vagrancy,	81	254	726	1,061
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, and Further Examination, Discharged, and remaining Undisposed of:—				
Felony,	.	7	13	20
Misdemeanor,	.	2	3	5
Further Examination,	.	1	25	26
Total,	89	358	1,462	1,909
Workhouse Offenders,	.	11	18	29
Offenders on leaving Workhouses,	.	.	.	.

OFFENCES and RECOMMITTALS of JUVENILES—*continued.*

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	CRIMINALS.				VAGRANTS.			
	10 Years and under.	11 to 16 Years.	17 to 20 Years.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 to 16 Years.	17 to 20 Years.	Total.
Recommitted Once,	.	8	18	26	4	30	55	89
Recommitted Twice,	.	5	13	18	3	6	21	30
Recommitted Three times,	.	2	6	8	2	6	8	16
Recommitted Four times and upwards,	.	4	22	26	6	19	34	59
Total Number Recommitted from 1st January to 31st December,	.	19	59	78	15	61	118	194

3.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE and IMPRISONMENT of the JUVENILE PRISONERS Committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1855, together with the Number of those NOT CONVICTED.

								Gross Total.
PENAL SERVITUDE:—								
Four years,	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	3
IMPRISONMENT:—								
Twelve months and above Nine,	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	4
Six months and above Three,	.	4	16	20	.	.	.	20
Three months and above Two,	.	10	24	34	.	.	.	34
Two months and above One,	1	18	57	76	.	.	.	76
One month and above Fourteen days,	2	14	110	135	26	84	238	483
Fourteen days and above Seven,	3	16	82	101	54	168	483	806
Seven days & above Forty-eight hours	1	23	86	110	1	2	4	117
Forty-eight hours,	1	2	106	109	.	.	1	110
Twenty-four hours,	.	5	197	202	.	.	.	202
Unlimited,	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	3
Not Convicted,	.	10	41	51	.	.	.	51
Total,	8	104	736	848	81	254	726	1,909

4.—CONDITION of JUVENILES as to PARENTAGE, RESIDENCE, EDUCATION, and RELIGION.

PARENTAGE:—								
Having both Parents living,	3	26	126	155	32	45	164	396
Having both Parents dead,	1	33	405	439	9	128	293	869
Having Father dead,	3	33	108	144	33	49	197	423
Having Mother dead,	1	12	97	110	7	32	72	221
Total,	8	104	736	848	81	254	726	1,909
Having Stepfather,	.	5	4	9	.	14	7	30
Having Stepmother,	.	3	5	8	.	7	5	20
Abandoned by Parents,	.	2	1	3	.	2	2	7
Absconded from Parents,	.	8	86	94	1	18	24	137
Illegitimate,	.	3	8	11	.	6	9	26
RESIDENCE:—								
County or Borough,	2	46	263	311	37	110	237	695
Other Localities,	6	58	473	537	44	144	489	1,214
Total,	8	104	736	848	81	254	726	1,909
EDUCATION:—								
Read and Write,	.	23	173	196	.	75	91	362
Read Imperfectly,	1	36	244	281	1	127	195	604
Wholly Illiterate,	7	45	319	371	80	52	440	943
Total,	8	104	736	848	81	254	726	1,909

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CONDITION of JUVENILES as to PARENTAGE, &c.—*continued.*

	Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	10 Years and under.	11 to 16 Years.	17 to 20 Years.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 to 16 Years.	17 to 20 Years.	Gross Total.
RELIGION:—								
Protestant,	.	2	62	64	.	13	37	114
Presbyterian,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roman Catholic,	8	102	674	784	81	241	689	1,795
Total,	8	104	736	848	81	254	726	1,909

5.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE and IMPRISONMENT, together with the UNCONVICTED, of the Number of Prisoners Committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.

	Class of Offences.									
	Felony at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	Misdemeanor at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	Offences under Larceny Act, Summary.	Misdemeanor.	Dangerous Lunatics.	Under Poor Law Act.	Under Vagrant Act.	Drunkards.	Acquitted, no Bills, no Prosecution, for Further Examination, and Discharged.	Gross Total.
PENAL SERVITUDE:										
4 years,	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
IMPRISONMENT:										
12 months and above 9,	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
9 months and above 6,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
6 months and above 3,	66	6	4	8	.	6	.	.	.	90
3 months and above 2,	62	15	16	8	.	4	.	.	.	105
2 months and above 1,	3	1	181	147	.	.	.	.	.	332
1 month and above 14 days,	1	1	264	369	.	21	961	.	.	1,617
14 days and above 7,	.	.	170	247	.	9	1,944	.	.	2,370
7 days and above 48 hours,	.	.	68	429	.	4	14	.	.	515
48 hours,	.	.	6	818	.	5	6	63	.	898
24 hours,	.	.	.	68	.	.	.	1,772	.	1,840
Unlimited,	.	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	264	313
Total,	166	23	709	2,094	49	49	2,925	1,835	264	8,114

6.—AGES, EDUCATION, and RELIGION of the Number of Prisoners Committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.

AGES:										
10 years and under,	.	.	1	7	.	.	81	.	.	89
11 to 16 years,	14	1	14	49	.	11	254	5	10	358
17 to 20 years,	40	3	124	319	3	18	726	188	41	1,462
21 to 30 years,	72	10	405	1,125	17	17	934	1,039	141	3,760
31 to 40 years,	29	6	116	356	14	1	460	338	50	1,370
40 years and upwards,	11	3	49	238	15	2	470	265	22	1,075
Total,	166	23	709	2,094	49	49	2,925	1,835	264	8,114
EDUCATION:										
Read and Write,	39	3	165	488	15	5	627	609	67	2,018
Read imperfectly,	56	10	245	721	20	24	852	475	80	2,483
Wholly illiterate,	71	10	299	885	14	20	1,446	751	117	3,613
Total,	166	23	709	2,094	49	49	2,925	1,835	264	8,114
RELIGION:										
Protestant,	20	2	75	222	6	.	151	202	41	719
Presbyterian,	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	6
Roman Catholic,	144	21	634	1,872	42	49	2,772	1,632	223	7,389
Total,	166	23	709	2,094	49	49	2,925	1,835	264	8,114

7.—Number of Prisoners Committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.

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Convicted.		
Felony at Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	166	
Misdemeanor at Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	23	
Offences under Larceny Act, Summary,	709	
Misdemeanor, Summary,	2,049	
Dangerous Lunatics,	49	
Under Poor Law Act,	49	
Under Vagrant Act,	2,925	
Drunkards,	1,835	
Not Convicted.		
Felony, Acquitted,	53	
„ No Bill or no Prosecution,	39	
Misdemeanor, Acquitted,	11	
„ No Bill or no Prosecution,	11	
Further Examination,	150	
		8,114
Average daily Number confined,	365	
Highest Number at any one time,	508	
Lowest ditto ditto,	239	
Average daily Number in Hospital,	20	

8.—Number of Re-committals from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1855.

How often Recommitted.	Convicted at Assizes, Sessions, and Summarily.	Vagrants.	Not Convicted.
Once,	258	192	.
Twice,	128	71	.
Three times,	52	32	.
Four times and upwards,	86	129	.
Total Number of Individuals,	524	424	264
Number of Committals represented in the above,	1,681	1,728	.
Number of Committals for first offence from 1st January to 31st December,	1,337	1,197	.
Total Number of Committals,	3,018	2,925	264

9.—Punishments for Prison Offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.

Dark Cells,	20	
Stoppage of Diet,	83	
Other Punishments,	45	
		148

An analysis of the above tables furnishes very satisfactory and encouraging results, particularly when the total of committals is contrasted with similar returns for the three preceding years, the numbers standing as follows:—1852, 16,106; 1853, 12,708; 1854, 10,488; and 1855, 8,114; thus exhibiting a reduction of nearly fifty per cent. since 1852.

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Again, if we examine the sentences we shall find the most conclusive proof of the immunity from grave crime which prevails in the capital, as measured by the amount of punishment *awarded*, there having been, upon 8,114 committals, but 561 *individuals* to whom a longer term of imprisonment than *one month* was awarded.

The diminution of vagrants is also another reliable ground of social amelioration, this category having fallen from 4,159 in 1854, to 2,925; and finally, drunkenness, the most fertile source of crime, has experienced a rapid and consecutive decline, the totals being, for 1852, 3,430; 1853, 2,958; 1854, 2,169; 1855, 1,835.

Accommodation.

Wards,	15	School-rooms,	1
Yards,	15	Worksheds,	1
Day-rooms,	15	Kitchens,	1
Single Cells of a size adequate for separation,	164	Store-rooms,	3
Single Cells of larger size,	2	Laundries,	2
Cells to contain three persons,	3	Baths,	4
Sleeping-rooms,	4	Fumigating-room,	1
No. of Beds in such rooms,	70	Reception-room,	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	Pumps and Wells,	5
Chapels,	2	Other Machines for labour,	5

Stock.

Pairs Blankets,	490	Petticoats,	1,337
Pairs Sheets,	37	Caps,	3,692
Rugs,	462	Pairs Shoes,	486
Bed-ticks,	514	Aprons,	1,965
Shifts,	1697	Handkerchiefs,	1,694
Jackets,	883		

No alterations or additions have been made in the construction of the prison since the last inspection, nor were and in progress or contemplation. Of the 164 cells enumerated in the foregoing schedule, ninety-seven are fitted with gongs for the purpose of communication between the inmates and the officers, and are artificially heated.

The only branch of employment from which any considerable remunerative return is obtained is washing, seven-eighths of the total profits of last year—viz., £312—having been derived from this source.

Employment on the Day of Inspection.

At needlework and weaving,	73	
Knitting, spinning, and dressing flax,	59	
Washing, ironing, and mangling,	45	—177
Prison duties,	41	
Unemployed and sick,	58	— 99
Total,		276

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School.—The table marked 6 exhibits the proportion of education among the different classes of prisoners. The daily hours of instruction are appointed from ten, A.M., to three, P.M.; and from four to five, P.M.; and the average number of pupils in attendance was thirty-five. I regret to state that the schoolmistress has been for some time labouring under an affection of the eyes, which has latterly assumed such a character as to unfit her, in the opinion of the medical officers, for the performance of the duties of her department. I trust, therefore, that the necessary steps will be taken forthwith for superannuating her, and that, in nominating her successor, the Board will exercise the power of selection placed in their hands by the Lord Lieutenant with circumspection, and a due sense of the functions attached to this important branch of gaol administration.* In the adjoining section assigned to the Government prisoners a very striking and interesting advance has lately been made in the educational department, owing to the ability and the zeal of the newly appointed mistress, to which I would invite the special attention of the authorities. The circumstances of the two classes of prisoners in the City and in the Government quarters, without doubt, differ very widely; the sentences of those confined in the latter being for such a period as to *insure* lasting improvement; whereas the great majority of the occupants of the former are under such short rules as to afford little opportunity for establishing a proficiency beyond the reach of relapse. However, on the one hand, there are many whose imprisonment is of sufficient duration for laying the permanent foundation of useful learning; and on the other, so large a proportion of the summarily convicted return again and again to the prison, at short intervals, as adverted to before, that there is scarcely any interruption to the continuous course of study, and consequently no eradication of the seeds of knowledge.

Books and Accounts.—The books and forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are accurately observed, and a variety of registries and abstracts, involving a considerable amount of labour, are kept with laudable care. The amount of duty exacted from the clerks is very severe; their attendance in the office frequently extending to *fifteen* hours in the day. The appointment of an additional officer in this department would appear to be urgently required, as the constant recurrence of prisoners, even *on the very day of their discharge,* unduly taxes the time of the present staff, however efficient and anxious to fulfil their onerous functions.

Total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, 1853, £5,767 11*s.* 1½*d.*; 1854, £6,579 1*s.* 5*d.*; 1855, £5,777 12*s.* 9*d.*

Dietary.—7 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new-milk for breakfast each day; 12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new-milk five days in each week; and ¾ pint gruel in lieu of milk two days in each week for dinner.

* Since the above was put into type, I have learned with great pleasure the determination of the Board to advertise for a first-class teacher.

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Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., $8\frac{5}{32}d.$; oatmeal, 17*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.; meat, $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.; new-milk, 7*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; salt, 2*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.; coals, 16*s.* 10*d.* per ton; straw, 2*s.* per cwt.; candles, 7*d.* per lb.; soap, 27*s.* per cwt.

The net cost of the dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years stands thus:—1854, $2\frac{2}{3}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{2}{5}d.$; 1856, $3\frac{26}{73}d.$

There were no complaints on any of the days on which I visited the prison. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains, whose report book was highly satisfactory.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Governor,	200	0	0
Head Matron,	200	0	0
Deputy do.	80	0	0
Store do.	70	0	0
School do.	40	0	0
Hospital do.	40	0	0
Kitchen do.	40	0	0
Five Class Matrons, each	40	0	0
Nine Class Matrons, each	30	0	0
Clerk,	90	0	0
Assistant ditto and Storekeeper,	60	0	0
Court Registrar,	100	0	0
Hall Porter,	40	0	0
Three Guardsmen, each	35	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	145	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	157
Physician,	295	Roman Catholic,	473
Surgeon, &c.	168		
Protestant Chaplain,	187		

Four vacancies having occurred among the subordinate officers since the last annual inspection, were filled, subject to the usual condition of probation, annexed by the Lord Lieutenant to the nomination on the part of the Board.

There are twenty-nine resident officers who receive the gaol allowances, as well as two servants, one trades-mistress, and one carter.

The hospital is clean and well ventilated. The prison was free from any epidemic; indeed, its sanitary condition is strongly evidenced by the fact that contagious diseases, under the primary symptoms of which prisoners are labouring at the period of their committal, are rarely found to extend.

Cases of Sickness and Diseases from 1st January to 31st December.

Fever, Typhus, &c.,	10
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections,	137
Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels,	74
Hepatic diseases, Jaundice, &c.,	2
Apoplexy,	2

Epilepsy,	4	North District.
Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow,	5	
Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs,	7	Dublin Prisons.
Venereal diseases,	57	
Hysteria, and other Nervous diseases,	6	*Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.*
Hœmorrhages,	2	
Erysipelas,	4	
Eruption Fevers,	8	
Cutaneous diseases,	25	
Scrofula,	17	
Anthrax,	12	
Hernia,	1	
Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations,	26	
Ulcers,	36	
Disease of Heart,	1	
Diseases of Eye,	24	
Parturition,	15	
Diseases of Uterus and Appendages,	13	
Abortion,	4	
Gout and Rheumatism,	24	
Other diseases,	50	
Malingering,	23	
Total,	589	
Slight cases of Indisposition prescribed for out of Hospital,	3,436	
Number of Cases admitted into Hospital,	589	
Dangerous Lunatics,	49	
Daily average number under treatment in Hospital,	20	
Daily average number prescribed for out of Hospital,	10	

The medicines are supplied by contract at £100 per annum. There being one Board of Superintendence appointed for both the City Prisons, the names of the members are recorded in the preceding Report upon Richmond Bridewell.

General Observations.

Having, on several occasions, visited the Penitentiary, I have much pleasure in recording that order and cleanliness are carefully maintained, and that every effort appears to be made on the part of the officers to avail themselves of the limited means placed at their disposal. The building throughout was in sound repair, the sewerage effective, the supply of filtered water ample, and the ventilation so complete that no one can fail to be sensible of the freshness and purity of the pervading atmosphere.

Clothing and bedding are sufficiently furnished. Sheets are issued only to the inmates of the hospital, though the use of them in all classes has been found, in other prisons, to be conducive to health and economy.

It is impossible, however, for those who are interested in the vital question of prison discipline to view this well-constructed building, possessing, as it does, the advantages of salubrity of site, of facility of extension, of the command of all the appli-

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ances which a capital affords, and of constant supervision by the constituted authorities, without regretting the inadequacy of the accommodation, which impedes the operation of the deterrent and reformatory agencies indispensable to success. We have seen above that the daily average of prisoners in the past year amounted to 365; but in our calculations for 1856 we are entitled to make a reduction from this sum for lunatics, as measures have been taken for relieving the establishment from the large numbers hitherto confined here—no less than sixty-one having been removed to asylums during the last twelve months. Again, the vagrants are found to represent *no less than thirty-six per cent.* of the total committals. Some few of these, indeed, have been, from time to time, furnished with small sums of money and transmitted to their usual places of abode; but the constant influx of a class which is far fitter for a poor-house than for a prison, as has been frequently urged in former Reports, withdraws the time and attention of the officers from their more legitimate duties, and perverts the portion of the gaol occupied by these wretched beings into a mere place of detention, without the means of punishment or improvement. If, then, this class were removed, and the section tenanted by the Government prisoners were restored to the municipal body, as will be the case whenever the Convict Depôt now in progress shall be completed, the existing building would suffice for extending the separate system to every inmate, should the numbers not exceed the present average, especially as the day-rooms would no longer be required, but would become available for a different allocation, as officers' apartments, as school-rooms, or as being capable of being subdivided into cells.

It is universally conceded by those who have had the fullest experience in the management of prisons, that this system is of paramount efficacy in controlling females, not only because they are more strongly affected by isolation, but because they cannot be subjected to the severer forms of discipline which are brought to bear upon males. If, therefore, it be found of high utility in ordinary prisons, it would surely prove of still greater value in this establishment, which is peculiarly characterized (as is shown in the preceding tables) by such short terms of imprisonment, awarded to nearly the whole of its occupants, as to afford no scope for the influences of moral, educational, or industrial instruction, but which, however, embrace periods of sufficient length to leave a salutary and deterrent recollection of the irksomeness and silence of a "separate" cell, and to suggest at least avoidance of, if not repentance for, the way of life which leads to such consequences.

In the hope that this desirable object may ultimately be attained, I would urge that, in the interval, the necessary steps should be taken for completing that which has been begun, and for extending the same principle to the remaining sections which are disposable. Gongs and artificial heating have been already provided to a certain amount, but water-closets and stalled lavatories are still wanting among the requirements which would

justify the Inspectors-General in certifying the cells as fit for occupation under the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44 ("The Separate System Act,"), in accordance with which it is further indispensable that the Board should compile and submit to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, for their sanction, a code of by-laws for regulating the application of it. It would also be advisable that the washing troughs should be furnished with partitions, so as to prevent, in every department, the opportunities of communication; for at present the prisoners employed in the laundry are associated, without any check except the necessarily partial and imperfect superintendence of a matron.

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In conclusion I would add, that the observations upon the institution of Refuges or Patronage Societies, which I have submitted in my report of Richmond Bridewell, exclusively assigned as it is to *males*, apply yet more forcibly to a gaol for females, inasmuch as prisoners of the latter sex, especially prostitutes, when cast abroad without character, upon their discharge, experience greater difficulty in obtaining employment, and consequently, in too many instances, have no resource but to betake themselves again to their evil courses, unless they are saved from destruction by a timely and benevolent intervention.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

Four Courts Marshalsea.—Visited on the 4th December, 1855.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

Number of prisoners in custody:—males, 44; females, 7; total 51. Classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Deputy Marshal's rooms,	5	1	6
Rent-rooms, . . .	14	5	19
Common hall, . . .	–	–	–
Pauper building, . .	15	1	16
Hatchmen's rooms, . .	5	–	5
Hospital, ...	5	–	5
	44	7	51

The greatest number in custody at any one time during the last year, was 65, and the lowest 38; the average being about 52. The total of committals in the year amounted to 339; the dates of those which precede that period standing thus:—

No. 1— 7th *March*, 1827,
„ 2—11th *November*, 1843,
„ 3—16th *January*, 1844,
„ 4— 4th May, 1850,
„ 5—13th June, 1850,
No. 6— 9th July, 1850,
„ 7—27th February, 1851,
„ 8—6th December, 1852,
„ 9—10th November, 1853.

In custody, under remand—four males, first-class debtors; four males, pauper debtors. In custody for contempt of Court of Chancery—one male, pauper debtor.

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There were three male and three female debtors in custody who, having come in under the former rules (now repealed), and paid one pound on entering, hold their apartments free from rent. At present a debtor on entering the Marshalsea, can obtain a rent-room in the upper yard, for 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly, and may either bring in his own furniture, or hire it from a hatchman at 5*s.* per week.

The total number of rent-rooms in the Marshalsea is thirty-seven; of these six are occupied under the old rules; five by hatchmen and their families; four by prisoners confined under a remand; one by a pauper debtor, under special circumstances; and nine by prisoners who pay the weekly government rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*, leaving twelve vacant, of which seven are small chambers placed within, and accessible only through the outer room. These latter seven are never occupied except in cases of necessity.

Lower Yard.—At present there are two common hall rooms, one for male debtors, and one for females, both being unoccupied on the day of my inspection; and three hatchmen's rooms, in each of which four prisoners can be accommodated at the expense of 7*s.* 6*d.* weekly to each person. The matron, with her family, occupies two rooms, and there are two rooms set apart for an hospital, one room as a dispensary, one room as a temporary hospital, and one room for female patients, when required for this purpose.

There are two small rooms allocated to handicraftsmen when working at such trades as interfere with the convenience of their fellow prisoners. There are six rooms in the pauper building, one of which is used as a store-room; each of the remaining rooms in the building being usually occupied by from three to six debtors.

The Deputy Marshal's apartments comprise six rooms and a kitchen. At present the rooms are all occupied by prisoners, each paying £1 weekly to the Deputy Marshal.

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal,	870	8	8	
Andrew Nixon, Deputy Marshal,				These two Officers are appointed and paid by the Marshal.
John Smullen, Hatchman,				
Richard M'Cartney, Hatchman,				These two Officers have only temporary appointments, and not yet added to the Marshal's list of Officers, their weekly pay being £1 each.
John Skelton, do.				
James Houston, Government Hatchman,	70	0	0	
Thomas Walpole, do. do.	40	0	0	
Michael Mansfield, Watchman,	30	0	0	
Hugh White, do.	24	0	0	
Eliza M'Ginty, Matron,	31	10	0	

Non-Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Charles Benson, Physician, &c.,	114	18	0
David Lyon, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	60	0	0
Rev. A. C. Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	5

Non-Resident Officers' Visits during year.

Surgeon and Physician,	166	R. C. Chaplain, .	104
Presbyterian Chaplain,	60	Protestant Chaplain, .	70

Allowances to Pauper Debtors and the Resident Officers in the Four Courts Marshalsea, 1855.

Each pauper debtor receives 2 lbs. of bread and 1½ pint of new milk daily, and 2 oz. of soap and one candle weekly. The allowance of coal during the winter half-year is 2½ cwt. to each room where pauper debtors lodge; and 1¼ cwt. during the summer half-year, from the 1st of May until the 1st of November. Their bedding consists of three single blankets, a rug, two linen sheets, and a bed-tick and bolster filled with straw once a month. The Marshal receives 3 tons of coal, yearly, for his office; Deputy Marshal, 5 tons do.; two Government Hatchmen, 5 tons do., each; Matron, 5 tons do.; Marshal's Hatchman, 5 tons do.; Watchman, 5 tons do., for guard-room.—Total, 33.

There is also an allowance of 1 lb. of candles weekly during the winter half-year, and ½ lb. during the summer half-year, to Government Hatchman Houston, who is storekeeper.

"Report of Charles Benson, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, for the year 1855.

"The number of persons labouring under any disease requiring my attendance during the past year, was 146, for whom I prescribed 998 times, or nearly seven times for each patient.

"The following were the principal diseases which called for my assistance:—gout, rheumatism, lumbago, bronchitis, phthisis, hœmoptysis, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, constipation, colic, piles, fistula in ano, enlarged liver, jaundice; nervous affections, cerebral congestion; insomnia, delirium, hemiplegia, palpitations and other affections of the heart, lepra, psoriasis, prurigo senilis, herpes, urticaria, ulcers; diseases of urinary and genital organs, ophthalmia, and a few wounds and other accidental injuries.

"Most of these affections were chronic, and brought in with the prisoners, who are frequently persons of broken health, or whose constitutions have been injured by intemperate habits and reverses of fortune, causing privations and mental anxiety.

"Only two deaths occurred during the year: one of a male pauper prisoner, who had long suffered from gout, enlarged liver, and paralysis; the other of a female, who was admitted labouring under severe bronchitis, which soon terminated fatally.

"No case of cholera, typhus fever, or dysentery, occurred since last report, nor any disease which could be attributed to unhealthfulness of prison or any local cause; so that notwithstanding the long list of maladies given above, and the number of patients prescribed for, the sanitary condition of the prison must be considered satisfactory.

"December 8th, 1855. Charles Benson."

Having frequently visited this prison in the course of the current year, I am enabled to report that the building is in substantial repair, adequately furnished with sewerage, (the

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declination of the ground at the rere affording facilities for a due outfall,) and amply supplied with excellent water. The pauper quarter is kept with tolerable cleanliness; but some of the government rent-rooms are in a filthy condition, it appearing that the Marshal is not invested with sufficient power for controlling the servants of debtors of the class which occupies such rooms.

The evils of this institution are manifold, and have been so frequently commented upon in the reports of successive Inspectors-General, that I shall merely offer a brief recapitulation of them, together with the suggestion of such remedies as would be available, if it should be determined to maintain the Marshalsea, a course undoubtedly far less desirable than the total abolition of it by the legislature.

Under all circumstances, legislative interference would be requisite for correcting the anomalies at present existing in its constitution, which were pointed out in the Inspector-General's Report for 1851:—"The Marshalsea is like all ordinary gaols, placed by the 7th George IV., cap. 74, under the supervision of the Court of Queen's Bench, but being supported entirely by the public funds, it partakes of the character of a Government prison, and is, consequently, not managed under the direction of a Board of Superintendence. Again, although all the officers are paid by the State, they are not all appointed by the Executive—the Deputy Marshal, and three of the hatchmen being nominated by the Marshal. A privilege, too, has been permitted to continue so long, that it has grown almost into a prescriptive right on the part of the hatchmen, to let their own apartments to prisoners, so that there is actually a competition for lodging-money between the Local Inspector (the superior officer of the Government) and the subordinate hatchmen, some of whom, as stated above, are merely the nominees of the Marshal."

With respect to the practice above referred to, of suffering the Deputy Marshal and the hatchmen to exact rent for certain rooms from prisoners of the first-class, being convinced, not only of its obvious impropriety (discipline officers being thus placed in the position of creditors over those in their custody), but of its illegality, I submitted to the law officers that such practice had grown up, and had been maintained without any ostensible authority, and in distinct contravention of the Prisons' Act; and I obtained from them an opinion concurring fully in this view, and affirming that the intrusion of the officers in question is wholly unwarranted by law.

This objectionable permission will, of course, be forthwith discontinued, and the Marshal will be thereby enabled to enforce the second of general rules prescribed by the Queen's Bench, which hitherto has been a mere nullity; the rooms originally allocated as common halls having been thus intrusively misapplied.

"First Rule.—All prisoners committed to the Four Courts "Marshalsea, shall pay to the Local Inspector, or the Marshal

"on his behalf, the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly, in advance, as rent, "during the whole period of their confinement therein, provided "that prisoners who have made the declaration required by the "Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 95, or who lodge in the common hall, or "are confined under remand for contempt, or for other special "cause, shall not be required to pay any rent to said Local "Inspector."

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"Second Rule.—Prisoners refusing or neglecting to pay said "2*s.* 6*d.* weekly, or by circumstances unable to pay the same, "*shall be removed to the common hall, and be deemed to be lodgers "therein.*"

With regard, however, to the constitution, as it is proposed in an amended Prisons' Bill (which is about to be submitted to Parliament) to transfer the power of framing regulations for all county and borough prisons, from the Court of Queen's Bench to the Executive, it would be most desirable to include the Marshalsea, and to withdraw from the Marshal the appointment of any officers, so that the selection of the whole staff, and that the entire management, administrative as well as financial, should be concentrated in a single authority.

There are certain other matters which also require immediate remedy. First, a reduction of the dietary for pauper prisoners is loudly called for. The 18th general rule directs that "each pauper prisoner is to receive the allowance sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench for *prisoners in county gaols;*" but it will be seen on comparing the schedule given above, with the subjoined table of the dietary now in use throughout all the prisons under the supervision of the Inspectors-General, that there is a considerable excess in the former.

Prison Dietary. 1st Class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk.

By strictly observing, therefore, the lower scale of dietary, not only will a considerable annual saving be effected, but great discouragement will be interposed to the practice which has hitherto prevailed on the part of prisoners, who, having taken (it is to be feared too often dishonestly) the pauper declaration, so as to entitle them to public support, voluntarily persist in remaining in confinement.

Secondly. By one of the former rules (those recited above having been only in operation since March, 1852) prisoners of the first-class, *i.e.* occupying rent-rooms, were permitted to compound for their weekly rent by the payment of the sum of £1. This rule was, doubtless, based on the assumption that prisoners would use all due diligence in effecting their discharge within the shortest possible period, for it never could have been contemplated to hold out so undue an advantage to those, who, from fraud, collusion, or passiveness, prefer to pass their lives in prison, while thus housed at the public expense. A reference to the committals antecedent to the current year, will show to what an extent in some cases this abuse has been carried,

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one of them bearing date March, 1827, *nearly twenty-nine years ago!* On the other hand it is right to remark, while noticing these long detentions, that the Lord Mayor for the current year (the Right Hon. J. Boyce) has, in several instances, accelerated the discharge of poor prisoners, by applying certain monies, vested in him officially, for charitable purposes, to the composition of their debts, and to the payment of the expenses of filing their schedules.

Thirdly. The classification at present maintained is very inadequate, being limited to the *three* classes declared to be indispensable in the 120th section of the Prisons' Act, and not recognising any distinction between such as are confined under execution, and such as are criminals, viz.:—those remanded for fraud, &c., and for contempt of Court. These latter being considered as criminals, are, under the first rule, exempted from the weekly rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*, which is exacted from other prisoners of the first-class; but they have hitherto been permitted to occupy *rent-rooms without payment.*

It is needless to expatiate upon the injustice of placing the merely unfortunate in a less favourable position than those who partake of the character of criminals, and to point out the obvious propriety of providing a quarter of the Marshalsea to be exclusively allocated to the latter.

Lastly, there are several alterations in matters of minor detail which would conduce to the due discipline, and to the easy administration of the prison. As these, however, are attainable without legislative intervention, they will be most fittingly discussed and dealt with whenever the code of regulations now in force shall be revised and remodelled.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.

St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.

As this jurisdiction still exists, I am bound to notice the gaol as a place of legal confinement, though its inutility has been frequently admitted.

It consists of twelve rooms, including the paupers' cell, and three yards; which I found, at the period of my visit, in their usual condition of dirt and dilapidation. There is, however, an adequate supply of good water.

Debtors find their own furniture, food, firing, and other necessaries, there being no prison allowance.

Return of Prisoners Arrested and Discharged for the last four Years, and the number of processes entered and tried for the same period.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
In Custody and Discharged, .	8	7	8	5
Processes Issued, . . .	396	392	303	295
Processes Tried, ...	227	207	208	151

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Antrim Gaol, at Belfast.—Visited on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of November, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, State of Discipline, and Accommodation.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	7	2	9	1	–	1
Pauper Debtors,	7	4	11	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	5	7	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	28	20	48	–	1	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	12	–	12	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	17	12	29	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	5	4	9	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	4	10	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	16	6	22	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	103	60	163	1	1	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	3	3	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	12	4	9	3
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	2	–	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Five times imprisoned,	–	–	5	5	3	–

Committals during the past year, 1854.—Offences—males, 1,734; females, 1,076. Debtors—males, 277; females, 43. For the whole year 1854.—Average daily number—males, 193; females, 95. Highest at any one time—males, 242; females, 130. Lowest at any one time—males, 146; females, 58. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1; females, 1.

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County of Antrim Gaol.

Re-committals during the past year, 1854—Once—males, 209; females, 140. Twice—males, 90; females, 84. Thrice—males, 46; females, 56. Four times and more—males, 196; females, 254. Total—males, 541; females, 534.

Punishments for prison offences during the year—Males, 281; females, 34.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—Males, 4. Whipping—Males, 25. Total—males, 29.

Committed from 1st January, 1855, to 1st November, 1855.—Offences—males, 1,131; females, 912. Debtors—males, 207; females, 27. Total—males, 1,338; females, 939.

From 1st January, to 1st November, 1855.—Average daily number—males, 156; females, 71. Highest at any one time—males, 191; females, 84. Lowest at any one time—males, 103; females, 60. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1½; females, 4½.

Re-committals in 1855, viz., from 1st January to 1st November, 1855.—Once—males, 115; females, 94. Twice—males, 68; females, 55. Thrice—males, 38; females, 40. Four times and more—males, 136; females, 170. Total—males, 357; females, 359.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Worksheds for Stone-breakers,	102	–
Yards,	23	15	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	4	1	Store Rooms,	3	2
Solitary Cells,	8	8	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells, larger size,	329	103	Lavatories,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Baths,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	4	3
School Rooms (Chapel used).			Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Workshops,	1	–			

Under any circumstances the remarkable contrast presented by the diminution of the total in custody on the day which I have selected for the record of my inspection, with similar aggregates furnished on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, would afford a subject for congratulation, the numbers standing thus :—

1st November, 1852,	324
„ 1853,	285
„ 1854,	283
„ 1855,	163

But when it is taken into consideration that this decline has steadily progressed in the face of the rapid, but normal, increase of the population of Belfast, it becomes necessary to look deeper than the ordinary causes which have favourably affected the criminal status of other localities, such as enlistment and employment, emigration having almost ceased to supply the means of depletion. Employment, moreover, can scarcely be admitted to have exercised a paramount influence, inasmuch as the enormous rise in the prices of all necessaries of life fully counterbalances the advantage of high wages; and we must, therefore,

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seek another solution ; that solution, I firmly believe, and my belief is corroborated by the opinion of those who have attentively and anxiously considered the contrast, is to be found in the establishment and in the maintenance of the separate system, strictly and humanely administered throughout *several years*—for it is idle to expect *immediate* results of great magnitude from any system of discipline, however rigid. Time was required to exhaust the capital stock, or rather the standing force of offenders, who were already in existence at the commencement of the experiment; and there being, in consequence of the isolation observed here, no opportunity given for the propagation of crime, as in gaols conducted upon the associated principle, which are inevitably schools of corruption, the supply of recruits has been cut off; and thus the local authorities, who founded and have supported this excellent institution, are now reaping the benefit of their provident philanthropy in the improvement of public morality. A comparison of the committals and re-committals for the last two years would not lead so directly to the same conclusion; but it is to be taken into account that the committals during the latter period represent minor degrees of guilt, and consequently shorter periods of punishment; so that the average daily number confined in the prison is the surer and more reliable measure of the moral condition of the surrounding district. Again, it is to be observed, that this daily average is swelled by the constant recurrence of drunken prostitutes and other abandoned characters, who are almost, if not wholly, irreclaimable, and in some instances by that of children, who are deserted and homeless, or who are driven into delinquency by the example or urgency of profligate parents—two classes for whose protection the legislature will, doubtless, shortly interpose. Further, when we analyze the component classes of the above schedule of prisoners in custody, we find, upon deducting those sentenced to penal servitude or transportation, and the lunatics—whose immediate removal to more fitting places of reception is loudly called for—military offenders and debtors, that the remainder, which comprises all those, who are properly the inmates of a criminal gaol, furnishes a total of only 124. With regard to military offenders, it is right to remark that they are sent from various stations beyond the borders of the County of Antrim, such as Cavan, Enniskillen, Omagh, Charlemont, Newry, and Londonderry, with the view of obtaining the advantage of the discipline enforced here. The number of debtors has hitherto been enormous; but a wholesome check has latterly been imposed by the Assistant-Barrister refusing to give a decree against the body unless it is proved that the party has means to pay the debt; so that the system—hitherto but too prevalent—of giving credit upon exorbitant terms will be henceforth discouraged.

No change has been made since the Report of last year in the accommodation, which consists of 432 cells, thoroughly fitted for carrying out "separation;" thus *exceeding by one-half* —when debtors, for whom there is a separate quarter, are sub-

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tracted—*the highest number confined at any one time during the current year.* Should this great disproportion continue to exist, as seems to be probable, the important question cannot fail to present itself to the consideration of the local authorities, namely, whether, on the one hand, it is consistent with sound policy, and with justice to the individuals composing it, that an efficient staff should be dismissed and dispersed, and that an extensive department of industrial labour should be broken up, the numbers at present in custody neither affording full occupation for the officers, nor scope for a variety of manufactures; or if, on the other hand, it be preferable to devise some arrangement for obtaining a remunerative rent for a certain portion of the cells (with a power of resumption in case of requirement), so as to retain, ready for any emergency, a body of able and meritorious officers; and to keep on foot an organized system of useful employment, which necessarily diminishes crime by multiplying to prisoners the means of earning of their bread when discharged.

I found, as on all former occasions, the gaol throughout in sound repair, secure, scrupulously clean, abundantly supplied with water, and furnished with excellent bedding, sheets being used in all the classes. The sewerage is effective, and the ventilation of the cells is remarkably well managed, as the windows are capable of being opened on a swivel sufficiently to admit the free ingress of fresh air, but not wide enough to create too strong an in-draught, or to enable the prisoners to hold communication with each other. The lock-up is attended by the Governor, and the warders relieve each other on patrol during the night. The punishments were necessarily numerous for trifling infractions of the separate system, which is maintained here rigorously, but were light in character, and were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor. In fine, the whole condition, both material and moral, of this admirable institution, is such as to have justly elicited the highest eulogium from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, when he visited it during my stay in Belfast for the purpose of making the annual inspection.

Employment and Schools.

Breaking stones.	Cleaning prison.
Pounding freestone.	Pumping water.
Labouring prison grounds.	Cooking for prison.
Shoe and clog making.	Washing in laundry.
Weaving.	Spinning.
Winding yarn.	Knitting.
Mat-making.	Flowering.
Brushmaking.	Veining.
Carpenter work.	White work.
Painting.	Prison duties.
Plastering.	

The above table exhibits the nature and amount of employment on the day of inspection, and may be accepted as a fair

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representation of the ordinary occupation, it being taken into consideration that the remarkable decrease of prisoners has necessarily affected the extent of productive labour. There is no form of labour distinctively set apart for punishment; but many of the daily duties partake of this character, and some of them, such as pumping by the crank-machine, and the heavier mat-weaving, are so exhaustive as to render it necessary, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, to issue a larger allowance of food to those who are thus engaged, and who are sentenced to the longer terms of imprisonment, the separate system being observed in its full stringency. The principal profit is derived from washing for the public, which is carried on with systematic activity. Net profit for 1853, £515 8*s.*; 1854, £588 6*s.* 0½*d.*

Schooling is afforded to both sexes daily; adults sentenced to very short imprisonment are not included; but juveniles under all rules are instructed. A registry of progress is daily kept; but what is of far more importance and value, the Chaplains of the three denominations each attend on two days of the week for the purpose of giving lectures, and of examining the pupils of their respective religious professions, recording their opinions of the amount of proficiency exhibited. The schoolmaster has been recently appointed in the place of the former one, who resigned upon his obtaining more lucrative employment.

Number attending school during the year—Males, 174; females, 72.

Average number attending daily—Males, 14; females, 10.

Dietary.—To males whose sentences exceed a month—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. bread, and one pint new milk. Supper—2 oz. meal made into 1½ pint gruel.

To males sentenced to one month and under, and all females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—¾ lb. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. No supper is given to this class.

Contracts.—Bread, 18*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; new milk, 8*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; coals, 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Net cost of dietary—1852, $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{3}\frac{3}{6}\frac{3}{5}d.$; 1853, $3\frac{2}{2}\frac{8}{6}\frac{8}{5}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{4}{1}\frac{7}{3}d.$; 1855, 3¾*d.*

A reference to the foregoing schedule will show that there is an excess, in the cases stated, above the dietary prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench; but this latter is strictly observed among all the females, without exception, and among the males confined for short terms. There were no complaints of the dietary, which is regularly inspected and commented upon by the chaplains. I tasted the milk and the bread, which is exclusively white, and found both to be of good quality.

Books and Accounts.—All the discipline books, and the majority of those directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, were kept with great accuracy. The "State of the Prison at Lockings," however, which forms the basis of the "Morning State," on the ensuing day, had not been adopted, but was forthwith ordered to be brought into use. There were some other omissions in the Gate-porter's Record, and in the Abstract of Daily Consump-

NORTH DISTRICT.

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tion, which I pointed out to the Governor, with the entire conviction that they would be immediately supplied.

I wish to guard against being supposed to convey the slightest imputation upon the fulness and the regularity of the general accounts, which furnish ample details of every item of expenditure; for I have taken exception solely to the non-observance of the forms in question as a departure from the uniformity with all other prisons in keeping such records, which it is the desire of the Court to maintain throughout the kingdom.

Total cost of gaol: 1852, £3,231 2*s.* 6*d.*; 1853, £3,321 0*s.* 8½*d.*; 1854, £3,785 3*s.* 7½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. R. Oulton, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
Rev. C. Allen, Episcopalian Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. G. Shaw, Presbyterian do.	36	18	6
Rev. G. Conway, Roman Catholic do.	36	18	6
T. H. Purdon, Surgeon,	74	0	0
James Moore, Apothecary,		—	
John Forbes, Governor,	300	0	0
William D. M'Caul, Deputy-Governor,	75	0	0
John M'Aninch, 1st Class Warder, no trade,	45	0	0
Hugh Fisher, 1st ditto, ditto,	45	0	0
William Watson, 2nd ditto, and Weaver,	40	0	0
James Gorman, 2nd ditto, and Shoemaker,	40	0	0
John Mullan, 2nd ditto, no trade,	40	0	0
David Beatty, 2nd ditto, ditto,	40	0	0
Robert Ould, 3rd ditto, ditto,	35	0	0
Thos. Kilpatrick, 3rd ditto, ditto,	35	0	0
Robert Coleman, 3rd ditto, ditto,	35	0	0
Edward M'Kenny, 3rd ditto, ditto,	35	0	0
Geo. Handcock, 3rd ditto, ditto,	35	0	0
John Martin, 3rd ditto, ditto,	35	0	0
Thomas Gardner, 3rd ditto, Tailor,	35	0	0
John Cunningham, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Mrs. Ash, Matron,	45	0	0
Miss Mullan, Deputy-Matron,	30	0	0
Miss Stanfield, Nurse,	20	0	0
Miss Watson, Laundress,	27	10	0
Mrs. Kernohon, do.	18	5	0
James Nixon, Messenger,	18	5	0
Sarah M'Mahon, Servant,	7	16	0

The turnkeys are supplied with uniform, but receive no rations nor allowances. In consequence of the diminished numbers of prisoners, one vacancy created among the warders has not been filled up.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 99; Surgeon, &c., 156; Protestant Chaplain, 120; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 128; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 111.

Hospitals.—The hospitals which, though small, are sufficient, were very clean, and contained but two patients, one of each sex. Ordinarily all cases, except those of a very grave character, are treated in the cells; but owing to the sanitary arrangements

and the careful medical supervision, the general health of the prison is excellent; and therefore, under such favourable circumstances, I am unwilling to offer any observations upon the trifling excess of diet before alluded to.

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	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1852,	26	1,031	18	1	11
1853,	32	1,116	9	0	7
1854,	28	850	10	5	9

No. of deaths in 1852, 12; in 1853, 5; and in 1854, 2.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Thomson, Esq., J.P.	Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.
Thomas Montgomery, Esq., J.P.	Charles O'Hara, Esq., J.P.
John Clarke, Esq., J.P.	James E. Leslie, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Verner, Esq., J.P.	George J. Clarke, Esq., J.P.
Conway R. Dobbs, Esq., J.P.	John Dickey, Esq., J.P.
Samuel G. Fenton, Esq., J.P.	Henry M'Neille, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of business, and for the payment, by cheques, of all bills, contracts, and the salaries of the intern officers, except that of the Governor; the final examination and audit taking place at each assizes. An excellent arrangement is adopted here, which, I trust, will be enforced by the legislature, namely, that of appointing members of the General Board to act as auxiliaries in regulating the bridewells, situated in their respective neighbourhoods. As, therefore, such matters can thus be brought directly under the cognizance of the central Board, I would beg to call their attention to my annexed report upon the bridewells, the condition of which falls far below the character of the parent gaol, and calls for amendment.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballymoney.—Two male and two female prisoners; 102 in the preceding quarter. The house tolerably clean, and adequately furnished with bedding; the pump, which required repair, was about to be put in order. *Chevaux de frize* would be a desirable addition to the circuit wall of the male yard, which is only twelve feet high, so as to enable the keepers to let out prisoners of this sex for the purpose of taking exercise without the risk of escape. The door-frame of the male day-room was in an unsound state.

Ballymoney.

Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. I regretted to find that the constables occasionally omit to enter the exact time of lodging prisoners, and that some of the latter are detained here under the *verbal* order of the petty sessions court. I was unable, for instance, to ascertain the exact offences of the two females mentioned above, the keepers having no record. The local inspector is said to visit, but makes no entry. Dietary, 5*d*.

Since the above was in type *two* deserters escaped, having, very improperly, and in direct contravention of the Prisons' Act,

North District.

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Bridewells.

been placed together in *one* cell. It appears that there was no padlock on the door of the cell in question; the only one available (as the remainder had been sent out in order to be repaired) being attached to the door of a cell in which a dangerous lunatic was confined. They were thus enabled to obtain access to the day-room, and having cut a hole in the door, to force back a bolt which was not locked, in consequence of the sinking of the door-case, from decay.

The local magistrates carefully investigated the whole case, and have, I am happy to add, taken steps for an application to the Grand Jury for a presentment to render the prison secure, and have ordered new padlocks and a door of sufficient strength to be forthwith furnished.

Antrim.

Antrim.—I made two inspections of this miserable bridewell, at the first of which there were four males in custody; 142 in the preceding quarter.

Petty sessions held monthly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector makes no entry of his visits. On both occasions I found the registry kept in the most slovenly manner—the number of the meals issued, and the cost of them, not being entered from day to day. I regret also to record that prisoners are sometimes confined here without written committals or remands.

At my second inspection the bridewell had been completed, and was about to be handed over by the contractor to the Commissioners. The outer yard, however, was still in an unfinished state, being choked up with grass and heaps of rubbish.

The accommodation consists of four cells and a day-room for each sex, and the building is lightsome, well ventilated, and supplied with adequate sewerage. The river runs at the rere, but there is no water fit for drinking on the premises. Though the town-pump stands at a short distance, I apprehend that the sanction of the executive would be now withheld from any new prison not containing this indispensable requisite *within* the walls, so as to be accessible to, and capable of being raised by the inmates.

Ballymena.

Ballymena.—Four males and one female in custody at my first visit. Dietary, 5*d*.

Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. At my inspection in 1853, I had animadverted upon occasional omissions on the part of the constabulary to enter the exact time of lodging and removing prisoners; but this error having been since rectified, I was enabled to make, concurrently with the resident magistrate, a searching examination of the registry, which, I lament to say, I found to present several cases of fraudulent overcharge in the dietary account as to the issue of meals. These cases would, undoubtedly, have sustained an indictment, *per se*, but the keeper having been also discovered to have made a false return of the fines payable by drunkards, was brought to trial at the next ensuing quarter sessions, convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

The house tolerably clean, and bedding sufficient; an ade-

quate supply of water fit for washing, &c., but not for drinking; a good pump, however, is within easy reach. NORTH DISTRICT.

The accommodation for the keeper is very limited, and he consequently occupies, irregularly, one of the male cells. There is no cell for female drunkards. The projection of a window-stool, and the state of walls, the mortar having scaled away, render the prison quite unsafe, and accordingly some escapes took place, which induced me to pay a second visit. The local magistrates having inquired into all the circumstances, acquitted the keeper of blame, on the ground of the insecurity of the yards, and I trust, therefore, that a presentment will be passed for remedying these defects, by bevelling down the window-stool, and by raising and pointing the walls. I found that the keeper had, without authority, allowed a visitor to see a prisoner alone, and not in the presence of an officer, and I consequently directed him to be more cautious in future, and to admit no one without the permission of the Local Board. *County of Antrim.* *Bridewells.*

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—VISITED THE 25TH OF MAY, 1855. *County of Armagh Gaol.*

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	7	11	1	2	3
,, Larceny,	3	4	7	1	1	2
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	3	–	3	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	4	4	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	7	10	17	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	4	4	8	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	12	13	25	2	1	3
Other Misdemeanors,	7	3	10	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	3	3	–	1	1
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	55	53	108	6	7	13

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	1	4	6
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	1	4
Summary convictions,	2	–	4	–	2	4
Vagrants,	–	1	–	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	1	1	–	–	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Committals during the past year—males, 483; females, 350. Average daily number—males, 54; females, 36. Highest at any one time—males, 74; females, 51. Lowest at any one time—males, 34; females, 23. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 3.

Re-committals during the past year.—Once—males, 10; females, 18. Twice—females, 7. Thrice—females, 2. Total—males, 10; females, 27.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—males, 39; females, 6. Whipping—males, 8.

A comparison of the total of prisoners in custody on the above day and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, exhibits a slight decline; but there is an excess of 10 observable in 1855 over 1854, the numbers standing thus:—

25th of May, 1852,	121
„ 1853,	114
„ 1854,	98
„ 1855,	108

In the daily averages, however, which furnish the most reliable measure of prison population, the amount of improvement is distinctly traced; that of 1854 being but 90, as contrasted with 111 in 1853; and if we extend our examination of the records to more distant periods, we shall find evidences of still greater reduction. Thus, the daily average for the seven years ending in 1846 ranged at 126; while during the four years in which the famine and its effects prevailed it had risen to 227—the highest point having been attained on the 6th July, 1848, namely, 311.

The excess noticed above is clearly attributable to the increase of the females—prostitution having become more rife in consequence of the town being the head quarters of the militia—and there being a greater readiness on the part of the magistrates to commit generally to the gaol, provided as it now is with all the requirements of the separate system. Vagrancy and workhouse offences have also diminished; and the aggregate of juvenile delinquency has fallen considerably.

There were but three prisoners (females) under sentence of penal servitude; and only one lunatic—a male.

The lock-up is attended by the governor; and at night the turnkeys patrol in rotation.

The punishments were few and light—discipline being maintained without difficulty under "separation," as the means of access and combination are precluded.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	No. of Beds in such Rooms,	14	2
Yards,	16	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	4	2	Chapels,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Worksheds,	10	–
Single Cells of larger size,	–	9	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells of lesser size,	61	38	Store Rooms,	2	2
Cells to contain three persons,	11	–	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	9	3	Baths,	1	2
			Pumps and Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

Since the last inspection the female wing, containing thirty-eight cells, has been completed and rendered fit for reception, under the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44, as soon as the bye-laws which are in preparation shall have been sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant in Council. The work has been admirably executed; and the ventilation appears to be highly effective, there being an entire absence of the heavy smell and the close atmosphere engendered by the constant occupation of cells which do not admit the free ingress of fresh air. The laundry is roomy and well contrived; but it would be desirable to attach partitions to the washing troughs, so as to carry out in its integrity the principle of non-communication. Some old walls are in process of clearance, which will give additional space; and it is in contemplation to change the entrance from its present site to the centre of the old prison, and to form a large hall by the removal of party walls, which encumber an area peculiarly adapted for exercise in rainy and severe weather, and for the maintenance of thorough ventilation.

The building throughout was in a most creditable condition of cleanliness, order, and security; the doors of some of the male cells, from which an escape had been attempted, having been strengthened. The sewerage is effective; and there is a plentiful supply of water for the yards, the laundry, the closets, the hot, cold, and shower baths, and the lavatories. The bedding is ample, sheets being used in every bed; and gaol clothing is issued to all the prisoners.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from tendering my sincere congratulations to the county authorities, on the extension to all classes of the only system which prevents the spread of contamination, and affords opportunities of amendment without interruption. The effects of its adoption in other prisons has invariably been the diminution of the committals and re-committals, especially among the females, upon whom a short experience of isolation operates as an effectual deterrent; and I entertain, therefore, a strong expectation that the existing

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

number of cells will shortly be found sufficient to bring all the delinquents of this sex within the scope of this form of discipline; but should it prove otherwise, I have no doubt that the same liberality and desire for improvement which have brought the gaol to its present excellence, will not fail to supply any future deficiency of accommodation; inasmuch as the wing formerly allocated to the males, and containing nine cells and two day-rooms, each divisible into two cells, is capable of being placed, at a comparatively trifling outlay, on the same footing as the remainder of the establishment.

Employment and Schools.—Productive employment on the day of inspection was thus carried out:—

MALES.

Weaving and attending,	7	Whitewashing,	1
Shoemaking,	3	Prison duties,	9
Tailoring,	2	Stone-breaking,	25

FEMALES.

Knitting,	19	Sewing,	8
Flowering,	10	Prison duties,	4
Veining,	5		

Weaving is executed for extern sale, as well as for intern consumption; and a large profit is derived from stone-breaking.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1853, £70 15*s.* 8*d.*; and in 1854, £75 7*s.* 11*d.*

No punitive labour is maintained here, as stone-breaking can scarcely be considered to fall within this category.

School instruction is given in the chapel to the males and females—a matron being present—for two hours and a-half daily by the schoolmaster, who also acts as storekeeper, and has charge of some of the gaol books. The chaplains, I am happy to state, frequently attend. The chapel being divided into deep stalls, the position of the prisoners renders it very difficult for them to write; and I would suggest that the upper part of the front partition should be fitted with a hinge, so as to be capable of being let down upon brackets, and of thus forming a species of desk.

It would be also desirable that mental arithmetic should be cultivated among the juveniles, as the master is a very efficient teacher.

Number attending school during the year—males, 230; females, 160. Average number attending daily—males, 16; females, 13.

Dietary.—First Class—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Third Class—Males and Females—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Contracts.—White bread, per cwt., £1 2*s.*; brown bread, per cwt., 19*s.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 1*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5⅝*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.*; straw, per ton, £1 1*s.*; candles, per lb., 7¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £2 6*s.*

The net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years, stood thus: 1852, 2¼*d.*; 1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 2·79*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, with a record of their opinions. The bread and milk were excellent—the latter being furnished at a very reasonable price.

Books and Accounts.—These are kept with great accuracy and facility of checking. The total cost of the gaol during the last three years amounted in 1852 to £1,451 11*s.* 8*d.*; 1853, £1,393 14*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £1,452 12*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
John M'Kinstry, Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. B. Wade, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. James Campbell, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. William Henderson, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
A. Robinson, Surgeon,	—		
Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary,	20	0	0
John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	170	0	0
Eliza Walker, Matron,	30	0	0
John Armstrong, 1st Turnkey,	45	0	0
John Agnew, 2nd do., Tailor,	35	0	0
John Jenkinson, 3rd do., Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Alexander Wilson, do., Shoemaker,	33	0	0
Samuel Walker, do.,	30	0	0
Henry Jenkinson, do.,	30	0	0
George Agnew, do.,	30	0	0
Asaph Moore, do.,	30	0	0
Mary Moran, Sub-Matron,	15	0	0
Margaret Walker, Infirmary Nurse,	15	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 127; Surgeon, &c., 119; Protestant Chaplain, 142; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 144; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 151.

The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and the county infirmary.

A very satisfactory report was made to me of the official and personal conduct of the turnkeys, three of whom are trained handicraftsmen. The salary of the governor has been very properly raised, in acknowledgment of his zeal and good service.

Hospitals.—There is an hospital for both sexes; but the great majority of cases are treated in the cells by Dr. Robinson, who is desirous to maintain the integrity of the separate system as far as possible—the gaol being generally very healthy.

Number of patients during the last three years, 466. Total of days, 10,112. Cost of medicine, £82 11*s.* 7*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Acheson St. George, Esq.
William Paton, Esq.
Henry L. Prentice, Esq.
Maxwell Cross, Esq.
Thomas Dobbin, Esq.
Thomas A. Prentice, Esq.
George Robinson, Esq.
James Harden, Esq.
John Hancock, Esq.
Robert Wright Cope, Esq.
Joseph Atkinson, Esq.
Stewart Maxwell, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly in sufficient numbers, but some of the members rarely attend. At each meeting all current bills are discharged; cheques signed by three members, and countersigned by the local inspector, being issued to the parties entitled—a very satisfactory practice. The salaries of the turnkeys, &c., are paid quarterly; and there is a general audit at each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Markethill.

Markethill.—No prisoners; 16 during the last quarter. House clean; bedding sufficient; and sewers effective, being clearable from the outside. There is no water on the premises, but it can be procured at a short distance. The local inspector visits from time to time. Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals regular. Committals correct; but in the registry there were several omissions on the part of the constabulary to enter their names. Dietary, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

N.T.Hamilton.

Newtownhamilton.—One female prisoner; 50 in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean, but damp. No improvement has taken place in the sewerage, the soil being carried through the house from time to time. The pump out of repair. The local inspector and the county local inspector visit. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. I found, however, that, in consequence, I presume, of the delay in obtaining the signature of a second magistrate, a lunatic was detained here for five days. The registry slovenly, and the committals rather carelessly kept. The constables do not enter their own names, but allow the keeper to do so, thus rendering invalid the only check upon the exact issue of rations.

Ballybot.

Ballybot.—Two female and 2 male prisoners; 94 in last quarter. The house clean, but very damp. The south side of the building, which contains the keeper's apartments, requires to be cemented or weather-slated. The bedding sufficient. There is only *one* cell for each sex, which is wholly inadequate; drunkards at present being confined in the day-rooms. The water of the pump is impregnated with mineral, and is of little use. The county local inspector sometimes visits, but the local inspector seldom or never. Dietary, *5d.* Petty sessions weekly; but the magistrates sit every day except Sunday; the transmittals regular. I found, however, with much regret, some committals for definite periods of imprisonment *in* the bridewell, and that several drunkards had been confined here without separate written committals, their names and sentences being merely entered in an appearance book.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan.—Visited the 2nd of April, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	1	5
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2
Untried.			
For Felony,	2	–	2
,, Larceny,	2	1	3
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1
Tried.			
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny—			
To Transportation,	–	3	3
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	17	16	33
Disposed of Summarily.			
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	–	6
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	2
Under Revenue Laws,	1	1	2
Drunkards,	–	1	1
Gross Total,	36	27	63

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Misdemeanants do.,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	1	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Five times do. and upwards,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Total number committed during the past year—males, 470; females 246. Average daily number—males, 49; females, 30. Highest at any one time—males, 74; females, 37. Lowest at any one time—males, 29; females, 21. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1; females, 1.

Re-committals during the past year.—Once—males, 27; females, 16. Twice—males, 23; females, 11. Thrice—males, 13;

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

females, 2. Four times and more—males, 17; females, 14. Total—males, 80; females, 43.

Punishments for prison offences during the past year.—Dark cells—males, 6; females, 10. Other punishments—males, 34; females, 23. Total—males, 40; females, 33. Number sentenced during the past year to whipping—males, 5.

A normal and progressive decline in the aggregate of prisoners confined in this gaol is, I am happy to state, shown upon a comparison of the numbers in custody on the day of my inspection and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years—1852, 131; 1853, 111; 1854, 83; 1855, 63; and when this diminished total is contrasted with the highest number in prison at any one time during the famine years, namely, 344 on the 18th of June, 1849, there are abundant grounds for congratulation as to the improved condition of the county, which is further and unmistakably evidenced by the great decline of juvenile delinquents, as well as of vagrants and workhouse offenders. There were three females under sentence of transportation, and one under that of penal servitude; but no males falling within either of these categories, nor any lunatics of either sex—a fortunate circumstance, as no special provision is made for the due custody of, and attendance upon, these unhappy beings, whose presence in a gaol not only militates against regularity of discipline, but against their own chances of ultimate recovery.

On the other hand, the proportion of re-committals is very large; a result which is invariably found, especially with regard to female offenders, wherever no approximation to the separate system is established.

Classification, as directed by the Prisons' Act, is observed among the male prisoners; but the females are divided into three classes, according to their personal characters, when they are known, rather than according to the nature of the offences for which they have been committed. This department, although every effort appears to be made by the matrons for modifying the defects which it presents, falls far below the requirements of improved gaol management; as, unhappily, from the construction of the cells, or rather sleeping-rooms, uninterrupted association prevails during the day and night. The lock-up is carefully superintended, and there is a patrol at night, but no tell-tale clock for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of the circuits.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	School Rooms,	1	–
Day rooms,	6	3	Workshops,	3	–
Solitary cells,	6	–	Kitchens,	1	–
Single cells,	70	18	Store Rooms,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	–	Laundries,	–	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	3	–	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	1

The building throughout was clean, dry, well ventilated, and

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

sufficiently furnished with bedding. The supply of water is adequate, and the sewers are effective, and capable of being flushed from time to time. Some of the walls, however, were much in need of dashing; the laundry is confined in space, and the want of a drying-room has been already noticed frequently in former Reports as a serious evil.

Employment and Schools.—A certain amount of employment is always carried on here, not only by shoemaking, tailoring, and weaving, for the prison use, but in maintaining general repairs—one of the turnkeys being a carpenter, and another a whitesmith, who superintends the works and the machinery of the tread-wheel, the latter constituting the only punitive labour; for stone-breaking can scarcely be said to possess this character among a purely agricultural population accustomed to such work. Shot-drill would be much more effective as a deterrent.

The net profit of articles disposed of outside the gaol amounted, in 1853, to £15 10*s.*; in 1854, to £14 10*s.* 3*d.*

Number attending school during the past year—males, 6,325; females, 7,211. Average number attending daily—males, 20; females, 23.

Educational instruction is given by a trained schoolmaster, and a registry of progress is kept. The pupils are occasionally examined by the chaplains, but it would be very desirable if the latter were to enter their observations, so as to guarantee the accuracy of the entries of advancement; and if the schoolmaster were also employed in teaching the females, of course under the supervision of an officer of their own sex.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Females, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. of whole-meal bread, and one pint of new milk. Females, 12 oz. of whole-meal bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2*d.*; oatmeal, per ton, £15 3*s.* 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; turf, per box, 1*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 7*d.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 16*s.*

There were a few complaints of the dietary, which appeared to me to be groundless. The provisions are regularly inspected; and a short time previous to my visit, the milk had been condemned by the chaplains, and returned to the contractor.

The net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the previous two years stands thus:—1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The books, relating both to finance and discipline, are kept with accuracy. An entry, however, is required in the Gate-book to show the duration of the visits made by the *extern* officers.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years was, in 1852, £1,427 0*s.* 4½*d.*; 1853, £1,341 16*s.* 0½*d.*; 1854, £1,439 19*s.* 7*d.* Here, as elsewhere, the great rise in the price of all necessaries has produced an excess over former expenditure.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
George Gallogly, Governor,	200	0	0
Theophilus Thompson, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. W. H. Stone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Thos. Mulvany, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
George Roe, Esq., M.D.,		—	
W. H. Brice, Apothecary,		—	
Geo. Robt. Gallogly, Deputy Governor,	55	7	2
Charles Clendening, 1st Turnkey,	55	7	2
George Reilly, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
Robert Walsh, 3rd do. (Whitesmith),	30	0	0
George Buchanan, 4th do. (Carpenter),	30	0	0
Thomas M'Dowell, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret Sturdy, Assistant Matron,	16	0	0
Fanny Dowling, Nursetender,	10	0	0

The physician and apothecary are paid by one presentment, for their attendance on the gaol and the county infirmary; none of the intern officers, except the matron and nursetender, receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 212; Surgeon, &c., 92; Protestant Chaplain, 173; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 124; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 137.

Hospital.—There were no patients in the hospital, the gaol being free from epidemic and other disease; a fortunate circumstance, as this department is most inconveniently situated, and would be wholly inadequate in the event of general sickness.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1852,	20	927	20	5	0½
1853,	20	473	29	19	9
1854,	6	288	11	17	7

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.	John E. Vernon, Esq.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	Robert Erskine, Esq.
Robert Burrowes, Esq.	Michael Phillips, Esq.
William Humphries, Esq.	W. A. Moore, Esq.
Joseph Storey, Esq.	James Fay, Esq.
Samuel Moore, Esq.	Rev. Andrew Hogg.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of business; but all accounts are finally audited and discharged at each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Bailieborough.

Bailieborough.—No prisoners; 69 in the last quarter. The sewers tolerably effective; but in rainy weather the male yard is flooded. The water supplied by the pump, being of a mineral character, is unfit for general use; the blankets thin and worn; the circuit walls low, and so rough on the surface, as to afford means of escape, as does also the female privy, from its position. Dietary, 5½*d.* for both sexes. Registry and com-

mittals correct, and transmittals to the county gaol immediate. Petty sessions weekly. The local inspector rarely visits; salary, £30, including the custody of the court-house. NORTH DISTRICT.

Ballyconnell.—One female confined here; 14 in the last quarter. The dietary, which is improperly supplied by the keeper, costs 5¾*d.* for both sexes; registry, committals, and transmittals, regular. Petty sessions held every fortnight; the local inspector seldom visits. The building clean, but much requiring repair; the chimneys smoky, and the pump out of order; the walls low and insecure, the privy in the female yard being placed against the wall; bedding sufficient; salary of keeper, £20. *County of Cavan.* *Bridewells.* Ballyconnell.

Cootehill.—Two females; 52 prisoners in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean, except the privies, which were filthy; the door of the female yard rotten and insecure, and the eave-gutters out of repair; the bedding sufficient in quantity, but both blankets and bed-tickens much worn; the pump and sewers effective; dietary, 5*d.* for both sexes. The local inspector visits from time to time, as does also the governor of the county gaol. Petty sessions held every fortnight, and transmittals without delay; the registry and committals correct. Cootehill.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—VISITED THE 21ST OF MAY, 1855. *County of Donegal Gaol.*

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1
For Contempt of Court,	1	–	1
UNTRIED.			
For Felony,	3	–	3
,, Larceny,	1	3	4
Deserters,	1	–	1
TRIED.			
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny—			
To Transportation,	2	–	2
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1
To Imprisonment,	11	2	13
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2
Disposed of Summarily.			
In default of Bail,	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	14	1	15
Under Revenue Laws,	31	3	34
Drunkards,	1	–	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	1	9
Total,	80	11	91

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanants convicted, . .	1	–	1	1	–	–

Committals during the past year—males, 429; females, 103. Average daily number—males, 72; females, 11. Highest at any one time—males, 93; females, 19. Lowest at any one time—males, 48; females, 6. Average daily number in hospital—males $1\frac{2}{3}$; females, $\frac{1}{14}$

Re-committals during the past year—Once—males, 2; females, 1. Twice—females, 1. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 1.

Punishments for prison offences during the year—dark cells—males, 18. Other punishments—males, 20.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 6.

Upon comparing the records of the total in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the last three years, a considerable diminution is shown to have taken place—May 21, 1852, 136; 1853, 133; 1854, 87; 1855, 91. The numbers, however, for 1855, exhibit a small excess over those of the preceding year; a difference which is to be accounted for by the increase of *committals* for offences against the revenue laws, in consequence of the constabulary having been latterly employed in the suppression of illicit distillation; there being no less than 34 prisoners under this category in the foregoing table.

On the other hand, if we examine the general total of committals in the daily averages for a series of years, we shall find reliable evidences of improvement. Thus, in 1855, the daily average was, as 87·2 to $109\frac{1}{3}$ in 1854, or nearly on an equality with that of the seven years ending 1846, namely, 81·07; whereas in the four years during which the famine and its disastrous influences prevailed, the daily total stood at 170·67, the highest number, 271, having been attained on the 3rd of March, 1849.

There has been also a general decrease in crimes of a graver character, and vagrancy and juvenile offences appear but rarely on the registry. There were only two males under sentence of transportation, and one under that of penal servitude; but there were no less than nine lunatics (eight males and one female), a class from which I trust that the prison will soon be relieved.

The classification of the males is carried out according to the prescriptions of the Prisons' Act, except where the numbers in particular sections are so small as not to require subdivision. The meals are taken in the day-rooms instead of in the cells,

an arrangement which would be obviously preferable. There is one turnkey on guard at night, who, however, does not maintain a constant patrol. The punishments, which were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor, amounted to but 20 since the 1st of the preceding January.

Accommodation and State of the Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	–	Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Yards,	8	2	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	10	3	School Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	7	2	Workshops,	4	1
Single Cells of larger size than that certified by the Secretary of State in England for separate confinement,	2	–	Worksheds,	2	–
			Kitchens,	1	–
			Store Rooms,	4	1
			Laundries,	–	1
			Lavatories,	6	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	73	10	Baths,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	8	3	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	24	12	Reception Room,	1	–
			Pumps and Wells,	1	–

The gaol was, throughout, in sound repair, clean, dry, well ventilated, adequately furnished with prisoners' clothing and bedding (sheets being issued to all the classes), and secure in every respect, except as to the roof of the new hospital, which is not arched.

Water is supplied by pipes to every yard, and the adoption of movable soil-boxes in the privies conduces much to cleanliness and health, as the sewerage is imperfect. There are no lavatories, the prisoners using tubs for personal ablution, which ought to be especially observed among those who are engaged in pounding bones—a very filthy occupation.

The Board have directed that partitioned sheds should be prepared for the reception of the males while employed. This approach to separation is undoubtedly important; and a further advance in the same direction might be made at an inconsiderable cost, by altering the internal fittings of the chapel, so as to render it available for keeping the prisoners apart during school hours.

In the laundry also, the troughs ought to be divided into stalls, so as to prevent communication; but these expedients fall far short of the establishment of effective discipline.

The total inadequacy of classification—dependent exclusively upon the character of the particular offence for which each prisoner is committed—has long been felt by those who are charged with the supervision and administration of gaols, and every additional year's experience strengthens the conviction that the sole method of uniting deterrent and reformatory principles, and of preventing the spread of contamination, is the adoption of strict "separation."

If this method be found to produce beneficial results, when applied to prisons in general, of how much more value would

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

it prove to *this* county, which unhappily has long been distinguished by the prevalence of ribbonism?

This nefarious combination, which strikes at the root of society, and arrests all improvement, is believed (it is to be feared with too much truth), to be fostered, if not actually propagated, by the facilities of intercourse which "association" affords, and thus the gaol is converted into a normal school of crime, in which the active members of the conspiracy are enabled to defeat justice, and to enforce a system of terrorism by maintaining communication with their confederates outside, by overawing those who, if isolated, would be disposed to reveal their knowledge of the plot, and by recruiting their ranks among the more timid and less guilty of their fellow-prisoners.

I would, therefore, venture to express my earnest hope, that the local authorities may be induced to take the necessary measures for grappling with so great a social evil, by placing the *whole* prison under this form of discipline.

I admit, that considerable alterations would be indispensable for carrying out this object in its integrity, the majority of the cells not containing a sufficiency of cubic feet for the constant occupation of an inmate; but, with regard to the male juveniles, and to the females of all ages—two classes which here are found in comparatively small numbers—no such obstacle presents itself; as *in each* of the departments assigned to the respective sexes, there are ten cells of such a capacity as that the Inspectors-General would be prepared to certify their fitness, upon their being provided with the requirements prescribed by the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44, an advantage to be obtained at a very trifling outlay.

Employment and Schools.—Productive employment on the part of the males depends chiefly in bone and stone breaking. The making of mats and brushes is also carried on to a small amount; and caps and shoes—one of the turnkeys being a shoemaker—are manufactured for the use of the prison. The females are engaged in making up clothing, knitting, spinning, and washing.

The total of net profit produced by articles sold outside the gaol amounted, in 1853, to £25 5*s.* 10*d.*; and in 1854, to £14 10*s.* 6*d.*

Punitive labour cannot be said to exist here, as stone-breaking does not partake of this character when executed by prisoners taken almost exclusively from among the agricultural population.

School instruction is given for two hours daily to both sexes, and adequate registries of progress are kept. The schoolmaster, who also acts as clerk, was absent on sick leave at the period of my visit. It would be very desirable that the chaplains should examine the scholars from time to time, at uncertain periods, so as to test the accuracy of the records of proficiency.

Number attending school during the year—males, 102; females, 46. Average number attending daily—males, 25; females, 8.

Dietary.—The dietary sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench is observed.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. It would be more satisfactory if, instead of a mere entry of inspection, the latter were to state their opinions of the quality of the diet.

The net cost per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and the corresponding days in the last three years, stood thus: 1852, $2\frac{22}{100}d.$; 1853, $2{\cdot}38d.$; 1854, $2\frac{7}{10}d.$; 1855, $2\frac{4}{5}d.$

Contracts.—Bread, 4 lbs., 8*d.*; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., 15*s.*; Indian meal, per 112 lbs., 11*s.* 11*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 2*s.* 4*d.*; straw, per ton, £1 15*s.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 9*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.* 6*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench have not been correctly kept, in consequence of a misconception as to the form entitled "the State of the Prison at Lockings;" those committed to the gaol after that period not appearing at the foot of the sheet, an omission which prevents a correct basis being taken for the "Morning State" on the following morning. This omission, however, will be supplied in future. In the absence of the local inspector and of the clerk (as stated above) I was unable to examine the accounts.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years was, in 1852, £1,472 18*s.* 6*d.*; 1853, £1,705 0*s.* 8*d.*; 1854, £1,727 8*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Edward M. Clarke, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Do., Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
William Brown, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
W. M'Crea, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Little, M.D., Surgeon and Physician,		—	
Alexander Grant, Governor,	150	0	0
John Birnie, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
Patrick M'Fall, 2nd do.,	25	0	0
James Baird, 3rd do.,	25	0	0
George Walker, 4th do.,	20	0	0
John Vance, 5th do., Shoemaker, teaches trade,	20	0	0
John Scott, 6th do.,	20	0	0
Jane Ash, Matron,	30	0	0
Anne James, Assistant Matron,	10	0	0
John Brown, Schoolmaster and Clerk,	24	0	0
Mary Birnie, Nursetender,	10	0	0

The turnkeys wear uniform, and are supplied with effective fire arms. The governor, the schoolmaster, the turnkeys, and matrons, receive the prison allowance.

The clerk, whose dereliction of duty with regard to the keeping of the dietary account was noticed with reprobation by my ex-colleague in his report for the year 1854, was, after

North District.

County of Donegal Gaol.

an investigation held by the Board of Superintendence, dismissed from his office.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 254; Surgeon, &c., 131; Protestant Chaplain, 101; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 120; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 79.

Hospitals.—There are hospitals for each sex, which were happily unoccupied, the sanitary condition of the prison being excellent. The departments are roomy, but are not supplied with baths nor water-cocks.

The medical officer, very properly, orders all requisites in his own handwriting, thus affording a complete check upon this branch of expenditure.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Edward S. Hayes, Bart.	William Fennick, Esq.
Sir James Stewart, Bart.	Benjamin G. Humfrey, Esq.
James Johnston, Esq.	William Sinclair, Esq.
Rev. William Knox.	Robert G. Montgomery, Esq.
J. V. Stewart, Esq.	Alexander J. R. Stewart, Esq.
Francis Mansfield, Esq.	William D. Humphreys, Esq.

At the meetings, which are appointed to take place monthly, the payment of all bills and contracts is ordered; the aggregate sum being placed to the credit of the local inspector. In the great majority of gaols such payments are made directly to the parties entitled, by means of cheques signed by the members of the Board, an arrangement which appears to be more convenient, and which has the advantage of releasing all officers of the establishment from financial responsibility. The salaries of the subordinate officers are discharged quarterly, and of those of higher grade half-yearly; the whole expenditure being audited at each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Donegal.

Donegal.—One male confined here; 56 in the last quarter. A pump on the premises, but the water wholly unfit for use. No improvement has been made here, and the defects so often before reported with regard to the amount of accommodation, the arrangement of the cells, and the means of communication from without remain unabated. The building as clean as is consistent with thorough damp. The bedding sufficient, and sheets used. Dietary, 6*d.* The local inspector very rarely visits. Petty sessions held every three weeks, and transmittals direct. The registry correctly kept; but I regretted to find that prisoners are sometimes lodged here by the verbal direction of the Court instead of by written committals; and I discovered one instance of a debtor having been detained here for part of a day and a night, which is in contravention of the 92nd section of the Prisons' Act.

Glenties.

Glenties.—No prisoners; 11 in the last quarter. The house untidy; and but two cells and one day-room allocated to prisoners, the rest of the building being occupied by the keeper

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

and his family. The pump out of order, and the water undrinkable. Building adequate. The sewer leading from the cesspool of the privy effective. There is but one yard, the door of which was rotten, and falling to pieces; a new one, however, had been ordered. The registry correct. A lunatic had been lodged in the bridewell by the constabulary, and was kept there for *eight days*, waiting until the committal to the county gaol was signed. The local inspector sometimes visits, but makes no entry. Petty sessions held once a month, and transmittals immediate. Dietary, 4*d.*

Letterkenny.

Letterkenny.—One male; 101 in the last quarter. House tolerably clean, but the yards in grass and untidy. The bedding sufficient, the supply of water ample, and the sewers effective. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The keeper, whose salary is £30, appears to occupy, without interruption, the female day-room. The local inspector seldom makes any entry of his visits. Dietary, 5*d.*

Buncrana.

Buncrana.—No prisoners; 21 in the last quarter. The bedding sufficient, but the tickens rather worn. No water on the premises. The female day-room occupied by the family of the keeper, who was absent in search of straw, it being difficult to procure. The walls are low, and rendered more insecure by the position of the male privy. Dietary, 5*d.* The local inspector visits occasionally. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry correct; but I regretted to perceive that a prisoner had been lodged here also for debt.

NOTE.—Since the above was written I am happy to learn that the Board has issued orders to the bridewell keepers not to detain any prisoner in their custody on any *verbal order* of a magistrate for a longer period than may, under the circumstances of the case, be required to make out a formal committal.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of Down Gaol.

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.—Visited on the 30th March, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master debtors,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Pauper debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	5	5	10	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	1	–	1
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	6	6	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	37	34	71	4	–	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	3	15	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	6	9	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	5	5	10	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	4	–		–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1		–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	14	6	20	1	–	1
Gross Total,	90	69	159	7	1	8

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	8	3	6	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	9	3	6	1
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	2	–	1	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	3	1	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Committals during the past year.—For felony—males, 103; females, 103. Petty larceny—males, 26; females, 31. Misdemeanants—males, 252; females, 137. Revenue Laws—

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males, 2; females, 1. Under Poor Law Act—males, 6. Under Vagrant Act—males, 27; females, 15. Drunkards—males, 53; females, 35. Lunatics—males, 17; females, 16. Debtors—males, 28; females, 4. Total—males, 514; females, 342. Average daily number—males, 103; females, 65. Highest at any one time—males, 123; females, 82. Lowest at any one time—males, 73; females, 41. Average daily number in hospital—males, 5; females, 3.

Re-committals during the year 1854.—Once—males, 52; females, 44. Twice—males, 12; females, 16. Thrice—males, 13; females, 26. Four times and more—males, 23; females, 45. Total—males, 100; females, 131.

Punishments for Prison Offences during the year 1854.—Dark cells—males, 46; females, 15.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 2.

On a comparison of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, the numbers appear not to have varied to such an extent as to require any analysis or commentary—1852, 178; 1853, 182; 1854, 185; 1855, 159.

The daily average, however, which is the most reliable indication of improvement, shows a very favourable result, having reverted to exactly the same amount as that for the seven years ending in 1846—namely, 168; whereas during the years 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, in which the famine prevailed, it had risen to 255, and during the three following years stood at 181. At one period, indeed, on the 1st of June, 1849, the total of those confined was *no less than* 358. Two classes of minor crimes, which measure very accurately the condition of the county, viz., vagrancy and workhouse offences, have undergone a marked decline, and a considerable reduction of juvenile delinquents is also observable—five cells completely furnished with the requirements of the separate system being assigned to them. On the other hand, an excessive proportion of lunatics is found here, the numbers being fourteen males and six females, almost all of whom, I was glad to learn, were about to be removed immediately, as the presence of these unfortunate beings taxes unduly the time of the officers, and paralyzes prison discipline. No diminution, but on the contrary, a relative advance has taken place in the re-committals of females (six of whom were under sentence of penal servitude), showing the necessity, to which the local authorities are fully alive, of applying "separation" to criminals of this sex.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	10	4	Single cells of larger size,	5	–
Yards,	10	6	Cells to contain three persons,	14	2
Day-rooms,	9	4	Hospital rooms,	3	3
Solitary cells,	14	2	Chapels,	1	–
Single cells containing about 430 cubic feet,	152	58			

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	M.	F.		M.	F.
School rooms, . .	1	–	Laundries, . .	1	–
Workshops, . .	16	7	Lavatories, . .	9	4
Worksheds, . .	24	–	Baths, . . .	3	–
Kitchens, . . .	1	–	Fumigating rooms, .	1	–
Bakery, . . .	1	–	Reception rooms, .	1	1
Store rooms, . .	6	2	Capstan-mill, . .	1	–

The gaol throughout was in a most creditable condition of cleanliness, order, and repair, well ventilated, and amply supplied with bedding, but sheets are not in use, though, in an economical and sanitary point of view, they are very desirable. The sewers are effective, having been deepened, and the fall to the main drain having been increased. The *aggregate* of accommodation is more than sufficient for the present average of prisoners, but the *allocation* of it is capable of much improvement, there being, for instance, room for no less than forty-six male debtors, a class which, by the alteration of the law, has dwindled to a mere handful. I have much pleasure in reporting that an important step in this direction is to be taken immediately, no less than forty-eight cells being about to be prepared in strict conformity with the prescriptions of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44 ("The Separate System Act"), for the reception of females; and I have little doubt that a short subjection on their part to this stringent and deterrent form of discipline, will have the effect of reducing their numbers, so as to bring the whole of them within its scope. It will be necessary, in order to prevent any intercommunication, and to render their isolation complete, that partitions should be added to the troughs in the laundry; and as employment, either industrial or educational, is essential to the well-being, both moral and physical, of prisoners so confined, I would suggest that their cells, as well as those of the male juveniles, should be fitted with gas-burners for use during the winter. The classification of the male adults is according to the sixth section of the Prisons' Act; but the inadequacy and inequality of all classification founded on the character of the offences, and not of the offenders, have long been felt by those who have devoted their attention to prison administration. On the other hand, the simplicity of the separate system, and its certainty in protecting the less depraved from further contamination, and in preventing the more guilty from communicating their own corruption, have never failed to secure the advocacy of all who have experienced its working, even without taking into consideration the opportunities of self-examination, and of receiving, *uninterruptedly*, moral and religious instruction, which it *solely* affords. It is impossible, therefore, to inspect this fine building, placed as it is on a most healthful site, and containing the means of extending the system to all classes, at a comparatively small outlay, without expressing an earnest hope that the double advantage of diminishing crime and its consequent expenditure, may be conferred, at no distant period, upon the county. The cells approximate, in point of cubic

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feet, very nearly, if not quite, to the measurement which has been sanctioned in England for separate confinement, by the Secretary of State; for the deep recesses of the windows have not hitherto been taken into account in calculating the contents, so that if they were properly adapted, the Inspectors-General would not hesitate to certify their fitness.

Employment and Schools.—Productive employment is chiefly maintained by weaving, shoemaking, and tailoring, under turnkeys regularly trained to these trades respectively—the bed-ticks being woven and the clothing made up in the prison. The net profit returned by extern sale is but trifling, having amounted, in 1853, to £27 1*s.* 5*d.*, and in 1854 to £20 5*s.* 3*d.* Grinding and baking—another of the turnkeys being a miller—are also carried on within the walls, thus securing not only the means of constant hard labour, and the supply of excellent bread, but effecting a considerable annual saving. At my request the annexed account was furnished, from which it appears that credit has been taken for a cost far below the value of a similar material purchased outside, for it has been ascertained, I am assured, that bread of the same quality as that baked here from wholemeal, could not be procured from a contractor at less than 2*d.* per pound.

GAOL OF DOWNPATRICK.

Baking Account for 1854.

Dr.

1854.		£	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. 1,	To Balance of materials on hand,	18	1	0
July 1,	„ Ten tons kiln-dried wheat, at £16,	160	0	0
Dec. 31,	„ Ten tons kiln-dried wheat, at £17 10*s.*,	175	0	0
„	„ Baking soda,	1	16	0
„	„ Cash allowance to prisoners for earnings,	2	0	0
„	„ Fuel,	11	10	0
	Profit on account,	65	2	7
		£433	9	7

Cr.

1854.		£	*s.*	*d.*
July 4,	By Bread, 29,934 lbs., at 1¾*d.* per lb.,	218	5	4
Dec. 31,	„ Bread, 31,074 lbs., at 1½*d.* per lb.,	194	4	3
„	„ Balance of materials on hand,	21	0	0
		£433	9	7

Punitive labour is also enforced by shot-drill. School instruction is given for several hours daily by a qualified master to the males, and the registry of progress exhibits a tolerably accurate account of their advancement, which is wanting in the case of the females. It would be desirable if the master were also to teach the prisoners of the latter sex in the presence of a matron, as it is generally a matter of great difficulty to find the two-fold capacity for imparting knowledge, and for maintaining discipline, united in female officers.

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Number attending schools during the year—364 males; 341 females. Average number attending daily—45 males; 39 females.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. mixed Indian and oatmeal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Females, 7 oz. meal as above, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner—Males, 14 oz. whole-meal bread, with 1 pint sweet milk. Females, 12 oz. whole-meal bread, with ¾ pint sweet milk.

On Tuesdays and Fridays, gruel in place of sweet milk is given to all the prisoners for dinner. Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month get gruel in place of milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, for hospital, 2¾*d.* per lb.; whole-meal, baked in the prison, 1½*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, ground in the prison, per cwt., 12*s.* 1½*d.*; rice, per stone, 2*s.* 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per stone, 2½*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per dozen, 7*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 40*s.* to 42*s.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected by the chaplains.

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days of the three last years was—in 1852 and 1853, 2¼*d.*; and in 1854 and 1855, 3*d.*

Stock.

Pairs blankets,	210	Shirts,	190
Pairs sheets,	19	Jackets,	124
Rugs,	212	Trowsers,	106
Hammocks or cots,	6	Caps,	88
Bed-ticks,	209	Pairs shoes,	99

Books and Accounts.—The gaol books relating both to matters of discipline and finance, are kept with great care and regularity. The medical officer very properly orders, in his own handwriting, any departure from the regular diet; but it would be convenient if he were to initial, weekly, the Abstract of Daily Consumption, so as to guarantee the correctness of the issue to those under his supervision. The total cost of the gaol was—in 1852, £2,304 4*s.* 2*d.*; 1853, £2,201 9*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £2,370 13*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
S. H. Rowan, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
George F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy-Governor,	100	0	0
Rev. H. Moffat, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
P. E. Brabazon, Surgeon,		—	
S. R. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	0
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey, Tailor,	55	0	0
William Gibson, do., Weaver,	42	10	0
William Magee, do.,	30	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
Hugh Jennings, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
John Mathews, do.,	30	0	0
Joseph M'Bride, do., Weaver,	30	0	0
Alex. Mathews, do.,	30	0	0
John Hughes, do.,	30	0	0
Wm. Gibson, sen., do., Miller,	30	0	0
Samuel Malone, do.,	30	0	0
Eliza Cochran, Matron,	20	0	0
Martha Scott, do.,	20	0	0
Mary Graham, Hospital Nurse,	16	0	0
James Bell M'Connell, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0

The surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance on the gaol and the county infirmary.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 185; Surgeon, &c., 257; Protestant Chaplain, 113; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 220; Roman Catholic do., 150.

Hospitals.—The hospitals for both sexes are clean and well ventilated, and sufficient in accommodation—there being but seven male patients and one female at my inspection.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1852,	179	3,322	6	18	1
1853,	128	2,783	0	12	4
1854,	131	2,526	19	0	8

Board of Superintendence.

Alexander Miller, Esq.	Rev. James C. Gordon.
J. W. Maxwell, Esq.	Wm. Keown, Esq.
P. R. M. Browne, Esq.	P. H. Despard, Esq.
James Birney, Esq.	Andrew Nugent, Esq.
A. H. Montgomery, Esq.	Robert Heron, Esq.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.	A. R. Hamilton, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly; at each meeting all accounts are examined, and the salaries of the turnkeys and the smaller bills are discharged; the payment of contracts, &c., being reserved until the assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newry.—Twelve males and eight females confined here at the time of my first visit—376 in the last quarter. The sewerage good, and an adequate supply of excellent water. The building clean except in the case of some of the cells allocated to the males. The dietary was excessive, being 2 lbs. of bread per diem for each prisoner which, in point of nutriment, is nearly 50 per cent. above the allowance prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, to say nothing of the increased expenditure entailed upon the county. The Board of Superintendence of the County Gaol has, however, I understand, since my first visit of inspection, directed the reduction of the diet to the legal amount, and has further required the attendance of the bridewell keeper at Downpatrick, in order to audit his accounts, which have hitherto been kept in a very unsatisfactory form.

Newry.

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County of Down.

Bridewells.

The registry, I lament to observe, was not properly filled, the police constables not always entering their names as a voucher for the exact time of the lodgment or removal of a prisoner; an entry which is of the utmost value in checking the actual issue of rations. But even this check would fail to meet the allegations of the keeper, that he frequently, on the arrival of prisoners late at night in the bridewell, supplies them with one meal, and that, if they are about to be conveyed to distant petty sessions, he furnishes them with two meals, for which there is no voucher. I directed, therefore, that whenever such exceptional cases occur, the constables in charge of the prisoners shall certify in the margin of the registry that such issue took place in their presence.

I also found, with great regret, at both my inspections, instances of illegal sentences of imprisonment to be carried out *in* the bridewell; no less than *sixteen prisoners at my second visit being under a rule of fourteen days' imprisonment.*

An appearance book, too, is still substituted for single written committals, a practice not only, as I apprehend, contrary to law, but which would give rise to very serious difficulty in the event of the committal of an individual prisoner being called for by the Court of Queen's Bench, under a writ of *Habeas Corpus.*

Newtownards.

Newtownards.—One prisoner of each sex; 112 in the last quarter. The house fairly clean; the bed-ticks and rugs in tolerable condition, but the blankets very thin and much worn; petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals whenever there are two prisoners committed to Downpatrick gaol; a good supply of water, the pump being in working order; the keeper lately appointed at a salary of £25. Dietary 5½*d.* for males, and 4½*d.* for females. The registry defective in not stating the number of meals actually issued, and in not embracing the exceptional cases of diet under the heading of "Observations." I regretted to find some instances of sentences to imprisonment *in* the bridewell. An escape which took place was investigated by the Local Board of Magistrates (who as well as the Local Inspector visit from time to time), but was not reported to the Inspector-General. The iron railing in the male yard was loose, and from its position affords facilities for escape; some repairs were required in the hanging of the doors, in the locks, and in the water-troughs on the first floor, which not being stanch, renders the cell below damp.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.—Visited the 14th of September, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, State of Discipline, and Accommodation.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	2	4	1	2	3
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	3	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	9	2	11	2	2	4
Deserters,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Transportation,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	–	8	8	–	3	3
To Imprisonment,	8	5	13	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	2	–	2
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	30	24	54	6	7	13

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified—at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	1	1	2
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	1	2
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1

Committals during the past year.—Males, 184; females, 93. Average daily number—males, 37; females, 24. Highest at any one time—males, 47; females, 29. Lowest at any one time—males, 29; females, 15. Average daily number in hospital—males, 4; females, 4.

Re-committals during the past year.—Once—males, 22;

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females, 16. Twice—males, 7; females, 3. Thrice—males, 3; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 8; females, 4. Total—males, 40; females, 30.

Punishments for prison offences during the year 1855.—Dark cells—males, 9; females 17. Other punishments—males, 18; females, 4. Total—males, 27; females, 21.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 1.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Hospital Rooms,	4	3
Yards,	5	3	Workshops,	2	–
Day Rooms,	3	1	Worksheds,	12	–
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells, of larger size than that which is now certified as fit for separation,	66	36	Bakery,	1	–
			Store Room,	1	–
			Laundries,	2	–
			Baths,	2	2
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1	Reception Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	–	Pumps and Wells,	5	–

The numbers in custody on the corresponding days in the years 1853 and 1854, amounted to 70 and 53 respectively, which latter sum, great as is the decline, would lead to error, if it were taken to represent the condition of criminality in this county; for on a comparison of the daily *average*, which affords the surest measure of prison population, we find it no less than 94 for 1853, while it had fallen to 63 in 1854; and again, when it is considered that during the four famine years it ranged at 229 (the culminating point, *nearly* 338, having been reached on the 9th of June, 1848), the improvement must be accepted as a subject of sincere congratulation; an improvement further evidenced by the quality of offences; not only those of a graver character, but those which arise from want, such as vagrancy and workhouse committals, having almost entirely disappeared from the registry. Drunkenness, on the other hand, as is too often the case when wages are high, would appear to be rather on the increase. The reduction has taken place more among male adults, and juveniles, than among females; the latter of whom, at the time of inspection, were (in consequence of the employment incident to the season of the year) less in number than at an earlier period; and further, a large proportion, nearly one-half, consisted of "Government prisoners," removable at any moment, there being three under sentence of transportation, and eight under that of penal servitude.

The inequality in the *re-committals* of the two sexes as compared with their respective committals, is partly attributable to the recurrence of females of abandoned character to the gaol; but doubtless much of this evil is due to the very imperfect and inadequate discipline under which they are placed; their "separation" being limited only to sleeping apart, and to taking their meals in their cells, while their schooling and in-

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County of Fermanagh Gaol.

dustrial instruction are given in association. The males, on the other hand, are taught singly, and are about to be provided with partitioned stalls for occupation during the hours of labour. Some sheds had been recently erected, but were not roofed; and I would here venture to submit a few alterations, which would be attended with very little expense, but with great benefit. There being no exercise yard available for convalescents, which is much needed, and a sanitary objection having been raised to stone and bone breaking being carried on in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, as at present, I should suggest that the walls forming the small exercise yards should be removed altogether; narrow compartments of this character having been found in all prisons to generate damp, and not to afford sufficient area to enable a prisoner to move with salutary briskness; and that the open space so created should be assigned generally to the use of the patients, but should at stated times be applied to shot-drill, a valuable deterrent, as tested by the experience of the gaol authorities throughout Ireland, and much wanted here, where punitive labour consists only of stone-breaking, not elsewhere so considered, and of pumping water. The sheds at present in preparation might be allocated to stone-breaking, the yard in which they stand being too close and confined for bone-crushing, an employment which requires a free circulation of air. This requirement will easily be obtained by taking down the walls of the exercising yards embraced within the yard (now disused) which is attached to the old prison; the turnkeys' passage to be divided into stalls, while a similar range, should these be inefficient, might be constructed (back to front), out of the materials thus rendered disposable.

It is impossible to inspect not only the commodious and airy cells assigned to the males in the new gaol, but those occupied by the females, which contain an adequate number of cubic feet, without entertaining the hope that the advantages of the separate system will, at no distant period, be extended to all the prisoners; advantages which will be secured at a very moderate outlay, many of the more extensive appliances, hitherto deemed indispensable to the due enforcement of "separation," having been latterly either modified or overruled; such, for instance, as the erection of a water-closet, and a washing apparatus in each cell, and of the small exercising yards.

In lieu of the former, which are liable to frequent derangements, affecting the occupants of the cells injuriously, two or three water-closets, and stalled lavatories, are now ordinarily constructed at the end of each corridor, while with respect to the latter it has been found much more conducive to the bodily and mental health, and consequently to the power of enduring their full sentences on the part of those of both sexes, who are subjected to separate confinement, to exercise them in comparative association; they of course being placed apart at such intervals as to prevent any intercourse or communication between them, while performing their circuit at an exhilarating pace, and keeping step together.

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A laundry and a drying-room, the want of which is severely felt, have been begun, but are not yet finished; I trust, however, that the necessary presentment will be made for their completion, with the addition of partitions to the washing troughs.

The building throughout was in a creditable condition of cleanliness, well ventilated, dry, secure, and in good repair, except a portion of the ceiling of the ground story apartment in the female hospital. There was a sufficiency of bedding for the males, and a fresh issue was about to be made, at the instance of the medical officer, to the female quarter and to the hospitals. Sheets are used in all the classes. There is an ample supply of water, cocks being placed in every yard, and at the end of each range of cells; prisoners on their committal are washed in a shower-bath, and there are troughs for daily ablution.

The governor and the first turnkey attend at lockings, and there is one turnkey on patrol during the night, but there is no tell-tale to ascertain his vigilance and the regularity of his circuits. The punishments during the current year were not numerous, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Employment of Prisoners and Schools.

	Males.		Females.
Matmaking,	2	Spinning,	4
Shoemaking,	2	Reeling,	1
Coopering,	2	Nursing,	1
Weaving,	2	Sewing,	2
Tailoring,	1	Washing,	7
Sick and unemployed,	6	Wardswomen,	2
Breaking stones, and pumping water,	15	Sick and unemployed,	7
Total,	30	Total,	24

The above schedule exhibits the occupation of every prisoner in custody on the day of inspection, and may be taken as a fair representation of their usual employments. Bone-bruising is also a source of some small profit. There are among the turnkeys two tradesmen, viz., a shoemaker, and a weaver, another acting as a baker. I lament to state, however, that the appointment of officers of this class is not intrusted to the Board of Superintendence, the most competent tribunal for selecting persons, fitted by their age and antecedents, to carry out discipline, or industrial training.

The total of net profit, produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, amounted in the two last years to the sums of £54 16*s.* 9*d.*, and to £69 1*s.* 3½*d.* respectively.

School instruction is given to the males of all classes consecutively, from ten o'clock until four, daily, and a tolerably reliable registry of progress is kept, in which I suggested a slight improvement. The females are taught in association by the matron in the hall, but there is no register to measure their improvement.

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Number attending school during the year—males, 127; females, 47. Average number attending daily—males, 20; females, 11.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal with one pint buttermilk. Dinner, 10 oz. meal, and 1 oz. rice, or 14 oz. of brown bread with one pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner, 8 oz. meal, and 1 oz. rice, or 12 oz. brown bread with ¾ pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2*d.*; oatmeal, per ton, £14 17*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per score, 1*s.* 6½*d.*; buttermilk, per score, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 11*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 2*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per box, 7½*d.*; straw, per ton, £1 14*s.*

Net cost of dietary, 1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 2⅓*d.*; 1855, 2½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, a strict supervision being exercised over the contractor. The bread is baked in the gaol. A resolution of the Board, passed subsequently to my visit, renders it unnecessary that I should refer again to a subject which has been frequently commented upon by the Inspectors-General, namely, the non-observance hitherto of the *order* of the Court of Queen's Bench with regard to the substitution of gruel for milk on two days of every week. If this regulation were merely *permissive*, a due sense of economy would dictate its adoption, but it is *mandatory;* the words of the 84th section of the Prisons' Act being explicit and stringent. The section directs that the Inspectors-General shall prepare and submit a dietary table to the judges of the Queen's Bench—"In order "that such table may be approved, or may be altered or "amended, as such judges shall think fit, and every such dietary "table, when approved of by such judges, *shall be adopted and* "*strictly adhered to* in such prisons, until a new dietary shall "be appointed."

Books and Accounts.—The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench which, when properly filled, comprise a system of simple and effective checks, I found to be kept so imperfectly as to render examination nugatory, and I trust that more care will be exhibited in future with regard to these records, indispensable as they are to the proper administration of the prison, both in matters of discipline, and of daily consumption. The medical officer very properly signs all orders for exceptional diet. A code of by-laws has been drawn up by the local authorities, and after revision, has been finally submitted to the Queen's Bench for approval, which, it is to be hoped, will be speedily accorded.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Corry, Esq., Local Inspector, . .	80	0	0
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. D. Boylan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	30	0	0
William C. Ovenden, Esq., Surgeon, . .		—	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

		£	s.	d.
James Jeffers,	Governor,	150	0	0
H. Morrison,	1st Turnkey,	35	0	0
John Boyd,	2nd do.	29	0	0
William Clegg,	3rd do. Shoemaker,	29	0	0
James Drennan,	4th do.	29	0	0
Thomas Keys,	5th do. Baker,	29	0	0
John Bowles,	6th do. Weaver,	29	0	0
Margaret Morison,	Matron,	31	10	0
William Hunter,	Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Jane Hunter,	Nursetender,	18	10	0
Pat Hall,	Providore,	35	0	0

The turnkeys do not wear uniform, nor receive rations.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 186; Surgeon, &c., 277 Protestant Chaplain, 236; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 219; Roman Catholic do., 191.

Hospitals.—The sick in the hospitals were numerous in proportion to the total of prisoners, viz., 6 males, and 7 females, or *one-fourth* of those in custody. There was, however, no epidemic, nor any case requiring special observation. The apartments allocated to both sexes were clean and well ventilated. There are baths, but no water-closets, night-stools being used in the wards.

No. in hospital for the last three years, 294. No. of days, 9,931. Cost of medicine, £125 16*s.* 6½*d.* Deaths, 7.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Enniskillen.	William Archdall, Esq.
Rev. J. G. Porter.	Robert Archdall, Esq.
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.	F. W. Barton, Esq.
Henry D'Arcy, Esq.	Captain Morony.
J. C. Bloomfield, Esq.	Paul Dane, Esq.
Lord Adam Loftus.	Charles Ovenden, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business. At each meeting the salaries of the turnkeys are paid, which is a very convenient arrangement; but the final audit, and settlement of the whole accounts, take place at each assizes.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler.

Newtownbutler.—No prisoners in custody at my inspection; 36 in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean, and the bedding sufficient; an ample supply of water, but no sewers, it being necessary, when the cesspools are cleansed, to carry the soil through the building. The yard is in a slovenly condition, and covered with grass, which has been frequently reported against. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector very rarely visits. The committals kept in a careless manner, and many of them wanting. I found in the registry an excessive entry of *meals* as compared with the dates of lodgment and removal of prisoners, which was

accounted for by a statement that the police constables frequently required such extra issue in the case of prisoners who had marched, and were about to march, for a long distance. I directed that in future such requirements, on the part of the constables, should be certified under their own hands, in the margin.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh.

Bridewell.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—VISITED THE 3RD OF APRIL, 1855.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Transportation,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	2	–	2	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	6	3	9	1	2	3
Of Misdemeanants, &c.,	6	2	8	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	6	11	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	4	3	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Gross Total,	36	19	55	3	2	5

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	1	–	–	–	–	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	2	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Committals during the past year, 1854—males, 341; females, 108. Average daily number—males, $42\frac{126}{365}$; females, $20\frac{252}{365}$. Highest number at any one time—males, 56; females, 26. Lowest number at any one time—males, 25; females, 15. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{206}{365}$; females, $2\frac{313}{365}$.

Re-committals during the past year, 1854.—Once—males, 12; females, 3. Twice—males, 3; females, 2. Thrice—females, 3. Total—males, 15; females, 8.

Punishment for prison offences during the year—males, 3; females, 17.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—females, 4.

A general decline in the aggregate of prisoners, as well as in the proportion of re-commitments, has been observable here for the last four years; and the above schedule presents a remarkable contrast when compared with the highest total ever attained here, namely, 314, in the month of June, 1848. In fact, the average of those in custody has now fallen far below that taken for the seven years ending in 1846 (the commencement of the famine); the subsequent four years, during which this awful visitation continued, being altogether exceptional and such as to set calculation aside. Vagrancy and workhouse offences have almost disappeared from the criminal registries, and the decrease of juvenile delinquents is a further subject for congratulation.

There were four male and two female lunatics, in whose behalf I made an urgent representation to the Inspectors of Asylums.

Two males were under sentence of penal servitude, and two females under that of transportation; with regard to the latter of whom, as they had been detained for above a year and a-half in the gaol, since their sentence, I procured an order for their removal to the depot at Cork.

The males, who take their meals in their cells, are classified, as directed by the Prisons' Act; but the females are divided into classes according to their personal character, and not according to the nature of their offences.

The governor attends the lock-up, and occasionally goes round the prison at uncertain hours. A night patrol is maintained, but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the accuracy of the circuits. The punishments, which were few in number and light in character, were all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

The building was clean throughout, in good repair, free from damp, well ventilated, and sufficiently furnished with bedding. Water is raised from a well within the walls by a lifting pump, and from the river by the tread-wheel, and applied to flushing the sewers. Some new locks had been ordered shortly before my inspection. Sheets are only used in the hospital here, but in many gaols they have been adopted in all the departments, as being conducive both to health and economy, by saving the wear and tear of blankets.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Hospital Rooms,	5	4
Yards,	8	4	Chapels, 1 for both.		
Day Rooms,	7	4	Workshops,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Kitchens,	1	–
*Single Cells of size stated below,	55	21	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells of larger size,	–	6	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	8	1	Baths,	1	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	24	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Pumps and Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheel,	1	–
			Crank Mill,	1	–

No alteration has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection. It is, however, in contemplation to erect a new laundry, the existing one being very confined in space; and also to convert some of the lower cells of the female quarter into a drying-room, to be fitted with slides. The whole of the department allocated to this sex might be prepared for "separation" at a comparatively trifling outlay. There are, on each of the two floors, eight cells, two of which are capable of being subdivided, so that twenty cells could be obtained, a number probably adequate to the requirements in future, as the deterrent character of this system is invariably found to effect a decrease of re-commitments. The male side might be adapted to the same objects with even less difficulty. Thus, with the addition of separate compartments to the tread-wheel, the flax-scutching machine, and the washing troughs, so as to prevent all opportunities of intercommunication, this valuable form of discipline could be maintained in its integrity throughout the entire establishment.

Employment and Schools.—Industrial employment is carried on by tailoring, shoemaking, and weaving, both for intern consumption and for the public use; and all the carpentering, glazing, and painting, which is required in the prison, is performed by turnkeys, some of them being regularly-trained handicraftsmen, and others having a general aptitude. A scutching machine has lately been erected, which may, it is to be hoped, give a very valuable stimulus to the culture of flax, and which supplies, as well as the tread-wheel, the means of punitive labour. School instruction is given for two hours daily to prisoners of both sexes. The registry for the males is kept with care, but it is somewhat defective in form, the advance of the pupils from month to month not being recorded. There is no registry for the females; and in order to place them on a footing of equality, it would be an advantageous arrangement if the master were to teach them also—of course in the presence of a matron. It would be further desirable that the chaplains should examine the scholars, from time to time, at

* The cells in this prison are 8 feet by 6 feet 3 inches, and 8 feet high.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

uncertain periods, with the view of testing the correctness of the entries of progress.

Number attending school during the year 1854—males, 246; females, 82. Average number attending daily—males, 32; females, $10\frac{1}{2}$.

Dietary and Contracts.—The net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years, stands thus:—1852, $1\frac{6}{100}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{17}{18}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{2}{4}\frac{2}{8}d.$; 1855, $2\frac{2}{2}\frac{3}{8}d.$

Dietary.—Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, seconds flour, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread, seconds flour, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Males and females, on Wednesday and Friday in each week, get oatmeal gruel at dinner, in lieu of milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of meal to each pint.

Contracts.—Brown bread, 2*d.* per lb.; white bread, $2\frac{3}{16}d.$ per lb.; oatmeal, 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 13*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; rice, 4*s.* per stone; beef and mutton, 6*d.* per lb.; new milk, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per gallon; salt, 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, 10*d.* per cwt.; turf, $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per box; straw, 1*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; candles, $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb.; soap, 35*s.* per cwt.

No complaints were made with regard to the provisions, the milk, which I tasted, being excellent in quality. One prisoner, a person evidently of a troublesome and discontented disposition, had complained some time before my visit, but declined to go before the Board of Superintendence on the plea—which I showed him to be an erroneous one—that it had not jurisdiction to deal with his alleged grievance. I found on examination, however, that, though from time to time articles of food, when below the proper standard, had been returned to the contractors, the record of inspection of the provisions on the part of the chaplains is insufficient. This is a very important duty, the rigid execution of which materially conduces to the due administration of a prison.

Books and Accounts.—The books were generally kept with care, except that of State of the Gaol at Lockings, in which the female totals were not included—a very important omission in the means of working out daily details, as all the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are designed to balance and check each other. I also took occasion to suggest some points for improved clearness in the record of exceptional cases, and of the issue of extra diet.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol stood thus:—1853, £8 10*s.* 3*d.*; 1854, £10 5*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, for 1852, £1,409 6*s.* 11*d.*; 1853, £1,400 15*s.*; 1854, £1,473 12*s.* $9\frac{1}{4}d.$

Hospitals.—The buildings—there being one allocated to each sex—contain more accommodation than happily is neces-

sary for the present requirements, and are clean and well tended. There were two male and two female patients. During the last three years the return is given as follows :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1852,	140	1,599	11	9	10
1853,	95	1,971	19	16	9
1854,	56	491	19	0	8

There is an apothecary employed at a salary of £20 per annum. The medical officer very properly initials all orders for hospital diet and extras as a guarantee for their correctness.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Wm. J. Peyton, Esq., Local Inspector,	136	0	0
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Doctor Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Mr. W. P. Clarke, Governor,	200	0	0
Mr. M. R. Sweeny, Clerk, 1st Turnkey, and Schoolmaster,	36	0	0
Miss M. Moreton, late Matron, deceased on 31st ultimo (vacant),	30	0	0
Miss M. M'Culla, Turnkey,	15	0	0
Mrs. C. Brady, Nursetender,	20	0	0
John M'Keon, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Wm. Douglass, Turnkey, Upholsterer, and acts as Tailor, and employed in schooling,	30	0	0
Martin M'Guire, Porter,	30	0	0
Hugh Tonycliff, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Woods, do.,	30	0	0
Charles Irwin, do., a regularly trained Shoemaker,	30	0	0
John Weer, Turnkey, a regularly trained Weaver, and employed in schooling,	30	0	0
James Ennis, Turnkey, a regularly trained Carpenter, and employed in schooling,	30	0	0
Mr. A. C. Swayne, Surgeon,	45	0	0
Mr. E. J. Wynne, Apothecary,	20	0	0

None of the officers receive gaol allowance except the nursetender.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 159 ; Surgeon, &c., 111 ; Protestant Chaplain, 104 ; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 63.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Leitrim.
Hugh L. Montgomery, Esq., M.P.
Francis La Touche, Esq.
Simon Armstrong, Esq.
Charles Cox, Esq.
A. J. V. L. Burchall, Esq.
Alexander Faris, Esq.
William Peyton, Esq.
Francis Waldron, Esq.
John R. Dickson, Esq.
Guy Lloyd, Esq.
John A. La Touche, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the payment of all bills, contracts, and sala-

North District.

County of Leitrim.

ries, except those of the extern officers, the final audit being reserved for each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinamore.

Ballinamore.—Eighteen men, and 3 women, were confined here at my visit, which took place during the holding of quarter sessions; 44 in the last quarter. Dietary, $4\frac{4}{16}d.$ for males, and $4\frac{3}{16}d.$ for females. The house clean, and sufficiently supplied with bedding. The pump out of repair, but a new one had been ordered. The sewers effective. The walls are low, and one of the window-stools, as noticed in former Report, offers facilities for escape. Petty sessions held every fortnight. Registry and committals correct, and transmittals immediate. The county local inspector visits monthly.

Manorhamilton

Manorhamilton.—No prisoners; 39 in the last quarter. The building very clean, and well furnished with bedding. An ample supply of good water. Since my last inspection the circuit walls have been dashed and coped, and a turf and straw store have been built. Some of the cells are damp, but the county surveyor has been directed to take measures for remedying this defect. A sewer is to be constructed so as to prevent the overflow of water, in rainy weather, into the keeper's yard, to which it is at present exposed. It is proposed, in consequence of the great reduction in the number of prisoners, to convert one of the female sleeping-rooms into a room for the keeper, his accommodation being very limited, and to open a communication between his present kitchen and the male department. Dietary—males, $4\frac{7}{2}\frac{1}{4}d.$; females, $3\frac{5}{12}\frac{7}{8}d.$ The local inspector does not visit, the quarterly returns being signed by a neighbouring magistrate. The county local inspector, however, visits monthly. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. I regretted, however, to find that a dangerous lunatic had been kept here for twelve days, having been committed for an assault, upon the keeper having raised an objection that he was not bound to receive lunatics.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Londonderry Gaol.—Visited the 21st and 22nd of June, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	1	3	4	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony and Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	4	4	–	1	1
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	18	12	30	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	3	8	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	1	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Total,	46	33	79	1	2	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	4	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	2
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	–	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Committals during the past year—felony—males, 45; females, 43. Larceny, summarily and misdemeanants—males, 222; females, 73. Under revenue laws—males, 4; females, 1. Under Poor Law Act—males, 1; females, 1. By courts martial—

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

males, 36. Under Vagrant Act—males, 25; females, 12. Drunkards—males, 160; females, 192. Lunatics—males, 3; females, 4. Average daily number—males, $53\frac{355}{365}$; females, $35\frac{51}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 82; females, 38. Lowest at any one time—males, 38; females, 26. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{3}{4}$; females, $1\frac{165}{365}$.

Re-committals during the past year.—Once—males, 12; females, 20. Twice—males, 7; females, 31. Thrice—males, 6; females, 13. Four times and more—males, 3; females, 13. Total—males, 28; females, 77.

Punishments for prison offences during the year.—Dark cells—males, 23; females, 5. Other punishments—males, 5. Total—males, 28; females, 5.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 18.

The schedule containing the total in custody on the day of inspection, as compared with similar returns furnished for the corresponding days of the three preceding years, exhibits a progressive diminution.

May 22, 1852,	136
„ 1853,	126
„ 1854,	94
„ 1855,	79

Again, on taking the daily average of 1853 and 1854, we find them to be 109·78 and 89·1 respectively—that for the latter year having fallen below the average of the seven years ending in 1846, which was 90·26—whereas during the four years in which the famine prevailed, the amount had doubled, being 182·78; the highest number, namely, 227, having been reached on the 12th of March, 1849.

The disproportion of females, which has already been noticed in former reports, has, I regret to state, in no degree abated. Some increase among delinquents of this sex is doubtless attributable to their seeking for medical aid in the gaol, in consequence of the closing of the lock-ward in the county hospital, and perhaps to the presence of a large military force; but the records of drunkards and of re-committals show, very forcibly, the insufficiency of the existing system of discipline to either deter or reform.

There were four females under rule of transportation, and one under that of penal servitude; and three lunatics, two males and one female, from both of which classes I trust that the prison will shortly be relieved.

The lock-up is attended by the governor; and there is a patrol at night, but no tell-tale clock for the purpose of checking the rounds. The punishments were few and light in character, having been all inflicted by the authority of the governor or his deputy.

Accommodation and State of the Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	–	Day Rooms,	2	1
Yards,	15	4	Solitary Cells,	16	4

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Single Cells,	140	13	Worksheds,	19	–
Sleeping Rooms,	–	12	Kitchens,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	2	Store Rooms,	6	3
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Laundries,	–	1
Chapel, for both sexes,	1	–	Baths,	4	4
School Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	2	1	Reception Room,	1	–
			Well,	1	–

From the above schedule of accommodation, it will be perceived that the male department far exceeds the average of occupants, and some approximation to "separation" is accordingly carried out—the prisoners sleeping singly, taking their meals in their cells, and working apart in sheds. There are, besides, six airy and lightsome cells, specially allotted for the confinement of the refractory and those who are unwilling to labour.

On the other hand, the female section, which is somewhat defective in ventilation, falls considerably below its present requirements; nor is any vital improvement to be expected as long as the great majority of the inmates remain in association; but few being placed in separation.

Two single cells have, however, been constructed out of one double cell, and fitted with a stove, in order to lay the foundation, it is to be hoped, of its general application. I had the pleasure and advantage of holding communication with two very active members of the Board; and I trust that the whole question may be now brought under the consideration of the authorities, and that a competent person may be directed to furnish a better plan, the one which has just been carried out being somewhat cumbrous and inefficient, as the position of the stove between the cells renders it impossible to prevent the communication of sound.

Undoubtedly the existing cells might be adapted, at a comparatively trifling cost in proportion to the objects to be attained; for the experience of all those who are concerned in the administration of prisons, tends to the one conclusion, that the *sole* system of discipline to be relied on is that which arrests the spread of contamination, which renders subordination easy and combination impossible, and which affords uninterrupted opportunities not only for acquiring literary and industrial knowledge, but for self-examination and repentance.

This conviction has already been acted upon in some parts of Ireland, and in none with more liberality and public spirit than in the neighbouring county of Armagh, where new buildings have been erected, those previously existing not having offered any facilities for alteration.

The prison throughout was clean, in sound repair (for the maintenance of which there is a contract), secure—the locks being in excellent order—and well ventilated, except, as noticed above, in the female quarter.

An abundant supply of water is conveyed to every yard, in

North District.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

which a stone-bath is sunk, and the adoption of movable soil-boxes prevents the accumulation of any impurities. Clothing is furnished to all the prisoners; the bedding is ample, and sheets are used in the hospital and in the female department It would be found conducive to health and economy, from saving the wear and tear of blankets, if they were extended to all classes in the gaol. There is a laundry, but no drying-room, an important defect, nor lavatories—the prisoners being furnished with tubs for their personal ablution.

Employment and Schools.—Productive employment consists almost exclusively of stone and bone breaking, and oakum-picking. Mat-making, to a partial extent, is also carried on; and clothing, as well as clogs and shoes, are made up in the gaol; but it is necessary to procure the services of a tailor for cutting out, there not being a single turnkey trained to any handicraft, so little attention has been paid to the selection of officers for industrial purposes; while, on the other hand, there is an entire absence of punitive labour.

In 1853 the profit on stones and bones amounted to £56 0*s.* 5*d.*; and in 1854 oakum-picking and bone breaking produced £48 14*s.* 2*d.*

Number attending school during the year—males, 347; females, 319. Average number attending daily—males, $36\frac{55}{312}$; females, $27\frac{55}{312}$.

Schooling is given daily to the males by a trained master, who keeps a registry of progress. The latter, however, is inadequate in form, as it fails to show the graduated advance from total ignorance, and thus does not render justice to the assiduity of the teacher, nor to his power of imparting knowledge.

The chaplains examine the pupils from time to time. The female school has been discontinued in consequence of the infirmity of the matron. In appointing her successor, as there is a great difficulty in finding a person who combines capacity for instruction with fitness to superintend discipline, I would beg to suggest to the Board that they should direct the females also to be taught by the master in the presence of an officer of their sex—an arrangement which has been found advantageous in other gaols.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. white bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. white bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. Children under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. white bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

One oz. oatmeal for each individual, made into gruel, for dinner, two days per week, instead of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $2\frac{1}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per ton, £15 2*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per score, $9\frac{1}{4}d.$; salt, per ton, £1 5*s.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 6*d.*; soap, white, £2 2*s.* per cwt.; best brown, £1 17*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.

The net cost of the dietary per day, for each prisoner, on the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years was, in 1852, $2\frac{71}{130}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{77}{126}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{3}{5}\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{1}{8}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, except one with reference to the bread, which I tasted, and found to be unexceptionable. The chaplains are regular in their inspection.

The *Books and Accounts* are generally kept with regularity. I found, however, that a misconception had hitherto existed as to the proper mode of recording the entry of prisoners into the gaol after lock-up, and the exceptional issue of diet in such cases.

The total cost of the gaol amounted, in 1852, to £1,741 4*s.* 2*d.*; 1853, to £1,930 16*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1854, to £1,658 7*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A. Skipton, Esq., M.D., Local Inspector,	90	0	0
T. H. Babington, Surgeon,		—	
Rev. R. Higginbotham, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. E. M'Bride, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. W. M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1
Samuel Kitchen, Governor,	130	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Deputy Governor,	60	0	0
Samuel Fletcher, Clerk,	30	0	0
Thomas Swan, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, 2nd do.,	28	0	0
Robert Cusack, 3rd do.,	25	0	0
Thomas Craig, 4th do.,	22	0	0
John Devlin, 5th do.,	20	0	0
James Hannan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Mary Cooper, Matron,	30	0	0
Eliza Kennedy, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the prison and the county infirmary. All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 150; Surgeon, &c., 134; Protestant Chaplain, 100; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 190; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 100.

Hospitals.—The departments for each sex were clean, and well appointed with baths, of different kinds, and water-closets. There were but three patients, one male and two females, the sanitary condition of the prison being usually excellent. During the last three years the number in hospital was 86, the number of days 2,735, and the cost of medicine, &c., £136 18*s.* 3*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Londonderry.
Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart.
Thomas Scott, Esq., J.P.
William H. Ash, Esq., J.P.
James Murray, Esq., J.P.
William Green, Esq., J.P.
Anthony Babington, Esq., J.P.
John Dysart, Esq., J.P.
Marcus M'Causland, Esq., J.P.
Harvey Nicholson, Esq., J.P.
John B. Beresford, Esq., J.P.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.

North District.

County of Londonderry.

The Board assembles monthly. At each meeting an order is issued for the discharge of bills, contracts, and the salaries of the subordinate officers—the local inspector drawing cheques which are made payable to the parties entitled. The final examination of accounts takes place before each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Magherafelt.

Magherafelt.—One prisoner; 34 in the last quarter. The house very clean and in good order; the circuit wall is, however, rather low and insecure; a shed for fuel in progress of erection; the sewerage effective, and an abundant supply of excellent water. The bedding sufficient and in sound condition; petty sessions held fortnightly; registry, committals, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits from time to time. Dietary, *5d.*

Coleraine.

Coleraine.—No prisoners; 81 in the last quarter, a large proportion of whom were drunkards; petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate; registry correct. The local inspector rarely visits, but the county local inspector does so occasionally. It is unnecessary to make any observations upon the existing building, which is to be abandoned whenever the new bridewell, so long projected, shall be completed and certified. I found, with great regret, that not only had no application to the executive been made, in conformity with the 20th section of the Prisons' Act, as to the site and the plan of the new building, which is attached to the court-house, but that the design which has been carried out is so defective as to be utterly unsuited to its purpose.

The number of cells falls far short of the probable requirements, being less than half of those at present in use, and their cubic contents are quite insufficient for the due supply of air to the occupants. In addition to these disadvantages, their relative position, placed, as they are, on three tiers or stories, renders them difficult of supervision and access, as it would be almost impossible to convey drunken, infirm, or refractory prisoners to the upper range. Lastly, the site is in itself objectionable from the near approach of high and almost overhanging ground to the rere of the building, which impedes ventilation and affords facilities of communication and escape. I have no doubt, however, that before proceeding further, the necessary steps will be taken for procuring the indispensable sanction of the Lord Lieutenant upon the Report of the Inspectors-General; and having, in reply to a letter addressed to me by the County Surveyor, stated fully what appeared to me to be the only practicable course in the event of the site being retained, I await the reference on the part of the executive; and I confine myself to the remark that, in *any case*, a very considerable expenditure will have been incurred without obtaining a *proportionate* amount of satisfactory accommodation.

Newtownlimavady.

Newtownlimavady.—Two male and two female prisoners; 39 in the last quarter. This bridewell was throughout clean, orderly, in good repair, and amply supplied with excellent

bedding. There is no water on the premises, except rain-water from the roof; the sewerage is effective. Registry and committals very correct; petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are immediate. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary, *5d.* for both sexes.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry.

Bridewells.

JAMES CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—VISITED THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1855.

County of Longford Gaol.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	8	2	10	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	3	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	4	4	–	3	3
,, Imprisonment,	10	4	14	3	–	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	3	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	8	8	–	2	2
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Gross Total,	36	27	63	4	6	10

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons Convicted,	–	–	3	–	2	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	3	1
Summary Convictions,	–	–	1	1	2	1
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twice Imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	2	–
Three times do.,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Five times do. and upwards,	–	–	–	1	1	6

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Committals during the past year.—Criminals—males, 449; females, 219. Debtors—males, 6; females, 1. Total—males, 455; females, 220. Average daily number—males, $35\frac{30}{73}$; females, $21\frac{8}{73}$. Highest at any one time—males, 56; females, 34. Lowest at any one time—males, 19; females, 10. Average daily number in hospital—males, $1\frac{30}{73}$; females, $3\frac{8}{73}$.

Re-committals during the past year.—Once—males, 15; females, 8. Twice—males, 12; females, 7. Thrice—males, 7; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 11; females, 12. Total—males, 45; females, 33.

Punishments for prison offences during the past year.—Dark cells—males, 34; females, 2. Other punishments—males, 2, Total—males, 36; females, 2.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—males, 1. Number sentenced to whipping—males, 5. Total—males, 6.

The returns of the total number in custody, taken on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, exhibit a marked decline:—

April, 5, 1852, ...	108
„ 1853, ...	93
„ 1854, ...	74
„ 1855, ...	63

But as all gaols are subject to fluctuations, caused by local circumstances as well as by the seasons, a more reliable proof of amelioration is derived from a comparison of the daily averages; thus, when I find that the daily average for the seven years ending in 1846 was 100·14; that it rose, during the four years in which the famine and its consequences prevailed, to 183·72, the highest number, namely, 244, having been attained on the 23rd February, 1849; that in the year 1853 it had fallen to $73\frac{8}{73}$; and that in the last year it amounted to only 56·8, I feel myself fully entitled to offer congratulation upon the improved condition of the county; on the other hand, the decrease of juvenile offenders is not so great as is observable elsewhere; and vagrancy still maintains a place in the registry, which, however, is to be accounted for by the committal of prostitutes under this category. The disproportion of females also, and the aggregate of re-committals of both sexes, which exceeds similar returns furnished from other quarters, forcibly point out the policy—even on the ground of economy—of adopting the separate system, which has proved the sole effectual deterrent in preventing the re-committal of criminals to prisons in which they have experienced the administration of this form of discipline. No modification of it is attempted here—even the meals being taken in the day-rooms. The males are classified pursuant to the requirements of the old Prisons' Act, the imperfection and inadequacy of which have long been felt; and the females are merely divided by day into sections, according to character, and occupy rooms at night, which contain two or more beds; so that they are more or less in constant association. There were four of this sex under sentence of penal servitude, and three male lunatics; two

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

classes, from the presence of which, I trust, the gaol will speedily be relieved. A patrol is maintained at night; but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the rounds of the officers on duty. The punishments were few and light, being all inflicted by the authority of the governor, who was in a very infirm state of health, and unable to attend at my inspection.

The gaol was creditably clean, in sound repair, free from damp, well ventilated, and fully supplied with bedding—cots being used in the male cells, and sheets issued throughout all the departments. The general prison clothing was in tolerable condition, but there was ample material in store for its renewal; and a set of uniforms had been ordered for the turnkeys. New locks have been provided, and some new doors and gates, with durable hangings, are about to be erected.

The ceiling of the school-room and a carpenter's shop were in progress; and a section of the loft allocated to weavers was undergoing division into two workshops for the use of the shoemakers and tailors.

Water is raised from the well, and conducted to the yards, which are furnished with cocks and tubs for the purposes of ablution. The laundry is confined in space, and the boiler is imperfect; but directions have been given that a contract for supplying a new one should be taken. The flue in the drying-room is also defective.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshops,	3	1
Yards,	8	3	Worksheds,	16	–
Day Rooms,	8	3	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	7	–	Bakery,	1	–
Single Cells,	61	–	Store Rooms,	3	2
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	5	Baths,	8	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	17	25	Reception Rooms,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank do.,	1	–
			Other Machines for Labour,	7	11

Employment.—Industrial occupation here is directed chiefly to weaving; and punitive labour is maintained by stone-breaking and the capstan, which is applied to grinding corn for intern use, the bread being baked in the prison; an arrangement which secures the threefold advantage of furnishing constant employment, of providing an excellent article of food, and of saving a large sum annually, as evidenced by the annexed return:—

AMOUNT OF BREAD ISSUED FROM 4TH JULY, 1854, TO 21ST FEBRUARY, 1855.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
9,402 lbs., at $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* (market price) per lb.,	88	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
9,402 lbs., at $1\frac{3}{10}$*d.* (gaol cost) per lb.,	50	18	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Saving to the public,	37	4	4

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol in the two last years amounted to £33 17*s.* 9*d.* and £38 15*s.* 3*d.*, respectively.

WORK ACCOUNT,

From Summer Assizes, 1854, *to Lent Assizes,* 1855.

Dr.

1854—July—	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Goods in Store, . . .				83	6	8
Paid for flax and hackling, .	3	16	5½			
,, for leather and findings,	21	3	4			
,, for do.,	2	16	11	27	16	8½
Amount gained by work, .				39	9	6
				£150	12	10½

WORK SOLD FOR CASH. *Cr.*

1855—February—	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Weaving Account, . . .	3	10	0½			
Carpenters' Work, . .	1	10	2			
Tailoring, ...	1	5	4			
Shoemaking, ...	15	10	0			
Milling, ...	0	8	10½			
Stonebreaking, . . .	8	1	2	30	5	7

WORK FOR THE GAOL.

Weaving Account, . .	8	11	8½			
Carpenters' Work, . .	19	2	3			
Tailoring, ...	1	16	0			
Shoemaking, ...	10	18	8½			
Stonebreaking, . . .	0	18	0	41	6	8
February 21st—						
By amount of goods in store,				79	0	7½
				£150	12	10½

Number attending school during the year 1854—males, 49; females, 37. Average number attending daily—males, $13\frac{13}{49}$; females, $4\frac{13}{24}$.

The schoolmaster had been dismissed for bringing false charges against one of the officers, and I regret to state that his vacancy had not been filled up.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 8 ounces of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females, 7 ounces of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males, 14 ounces of whole-meal bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females, 12 ounces of whole-meal bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three last years stands thus:—1852, $1\frac{7}{19}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{13}{20}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{1}{5}d.$; 1855, $2\frac{5}{8}d.$

Contracts.—New milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$

There were no complaints. The bread, which is made of whole-meal, was excellent; I found some entries by one of the chaplains condemnatory of the milk. The inspection of the provisions by these officers is made with great care and regularity.

Books and Accounts.—No journal is kept by the governor—an omission which I directed to be henceforth supplied. The books directed by the Court of Queen's Bench are in charge of the deputy-governor, and are filled with laudable accuracy, some additional checks being provided by the endorsement of the exact time at which each committal and discharge takes place. Orders have been issued by the Board that the industrial accounts shall be made up to the end of each month, previous to their meeting; and that a report shall be furnished to them of the daily occupation of each prisoner, whether at productive or punitive labour. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., was, for the last three years, as follows:—£1,157 4*s.* 0½*d.*; £1,228 14*s.* 11*d.*; £1,260 16*s.* 5½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Walker, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Card, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. John O'Reilly, Roman Catholic do.,	36	18	6
Rev. Thomas Kennedy, Protestant Dissenting Chaplain,	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, Esq., Surgeon,		—	
Hugh Morrow, Esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Charles H. Hyde, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy-Governor,	40	0	0
Sarah Wilson, Matron,	40	0	0
Robert M'Nally, Gate-porter,	35	0	0
John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Christopher Duggan, Turnkey and Miller,	30	0	0
William Addy, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
Edward Kenny, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Alexander Hamilton, Turnkey and Superintendent of Tread-wheel,	30	0	0
Anna Maria Fife, Female Turnkey,	18	0	0

The surgeon is paid in one presentment, for his attendance in the gaol and the hospital. None of the officers are on prison allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 244; Surgeon, &c., 229; Protestant Chaplain, 208; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 206; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 231; Apothecary, 109.

Hospitals.—There were four male and six female patients in the hospitals, which were very clean, well ventilated, and ample in accommodation. In the last three years the return stands thus:—

No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.
67	1,576	£25
71	2,182	25
71	1,787	20

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Musters, Esq., J.P.	Charles W. Levinge, Esq., J.P.
George Lefroy, Esq.	Richard W. Bond, Esq., J.P.
Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P.	Alexander C. Kingstone, Esq.
Edward E. Hill, Esq., R.M.	George Evers, Esq., J.P.
John Crawford, Esq., J.P.	John Shuldham, Esq., J.P.
Henry Crawford, Esq., J.P.	James Rock, Esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting pays the smaller bills and the salaries of the subordinate officers; contracts and accounts of larger amount being discharged at each assizes.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

Since the above was in type an escape took place from the gaol, the particulars of which were investigated and reported upon by the Board of Superintendence, at the instance of my colleague and myself.

It appeared that between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 20th of June, a turnkey, *attended by a single prisoner*, was engaged in putting up water-shoots, for which purpose a scaffolding and ladder were employed, and that having occasion to light a fire in the forge, in order to prepare some holdfasts, he quitted his work to obtain the key, leaving the prisoner *alone without any supervision*, who at once availed himself of the means of escape thus invitingly placed within his reach.

Although I am disposed to concur in the conclusion of the Board that no imputation of guilty connivance attaches to the turnkey, I cannot withhold my opinion that an escape, taking place in the broad daylight under such circumstances, argues gross negligence, and evinces not only a very lax state of discipline, but a want of due energy on the part of the Governor, who fails to exercise a stringent and vigilant authority.

J. C. C.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.—Visited the 29th of March, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
Master debtors,	2	–	2
Untried.			
For Larceny,	5	7	12
For Misdemeanors,	1	1	2
Deserters,	2	–	2
Tried.			
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny:—			
To Penal Servitude for Vagrancy,	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	16	13	29
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6
Disposed of Summarily.			
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	2	2
Other Misdemeanors,	4	–	4
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1
Drunkards,	2	4	6
Gross Total,	39	28	67

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	4	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Felons committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	5	3
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	2	–

Committals during the past year.—Males, 426; females, 283. Average daily number—males, $39\frac{2}{3}$; females, $28\frac{2}{3}$. Highest at any one time—males, 41; females, 33. Lowest at any one time—males, 20; females, 19.

Re-committals during the past year.—Once—males, 18; females, 10. Twice—males, 8; females, 9. Thrice—males, 4.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Four times and more—males, 5; females, 8. Total—males, 35; females, 27.

Punishments for prison offences during the past year—males, 12; females, 4.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—males, 3; females, 4. Whipping—males, 10.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day corresponding with that of the inspection for the last three years—1852, 107; 1853, 87; 1854, 48; 1855, 67.

The total confined on the day of inspection exceeds that recorded on the corresponding day of the last year, but falls much below the preceding returns. The committals, however, of both sexes, exhibit a marked improvement, on a comparison of the two years—the number of males being as 426 to 532, and of females as 283 to 316. The daily average, too—the surest test of the requirements of a gaol as to accommodation—has fallen back to the amount at which it stood for a period of seven years ending in 1846, the commencement of the famine, and consequently of general demoralization. Vagrants and workhouse offences, I am also happy to report, have nearly disappeared from the classification, as well as crimes of a graver character; and the diminution of juveniles at and below the age of sixteen years is a further subject for congratulation. On the other hand, drunkenness appears to be on the increase. There were no convicts under sentence of transportation, and but one female under that of penal servitude. The punishments, which had all been inflicted by the authority of the governor, were few and light, evidencing a steady maintenance of discipline, to which the separate system eminently conduces, from its prevention of all intercommunication between the prisoners.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards for separate system, 18.			Chapels, 1.		
Day rooms for poor debtors, . . .	1	1	Worksheds, . .	24	–
Rooms for master debtors,	2	1	Kitchen, 1.		
Solitary cells, . .	2	2	Store rooms, 4.		
Single cells, 116.			Laundry, . . .	–	1
Hospital rooms, . .	2	1	Baths, . . .	1	1
Do. bath, 1.			Fumigating rooms, 1.		
			Reception cells, 2.		
			Pumps and wells, 1.		

The building throughout was in a creditable state of cleanliness and order, and sufficiently furnished with bedding; sheets being used—a healthful and economical practice, which ought to be universally adopted. The cells are fitted with basins and water-closets, and are of ample size, their dimensions being thirteen feet in length by seven feet in breadth, and nine feet in height. The ventilation, however, might undoubtedly be improved by the substitution of a movable window, so as to

allow for the constant introduction of fresh air in fine weather, and at all times in the absence of the prisoners when at exercise, or engaged in extern employment. The winter temperature has been found to be rather low, but not to have affected injuriously the health of the inmates. The sewerage is effective, but the supply of water is scanty, an inconvenience which, it is to be hoped, will be removed by the further sinking of a well, which was suspended during the late severe season, and is about to be resumed. There are a few defects, which could be easily remedied, such as the want of a drying-room, and of circuit walls for enclosing the exercising yards allotted to debtors and lunatics; inasmuch as at present the criminal prisoners might, if they escaped the observation of the turnkeys, range round the whole building.

The hospital also, which, at the time of my visit was unoccupied, requires protection against damp, by either weather-slating or the application of cement—the face of the walls being so rough as to allow for the lodgment of rain.

Stock.

Pairs blankets, . .	184	Shirts, . . .	131
Pairs sheets, . .	54½	Jackets, . . .	138
Rugs, . . .	105	Trowsers, . . .	173
Hammocks or cots, .	112	Caps, . . .	90
Bed-ticks, . . .	144	Pairs shoes, . . .	128

Employment and Schools.—The employment of the males was limited to mat-making and stonebreaking; and of the females to the works ordinarily carried on by prisoners of their sex, such as sewing, netting, spinning, &c. Only one of the turnkeys is a handicraftsman, having been trained as a shoemaker; and I would earnestly suggest to the High Sheriffs, as long as the appointment of subordinate gaol officers is vested in them, to be careful in selecting persons capable of teaching trades specially adapted to the separate system. A resident tailor, for instance, to cut out and superintend the making up of the clothing is much needed. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol stands thus:—1853, £23 5*s.* 9½*d.*; 1854, £38 16*s.* 1½*d.* Punitive labour is supplied by a crank-pump, which is worked by eight men placed in separate compartments, but there is no shot-drill in operation, nor any of the less exhausting kinds of deterrent exercise.

Number attending school during the year—109 males; 43 females. Average attending daily—9$\frac{9}{10}$ males; 7$\frac{9}{10}$ females.

School instruction is given in the chapel, which has been partially prepared for this purpose. The registry of progress does not exhibit the graduated advance of the pupils; and hereafter, when a clearer form shall have been brought into use, it would be desirable that the chaplains should examine them from time to time, at uncertain periods, in order to test the accuracy of the entries of improvement.

Dietary and Contracts.—Bread, 2½*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 17*s.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

per cwt.; Indian meal, 13*s.* per cwt.; new milk, 2½*d.* per quart; salt, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, 17*s.* 4*d.* per ton; straw, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candles, 8*d.* per lb.; soap, 40*s.* per cwt.

First Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Third Class.—Males and Females under ten years—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—10 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. of bread and 1½ naggin of new milk.

Prisoners sentenced to one month receive for dinner 1 pint of oatmeal gruel instead of milk. All prisoners in custody receive two days in each week gruel in lieu of milk.

Net cost of dietary—

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Males,	$2\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{8}d.$	$3\frac{4}{7}d.$	$4\frac{4}{4}\frac{2}{6}\frac{6}{8}\frac{1}{8}d.$	$4\frac{7}{17}\frac{9}{0}\frac{2}{0}d.$
Females,	$2\frac{6}{12}\frac{9}{8}d.$	$2\frac{2}{2}\frac{3}{5}\frac{1}{6}d.$	$4\frac{5}{4}\frac{5}{4}\frac{5}{8}d.$	$4\frac{2}{8}\frac{3}{9}\frac{1}{6}d.$

There were some few complaints of the stirabout, which did not appear to be well grounded; the objection arising from the circumstance that on two days in the week the meal is cooked by steam, the effect of which is to produce a less solid substance. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—Some of the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are not kept with sufficient accuracy. As these were devised with the view of establishing a system of mutual and common checks, any failure in the proper filling of *one* of them, impairs the means of detection and correction with regard to *all*. I have no doubt, however, that this omission will be supplied in future, as well as that of the governor's journal, a document of great value, not only in recording the amount of duty actually performed, but in showing the time at which particular transactions, often involving the character of officers, occurred. The total cost of the gaol—1852, £1,200 4*s.*; 1853, £1,203 13*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £1,325 2*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. J. H. Allpress, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
„ Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. G. Weir, Roman Catholic do.,	36	18	6
Rev. Wm. M'Hinch, Dissenting do.,	36	18	6
Edward G. Brunker, Esq.,		—	
Mr. Francis Scott, Apothecary,	15	0	0
Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6
James Johnston, First Warder,	45	0	0
Thomas Gilliard, Gate Warder, Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Richard Ruth, Third Warder,	35	0	0
William Woods, Fourth Warder,	35	0	0
Nicholas Campion, Fifth Warder, Shoemaker,	35	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Peter Murphy, Sixth Warder, . .	35	0	0
Robert Stratton, Schoolmaster, . .	35	0	0
Mary Ann Mangan, Matron, . .	35	0	0
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron, .	25	0	0

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The surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and county infirmary. None of the officers receive the prison allowance, but the salaries of the turnkeys, &c., have latterly been raised, in consequence of the great increase in the price of all necessaries.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, also Protestant Chaplain, 315; Surgeon, &c., 248; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 185; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 212.

Hospitals.—There are departments assigned to each sex. The rooms were clean but damp, as observed above. The gaol has enjoyed a remarkable immunity from grave disease, no prisoners having yet been sent to hospital since the opening of the gaol, above a year ago. Chronic cases, however, and those of a trifling character, are treated in the cells, one of the many advantages which belong to the system of "separation."

All extras in diet and medical appliances are very properly ordered by the surgeon in his own handwriting.

Number in hospital—1852, 31; 1853, 28; 1854, 4. Cost of medicine, 1852, £13 7*s.* 2*d.*; 1853, £14 6*s.* 6*d.*; 1854, £21 6*s.* 5*d.* Number of days, 1852, 676; 1853, 421; 1854, 249.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Earl of Roden.	John Townley, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Clermont.	John Murphy, Esq.
Sir J. S. Robinson, Bart.	Patrick Wynne, Esq.
Graham Johnston, Esq.	John Black, Esq.
Robert Haig, Esq.	Michael Kelly, Esq.
Myles W. O'Reily, Esq.	Patrick James Byrne, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, when the salaries of the subordinate officers are paid, but bills, contracts, &c., are discharged at each assizes, when the whole financial condition of the gaol is submitted to a committee of the Grand Jury. Each member of the Board in turn makes a monthly inspection of the prison, an excellent arrangement.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ardee.—One male confined here; forty-four in the last quarter. The house clean and in good repair, and the sewers and pump effective. The blankets and bed ticks thin and worn. A fresh supply required. Petty sessions held fortnightly without fail. Committals and registry correct, and transmittals immediate. Dietary, 4½*d.* for males, and 4*d.* for females (4*d* for drunkards of the former sex, and 3½*d.* for the latter). The local inspector sometimes visits, as well as the magistrates attending petty sessions. Ardee.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL.—VISITED THE 26TH OF JUNE, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2
UNTRIED.			
For Felony,	1	1	2
,, Larceny,	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1
Deserters,	4	–	4
TRIED.			
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny:—			
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1
To Imprisonment,	3	4	7
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3
Disposed of Summarily.			
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1
Vagrants,	1	7	8
Drunkards,	1	1	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1
Gross Totals,	17	18	35

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	2	1	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	2	–	–	1
Vagrants,	1	–	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Three times do.,	–	–	2	1	1	–
Four times do.,	–	–	–	1	–	1

Committals during the past year, 1854.—Felony—males, 36; females, 17. Petty larceny, summarily—males, 15; females, 1. Misdemeanors, summarily—males, 112; females, 48. Deserters—males, 16. Vagrants—males, 8; females, 58. Drunkards—males, 122; females, 89. Revenue laws—males, 2.

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Total—males, 311; females, 213. Average daily number—males, $19\frac{4}{10}$; females, $9\frac{4}{10}$. Highest number at any one time—males, 26; females, 17. Lowest number at any one time—males, 13; females, 6. Average daily number in hospital—males, $1\frac{1}{3}$; females, $1\frac{1}{6}$.

Re-committals during the past year, 1854.—Once—males, 24; females, 11. Twice—males, 5; females, 1. Thrice—males, 4; females, 3. Four times and more—males, 2; females, 13.

Punishments for prison offences during the year 1854.—Dark cells—males, 56; females, 6. Other punishments—males, 27; females, 9.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 15.

A comparison of the total number of all classes in custody upon the day of inspection, and upon the corresponding days of the three preceding years, does not furnish any grounds for congratulation as regards the present period.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 26, 1852,	25	11	36
„ 1853,	17	8	25
„ 1854,	16	13	29
„ 1855,	17	18	35

The daily averages, however, exhibit a general diminution, though it does not apply to the juvenile offenders, who would appear to be stationary; nor to the females, there being a proportionate increase of the latter, probably attributable to the presence of a larger military force, and to the operation of the Towns' Improvement Act, under which more frequent committals for longer periods of imprisonment take place.

The constant recurrence to the gaol (as may be seen by the schedule of re-committals) of delinquents of this sex will, of itself, be a forcible argument for the adoption of a more stringent form of discipline; but, happily, it is needless to enlarge upon this topic, or upon the many crying wants and evils arising out of the inadequacy of the accommodation and of the staff; and I confine myself, therefore, to the brief statement, that the building was clean, but that in other indispensable particulars the condition of the establishment was far from satisfactory, the issue of prison clothing being very limited, and the bedding insufficient in amount.

The imperfection of the sewerage, and the scanty supply of water during the autumn, are matters to be considered in dealing with the proposed plans, which will, it is to be hoped, obviate all that has hitherto been excepted to in point of construction and classification.

Employment and Schools.—The productive labour of the males is confined to stone-breaking, and to the manufacture of brushes and mats; one of the turnkeys, who is a weaver by trade, being capable of teaching the rudiments of these latter branches. The females are engaged in washing, making, and mending the prison clothing, which, for the reason above mentioned, affords but occasional employment.

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County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1853, £10 18*s.* 6*d.*; and in 1854, £8 8*s.* 7½*d.*

School instruction is given to males for two hours and a-half, daily, but none to the females. It would be desirable that prisoners of the latter sex should also be taught in the presence of a matron, by the schoolmaster, whom it would be, consequently, necessary to relieve of a portion of his duties as turnkey.

A registry of progress is kept, to which is attached a schedule showing satisfactorily the graduated advancement. It would, however, be of great advantage if the chaplains were to examine the pupils from time to time, so as to test the accuracy of the record of improvement.

Number attending school during the year 1854—males, 145. Average number attending daily—males, 16.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 4 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females, 3 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 3 naggins of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females, 12 oz. of bread, and 3 naggins of buttermilk.

On two days in each week 1 oz. of meal, made into gruel, is issued in lieu of buttermilk. All prisoners sentenced to one month and under, receive 1 oz. of oatmeal made into gruel for dinner.

Contracts.—White bread, per lb., 2¼*d.*; brown bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.*; candles, per lb., 7½*d.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.* 8*d.*

The net cost of the dietary per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, stood thus:—1852, $2\frac{55}{100}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{47}{100}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{60}{100}d.$; 1855, 2½*d.*

There were a few complaints of the dietary, which appeared to me groundless—the bread, especially, being of excellent quality. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—The forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are carefully observed. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., was, in 1852, £496 14*s.* 6¾*d.*; in 1853, £515 14*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1854, £503 4*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Patrick Hanratty, Local Inspector, . .	10	0	0
Rev. George Needham, Protestant Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Rev Francis Montague, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Pentland, Surgeon, ...		—	
James Hughes, Governor, ...	80	0	0
William Totten, Turnkey and Weaver, . .	20	0	0
William Loures, Turnkey, ...	20	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster and Assistant-Turnkey,	20	0	0
Margaret M'Donnell, Matron,	10	0	0

The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the infirmary and the prison. All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 38; Surgeon, &c., 51; Protestant Chaplain, 50; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 68.

Hospital.—There is one room set apart for sick males; but happily there were no patients of either sex at the time of my visit.

	No. in Hospital.	Total No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	No. of Deaths. Females.
1852,	30	732	12 4 10	–
1853,	30	919	11 15 5	2
1854,	26	1,032	7 14 5	–

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Hammond, Esq., Mayor.	Patrick Boylan, Esq.
Edward Atkinson, Esq., J.P.	Patrick Casey, Esq.
William Cairnes, Esq., J.P.	John Drew, Esq.
Thomas Carty, Esq., J.P.	Francis W. Leland, Esq.
James Mathews, Esq., J.P.	John O'Neill, Esq.
Patrick Mathews, Esq., J.P.	Peter Verdon, Esq.

The Board is bound to hold monthly meetings; but during the present year there have been already three failures of attendance, which have led to considerable inconvenience. It is due to Mr. Boylan, whom I have had the pleasure of finding at his post at all my inspections, that he is most attentive to his duties.

At each meeting contracts and bills are discharged, the payment of the salaries being made at the assizes.

General Observations.—My ex-colleague and myself having, on many occasions, felt ourselves bound to discharge the painful office of animadverting strongly upon the defects of the existing building, and upon the difficulties and obstructions which have been raised from time to time to all projects of adequate improvement, I turn with pleasure to the prospect of immediate amelioration, the Grand Jury having, at the summer assizes, given their approval to plans which had been preliminarily considered by the Inspectors-General in conjunction with the officers of the Board of Works. As soon, therefore, as the requisite contracts shall be submitted, together with the above plans, to the Lord Lieutenant, we shall, upon reference being made to us, be prepared to report favourably, with the view of obtaining the sanction of the executive for the commencement of a system of effectual administration both deterrent and reformatory.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—VISITED THE 16TH AND 17TH OF MAY, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	7	3	10	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	3	8	11	1	–	1
,, Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	4	4	–	1	1
To Penal Servitude,	3	8	11	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	12	13	25	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	11	5	16	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	7	1	8	1	–	1
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	1	9	2	–	2
Gross Total,	64	50	114	5	2	7

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	3	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	2	–	3	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	4	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	3	–	–	2
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	–	4	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	4	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	1

Commitals during the past year—Males, 453; females, 197. Average daily number—males, 78; females, $40\frac{1}{8}$. Highest at any one time—males, 103; females, 47. Lowest at any one time—males, 53: females. 32. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{3}{4}$; females, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

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Re-committals during the past year—Once—males, 23; females, 13. Twice—males, 13; females, 9. Thrice—males, 8; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 5; females, 3. Total—males 49; females, 31.

Punishments for prison offences during the year.—Dark cells —males, 17; females, 1. Other punishments—males, 6; females, 2. Total—males, 22; females, 3.

On comparing the aggregate of prisoners in custody on the 17th of May during three years, we find a progressive reduction—1853, 179; 1854, 141; 1855, 114.

This result is further evidenced by the daily averages; that for 1853, namely, 168½, having fallen in last year to 128·1. Again, the average for the seven years which preceded the famine amounted to 172·49, and during that calamitous period, which extended over four years, had risen to no less a sum than 218·32; the culminating point having been attained on the 11th of March, 1849, when the gaol registry exhibited the appalling total of 606.

It is to be remarked, however, that there has been a slight increase of prisoners since the winter, which it is difficult to account for, as throughout the kingdom employment and enlistment have favourably affected that portion of the *male* population, from which criminals are derived, although these influences do not reach the females. On the other hand, the *recommittals* of the males are lower, and juvenile offences, vagrancy, and drunkenness, which have hitherto swelled the returns, have experienced a great decline. Indeed, if the debtors be subtracted, the lunatics and those under rule of transportation or penal servitude (the two latter classes being removable), there would be a deduction of twenty-seven from the above schedule, thus leaving a balance of but eighty-seven prisoners to represent a population of 274,830, according to the Census taken in 1851.

There is no approximation to the separate system carried out here. The male convicts and those sentenced to penal servitude take their meals in their cells, and the latter are confined each in a single cell, except during the hours of exercise; but the other prisoners of this sex are classified in conformity with the prescriptions of the Prisons' Act. Unfortunately the cells do not contain a sufficient number of cubic feet to be rendered applicable to the requirements of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44; it being found necessary to move the before-mentioned prisoners, who are thus partially "separated" from one cell to another, as the uninterrupted occupation of the same limited space might otherwise be prejudicial to their health. The females are merely divided into three classes according to character.

The lock-up is attended by the governor and deputy-governor, and there is a tell-tale clock which measures the circuits of the night patrol. The necessity for vigilance has been strongly shown by the fact, that there have been three attempts to escape in the course of the present year (two since my inspection), which happily were detected, and the offenders punished. Two of

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those attempts having been made simultaneously, and the mode of them having been identical, a strong argument is afforded against "association," as doubtless the opportunities of intercourse enables the delinquents to devise a plot in concert. The punishments were few and light, and all inflicted by the authority of the governor, except in the cases just referred to.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Males in No. 1 day hall,	–	1
Yards,	9	4	Workshops,	1	–
Day rooms,	7	3	Worksheds,	1	–
Solitary cells,	3	3	Kitchen, 1.		
Single cells,	140	48	Store rooms, 2.		
Cells to contain three persons,	14	4	Laundry, 1.		
Sleeping rooms,	4	2	Lavatories,	10	3
No. of beds in such rooms,	8	6	Baths,	10	1
Hospital rooms,	2	2	Reception rooms,	1	1
Chapels, 1.			Pumps and wells, 1.		
School rooms,	–	1	Tread-wheels, 1.		

The building throughout, as to sound repair, ventilation, and cleanliness, was in a highly commendable condition. The bedding is ample, but some of the tickens are rather worn, and sheets are used only in the hospital. The locks are kept in order by a smith resident in Castlebar, a very unsafe arrangement which, within my own experience, has led elsewhere to prison breach.

The issue of gaol clothing is restricted to those whose own are unfit for wear, and no shoes are supplied to the females. I am aware that in summer the habit of the county is to dispense with them; but in winter they are required as a protection against the cold and damp; and the 78th and 87th sections of the Prisons' Act point out the duty both of the Board and of the Inspectors-General with regard to these matters.

The sewers are flushed by the shoots from the roof, and well-water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, is conveyed to every yard; tubs being used for the personal ablution of the prisoners.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing the earnest hope that the local authorities, taking into consideration the diminished number of prisoners, and the consequent amount of available room which is placed at their disposal, may be induced to adapt the whole building to the carrying out of "separation" in its integrity, the only reliable system for preventing the spread of contamination, and which combines deterrent and reformatory principles; and I am the more induced to entertain this hope from my knowledge of the trustworthiness of the superior officers, and of their fitness to give effect to this form of discipline

Employment and Schools.—Productive labour among the males is supplied chiefly by stone-breaking. Weaving is some-

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times executed for intern consumption as well as for extern sale, but is dependent upon the casual committal of a weaver, the prisoners almost invariably belonging to the agricultural class, and being unacquainted with handicrafts. Moreover, none of the turnkeys, who are nominated by the sheriffs, have been selected for their knowledge of trades. They have, however, acquired a certain amount of general aptitude, so that clog-making, carpentry, painting and glazing, are carried out within the walls.

The females are engaged in spinning, washing, and making up bed-ticks and their own clothing, but these works furnish but little employment, which is the more to be deplored, as idleness in association must necessarily lead to evil consequences.

Punitive labour is maintained by the tread-wheel, which is applied to pumping water, but is not divided into compartments, the addition of which would be highly desirable.

School instruction is given to the males for two hours daily by a turnkey who had been previously a teacher, and for one hour to the females by the matron. The register of the National Board is in use, but it is scarcely adapted to the very low state of education which prevails among the criminal classes, as it does not give the graduated advance from total ignorance; and thus, in cases of short imprisonment, which constitute the great majority, injustice is done to the master, as a proficiency, which may be creditable to his assiduity, and to the industry of the pupil, would not appear.

Number attending schools during the year—47 males; 31 females. Average number attending daily—12 males; $10\frac{1}{4}$ females.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females, 7 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Juveniles, 5 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner—Males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint sweet milk. Females, 12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk. Juveniles, 12 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk.

All prisoners receive one pint of oatmeal gruel for dinner two days in each week, and those committed for a calendar month and under, daily.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{7}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 10*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per quart, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per do., 1*d.*; salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; turf, per box, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; candles, per lb., 8*d.*; soap, yellow, per stone, 4*s.* 8*d.*

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the last three years, stands thus:—1853, $2\frac{1}{8}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{3}{16}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, and forthwith returned to the contractors if of inferior quality.

The Books and Accounts are kept with correctness. The hospital dietary, including issues of all extras, is signed by the medical officer, so as to afford a satisfactory check. The gate-porter's book records the incomings and outgoings of the extern

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County of Mayo Gaol.

as well as of the intern officers, thus showing the duration of their respective visits.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years respectively was as follows: 1852. £2,035 3*s.* 0½*d.*; 1853, £1,882 16*s.* 10½*d.*; 1854, £1,917 18*s.* 3½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
J. C. Larminie, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. H. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0
Rev. J. M'Hale, Roman Catholic do.,	37	10	0
Rev. J. Hutchinson, Dissenting do.,	30	0	0
Edward Knott, M.D.,	50	0	0
Davis R. Young, Governor,	200	0	0
Robert J. Nixon, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Eliza Kendellon, Matron,	40	0	0
Alicia Hughes, Assistant-Matron, Teacher Female school,	30	0	0
Francis Carson, Gate-porter,	40	0	0
Thomas Lynch, Turnkey,	35	0	0
M. Hughes, do.,	30	0	0
R. Leighton, do., Teacher Male school,	30	0	0
J. Corbon, do.,	30	0	0
M. Bourke, do.,	30	0	0
P. Lyons, do.,	30	0	0
J. Lynch, do.,	30	0	0
J. Martin, do.,	30	0	0
J. Mackin, do.,	30	0	0
Mary Cunniffe, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Margaret Carson, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

The intern officers, except the governor and deputy-governor, receive the gaol allowance. The turnkeys are supplied with one uniform coat and cap.

Officers' Visits—10 *Months.*—Local Inspector, 98; Surgeon, &c., 214; Protestant Chaplain, 153; Dissenting Chaplain, 141; Roman Catholic do., 116.

Hospitals.—There is an hospital for each sex, and a large shed adapted for fever cases, or any epidemic, from which, however, the gaol is happily free. The apartments were clean and airy, but there are no water-closets, night-stools being used, as the privies are situated in the yard. The bath was out of order. There were but five male and two female patients.

	No. in Hospital.	Total No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ *s.* *d.*	No. of Deaths.
1852,	105	1,178	2 14 8	6
1853,	95	951	9 6 10	1
1854,	69	1,405	1 11 0	2

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Lucan.	H. J. H. Browne, Esq.
Sir R. L. Blosse, Bart.	William Kearney, Esq.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart.	Neal Davis, Esq.
G. H. Moore, Esq., M.P.	V. O'C. Blake, Esq.
Col. G. O'Higgins, M.P.	J. F. C. Walsh, Esq.
John C. Garvey, Esq.	F. R. O'Grady. Esq.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

I regret to be obliged to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the annexed schedule, which shows that the attendance of the Board has been frequently interrupted; and I shall offer no further observation than that such omissions must greatly militate against the due administration of the affairs of the prison.

Attendance of Board of Superintendence.

1854.	August,	No Meeting,	One member attended.
„	September,	do.,	Two members attended.
„	October,	do.,	One member attended.
„	November,	do.,	
„	December,	Meeting held.	
1855.	January,	No Meeting,	One member attended.
„	February,	Meeting held.	
„	March,	do.	
„	April,	No Meeting,	One member attended.
„	May,	do.	

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

As in this county the bridewells are visited officially by the county local inspector, who was engaged in one of his circuits at the period of my visit to Castlebar, I have thought it the better course to communicate with him in reference to their several deficiencies, most of which had been recorded in former reports. I would, however, specially notice, that on the registries of the bridewells of Swineford and Belmullet it appears the prisoners are sometimes *illegally* confined there for the term of imprisonment to which they have been sentenced. With regard to the latter, which I understand is not the property of the county, but merely held on lease, and which is singularly unsuited to its object, I fear that it would be useless to offer any suggestion for its improvement, further than to state that new locks are required. If, however, it should be thought expedient hereafter, as is very probable, to legalize imprisonment in ordinary bridewells for short periods, subject to a certificate on the part of the Inspectors-General of their being fit places of custody for carrying out sentences, I need scarcely remark that such a building would not receive the required sanction.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL, AT TRIM.—VISITED ON THE 2ND JULY, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	5	8	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	2	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	3	7	10	2	2	4
To Imprisonment,	8	7	15	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	1	–	1
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	1	7	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	10	18	1	3	4
Gross Total,	38	36	74	5	6	11

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total number in custody,	–	–	4	–	8	6
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	3	4
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	5	–

Committals during the past year—males, 323; females, 186. Average daily number—males, 35; females, 34. Highest at any one time—males, 45; females, 43. Lowest at any one time—males, 25; females, 27. Average daily number in hospital—males, 7; females, 6.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Re-committals during the past year.—Once—males, 19; females, 8. Twice—males, 1; females, 4. Thrice—males, 1; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 4. Total—males, 25; females, 16.

Punishments for prison offences during the year.—Dark cells—males, 1; females, 2. Other punishments—males, 9; females, 7. Total—males, 10; females, 9.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 2.

A gradual reduction is observable in the numbers in custody upon the above day, as compared with similar returns furnished on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, which stands thus—July, 2, 1852, 107; 1853, 94; 1854, 85; 1855, 74; and, when this diminished total is contrasted with the highest number ever attained, namely 294, on the 2nd of February, 1851, there is abundant cause for congratulation. Further, if we examine the state of the averages, which afford the most reliable measure of the rise and decline of prison population, we shall find highly satisfactory results. The daily average of those confined during the year 1854 was but 78, whereas in the period of seven years, ending in 1846, it ranged at 85·48, having risen during the four famine years, namely, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, to 175·49. Again, upon reviewing the nature of the crimes charged, we note that vagrancy, workhouse offences, and juvenile delinquencies, have experienced a considerable decline—categories which mark very distinctly the condition of the country; and, finally, a very large portion of the prisoners belonging to two classes, which never ought to be detained within the walls of an ordinary gaol, viz., lunatics and those under sentence of transportation and penal servitude. These two classes, as is shown by the foregoing schedule, amount to no less than thirty, or about two-fifths of the whole;—thus impeding proper classification, and unduly taxing the services of the officers; while in the case of the lunatics, there being no provision made for their special treatment, the probability of their ultimate recovery is doubtless impaired. The males are classified according to the very imperfect division laid down by the Prisons' Act, and take their meals in their cells; but the females are merely placed in two sections; the sole principle of separation being that the more noisy and refractory are associated with the lunatics, while all those who are capable of executing sprigged-muslin work occupy another quarter. Under such circumstances, and the consequent absence of any deterrent or reformatory agencies, it is not a matter of wonder that the prisoners of this sex should be equal in number to the males; and even an excess may hereafter be expected, as the same causes which have operated favourably upon the latter, but partially affect the former.

The lock-up at night and the opening of the cells in the morning are attended by the governor, or in his absence (which is very rare) by the deputy. A watchman patrols at night, but there is no tell-tale clock to ascertain his vigilance, and the regularity of his circuits.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Accommodation and Repairs.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	12	4	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	2	Schoolrooms,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Workshops,	2	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	60	20	Worksheds,	1	–
			Kitchens,	1	1
Cells to contain 3 persons,	12	4	Store Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	10	1	Baths,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	18	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Tread-wheels,	2	–

The prison, throughout, was in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order, and adequately furnished with bedding. The supply of water is sufficient, and the sewerage is effective. There are no baths, except in the hospital, nor lavatories—tubs, with soap and towels, being provided for the personal ablution of the prisoners. An important improvement has been carried out by the removal of the glass cupola of the central building, for which a closely-fitted metal top has been substituted, so as to render the roof free from leakage.

The want of a laundry and drying-room has frequently been noticed with regret in former reports. I trust when the lunatics and government prisoners, who hitherto have pressed so injuriously upon the accommodation at the disposal of the authorities shall be removed, that immediate steps will be taken for correcting this grave defect, and for establishing a more stringent discipline, which invariably leads to valuable results—moral, social, and financial.

Employment and Schools.—The tread-wheel, the pump, and stone-breaking, constitute the punitive labour. Productive employment is afforded to the males by weaving and winding, and by shoemaking and tailoring, some of the turnkeys being trained handicraftsmen; and to the females, by carding and spinning, by making and mending the prison clothing, and by sprigged-muslin work, which they are taught by the matron.

School instruction is given to both sexes daily for two hours, and an adequate registry of progress is kept. The Scriptures are also read for one hour in the respective classes. It would be desirable, however, that the chaplain should examine the pupils from time to time at irregular periods, so as to test the accuracy of the entries of advancement.

The introduction of gas into the chapel would be advantageous during the winter months in order to carry on the school after sunset.

Number attending school during the year—males, 143; females, 127. Average number attending daily—males, 20; females, 17.

Dietary.—For Breakfast—Males—4 oz. oatmeal, 4 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—3½ oz. oatmeal, 3½ oz. Indian meal, 1 pint buttermilk.

For Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Contracts.— Bread, white, per 4lbs. 9¾*d.*; bread, brown, per 4lbs., 8¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 14*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.*; turf, per gauge, 1*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 22*s.* 6*d.*

There were but two complaints, one of the gruel, and the other of the milk, which did not appear to me to require special notice. The bread was excellent in quality. The chaplains inspect the provisions, but do not record their opinions, an omission which renders it difficult to measure the correctness of complaints against any article of food issued at a comparatively distant period.

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years stood thus:—

	Males.	Females.
1852,	2¾*d.*	2½*d.*
1853,	2 17/77 *d.*	2½*d.*
1854,	3 1/28 *d.*	2 29/48 *d.*
1855,	3½*d.*	3*d.*

The Books and Accounts are kept with great neatness and accuracy, according to the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years was, in 1852, £1,670 17*s.* 7*d.*; 1853, £1,720 4*s.* 4*d.*; 1854, £1,746 2*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The Rev. Charles Burton, Local Inspector,	25	0	0
The Very Rev. Dean Butler, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
The Very Rev. John O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor,	206	0	0
Thomas Wallace, Esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Thomas Wallace, Esq., compounder of Medicine,	20	0	0
William M'Kee, Deputy Governor,	70	0	0
William Mooney, Gate-porter,	40	0	0
J. English, 1st Turnkey, no Trade,	40	0	0
Adam Boyd, 2nd do., no Trade,	35	0	0
J. Rice, 3rd do., Shoemaker,	32	10	0
Edward Kellett, 4th do., Tailor,	32	10	0
William Savage, 5th do., Weaver,	25	0	0
Wm. M'Kee, jun., 6th do., no Trade,	25	0	0
William Whately, 1st Watch, Shoemaker,	24	0	0
William Smith, 2nd do., no Trade,	24	0	0
George Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
George Mooney, Clerk to the Board,	10	0	0
Miss J. Andrews, Matron,	40	0	0
Mrs. C. M'Kee, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
Mrs. R. Rice, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0

All the tradesmen are capable of teaching their respective trades; and each turnkey instructs his class two hours daily.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Since the last inspection the Rev. Charles Burton has been appointed local inspector at a salary of £25; a sum upon the inadequacy of which I shall offer no comment, further than to suggest a reference to the table annexed to the Annual Report of the Inspectors-General, which shows the amounts paid to similar officers in prisons of equal size. A very respectfully worded memorial on the part of the junior turnkeys and watchmen was laid before me, through the hands of their superiors, praying for an increase of salary, on the ground of the unusually high prices of provisions, and all necessaries of life; no rations being issued to them, nor any allowances, except of coals. I am at all times unwilling to press upon the fiscal body; but these officers, who I am informed have conducted themselves creditably, are undoubtedly placed in a position of great difficulty; and I would submit to the Grand Jury the propriety of at least making a temporary advance in their salaries, a measure of justice which has already been adopted in many gaols throughout the kingdom.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 35; Surgeon, &c., 140; Protestant Chaplain, 112; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 94.

The Hospitals were clean and are well ventilated, and supplied with fixed and slipper baths.

There was nothing in the number of patients or the nature of their diseases which requires observation, the general sanitary condition indeed of the prison being shown to be satisfactory by the annexed table:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1852, . .	188	5,574,	—	5
1853, . .	167	3,350,	12 16 3½	1
1854, . .	126	3,333,	10 3 11	1

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Fingall.	Richard Bolton.
The Very Rev. Dean Butler.	G. A. Rotheram.
Samuel Winter, Esq.	Thomas Rothwell.
Robert Fowler.	Thomas Derinzy.
Alexander Montgomery.	Richard Odlum.

The meetings of the Board are appointed to be held monthly; but during the early part of the present year there had been an occasional failure of due attendance, in consequence of the illness or absence of some of the members. At such meetings, when they take place, all bills, contracts, bridewell expenses, and salaries, are paid, except those of the extern officers, which are discharged quarterly.

Bridewells.

Kells.

Bridewells.

Kells.—One prisoner; 60 in the last quarter. The house clean and the bedding sufficient; but the pump out of order. Dietary, 5½*d.* for males, and 4¾*d.* for females. Petty sessions held every fortnight, and transmittals immediate; the registry correct. The local inspector rarely visits.

Navan.—Three prisoners at my inspection; 60 in the last quarter. The house very clean and well supplied with bedding; the pump and the sewers effective; petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals direct. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector does not visit. Dietary for both sexes, 5*d.*

North District.

County of Meath.

Bridewells.

Navan.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan.—Visited the 12th of September, 1855.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, State of Discipline, and Accommodation.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	
,, Larceny,	3	4	7	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	2	4	6	1	1	2
To Imprisonment,	10	13	23	1	2	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	27	26	53	2	3	5

Offences, &c., of juveniles classified, at time of inspection.—Felons convicted—Sixteen and above ten years of age—males, 1; twenty and above sixteen years of age—males, 2.

Committals during the past year, 1855—males, 542; females 199. Average daily number—males, 45; females, 30. Highest number at any one time—males, 65; females, 42. Lowest number at any one time—males, 23; females, 25. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 3.

Re-committals during the past year, 1855.—Once—males, 5; females, 6. Twice—males, 5; females, 4. Thrice—males, 2; females, 3. Four times and more—males, 3; females, 4 Total—males, 15; females, 17.

Punishments for prison offences during the year.—Dark cells—males, 4; females, 4.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—males, 1. Number sentenced to whipping—males 1.

A very considerable decline is observable on a comparison of the prisoners in custody on the corresponding days of the three last years, the numbers standing thus:—12th September, 1853, 91; do., 1854, 84; do., 1855, 53. Again, the daily average of 1854 was but 93, as contrasted with 107 in 1853; that for the seven years ending in 1846, in which latter the famine commenced, having ranged at 97·12, and having risen during the four years embracing the period of distress to 229·25; the highest aggregate being 293 in July, 1849.

Juvenile delinquency has also experienced a great reduction, while poor law offences and vagrancy have almost disappeared. Drunkenness, on the other hand, is, I regret to record, resuming its place in the registry; the majority of re-committals on the part of male adults being derived from this baneful source. The diminution is *here*, as elsewhere, where the discipline is imperfect, less observable among the females, whose re-committals exceed th se of the other sex; but this preponderance is caused by the constant return of prostitutes to the prison. There were two males under rule of penal servitude, three females under similar rules, and four under that of transportation. There were, happily, no lunatics.

The males are classified according to the very insufficient prescriptions of the Prisons' Act. At night they occupy single cells, in which they also take their meals, but at other times are associated together. The females are merely placed in two divisions, regulated according to character and to proficiency in needlework—a wretched makeshift, from which no beneficial result can be expected.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	3	Chapels,	1	–
Yards,	7	3	School Rooms,	1	1
Day-Rooms,	6	3	Workshops,	2	–
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Worksheds,	4	–
Single Cells of adequate size for separate confinement,	50	18	Kitchens,	1	–
			Store Rooms,	3	1
			Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Baths,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	3	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

There are, as shown by the foregoing schedule, fifty cells for males, and eighteen for women, all containing an adequate number of cubic feet for carrying out separate confinement, to which they might easily be adapted, by running heating pipes along the passages, by the addition of bells, and by the erection of water-closets and stalled lavatories at the end of the corridors. If this system were put into operation, the day-rooms would also be available for subdivision into cells, and thus the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

whole prison would be converted into a deterrent and reformatory institution with trifling labour, and at a cost which would be soon repaid by the consequent advantages. The laundry, which is very confined, requires enlargement and extension into the adjoining yard; and the troughs ought to be fitted with partitions, in order to prevent undue communication. There is no drying-room, a very serious evil in wet or damp weather. There is an ample supply of water, cocks being placed in each yard. Wooden bowls are employed for the daily ablution of the prisoners, and there is a bath for washing them upon their committal; but there is none—not even a slipper-bath—in the hospital. The sewers are ineffective, it being necessary to open them from time to time, and to carry the soil through the building.

The whole prison was clean, dry, in sound repair, well ventilated, and fully furnished with bedding; sheets, however, are only issued to the hospital, although the use of them among all classes in prisons has now become almost universal as a sanitary and economical measure.

The governor attends the lock-up, and occasionally makes a circuit of the gaol during the night, at uncertain hours; and the watch is maintained by one turnkey, the duty being taken in rotation, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance. The punishments were light, and few in number.

Employment and Schools.—Productive employment for the males is limited to stone-breaking, and weaving for prison use, three of the turnkeys being capable of giving instruction in this branch of labour. Shoemaking is also carried on, when prisoners acquainted with the trade happen to be in custody, but no tailoring is attempted. It would be very desirable if, in the selection of turnkeys, due regard were paid to a knowledge of such handicrafts.

The females make up bed-ticks, shirts for the males, and their own clothing, and are further engaged in knitting and in sprigged-muslin work, which affords some annual profit. In the two last years the sums of £19 19*s.* 6½*d.*, and of £21 2*s.* 6½*d.*, respectively, have been realized by the sale of articles outside the gaol.

Hard labour cannot be said to exist here, for the tread-wheel is worked without any resistance; and there is no shot-drill, although the efficiency of this deterrent is universally acknowledged where it has been put into operation.

Number attending school during the year—males, 50; females, 39. Average number attending daily—males, 12; females, 9.

Schooling is given for two hours daily to both sexes, being confined to the young, and those of all ages who are disposed to learn. The registry of progress is carefully kept, and presents, in its form, a fair measure of the periodical improvement. It would be desirable, however, that the chaplains should examine the pupils from time to time, so as to ascertain the accuracy of the record of advancement.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk; females, 7 oz. of meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk; females, 12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint of new milk. Gruel, twice a-week.

Contracts.—Bread, per stone, 2*s.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 10*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 2*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 5½*d.*; candles, per dozen, 6*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £2.

The net cost in 1853, 2⅛*d.*; 1854, 3*d.*; 1855, 3¼*d.*

There were no complaints of the dietary, but both the bread and milk (the latter especially) appeared to me to be inferior in quality to the average of such provisions.

Books and Accounts.—I suggested some improvements, or greater facilities in the mode of keeping the books and accounts—I allude to the *form* only; for it would be doing great injustice to painstaking and trustworthy officers if this remark were taken to convey the slightest imputation. The medical diet is ordered by the surgeon in his own handwriting; but, for the purpose of checking, it would be more convenient if the particular patients were specified.

The total cost of the gaol—1853, £1,269 17*s.* 10½*d.*; 1854, £1,301 7*s.* 5*d.*; 1855, £1,267 11*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Henry Moffatt, Local Inspector,		92	6	2
John S. M'Dowell, Esq., Medical Attendant,		73	16	10
Rev. Henry Moffatt, Protestant Chaplain,		30	0	0
Rev. Daniel Smith, Roman Catholic do.,		30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Dissenting do.,		30	0	0
John Temple, Governor,		138	9	2
Robert Brown, 1st Turnkey,		35	0	0
Alexander Wray, 2nd do.,		35	0	0
Samuel Wallace, 3rd do., Weaver,		26	0	0
Thomas Gilles, 4th do., do.,		26	0	0
Thomas Dunwody, 5th do., Schoolmaster,		26	0	0
David Jackson, 6th do., Weaver,		26	0	0
James Campbell, 7th do.,		26	0	0
Anne Irwin, 1st Matron,		24	16	0
Margaret Baxter, 2nd do.,		16	8	0

The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms, but do not receive rations. They were reported to me to have conducted themselves with great propriety.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 209; Surgeon, &c., 251; Protestant Chaplain, 209; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 78; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 76.

Hospitals.—The apartments allocated to the two sexes were clean and well tended, and the general health of the prison was satisfactory, there being no epidemic disease. The medicines are supplied by an apothecary in Monaghan, who receives no salary for his attendance.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

	No. of Patients.	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1853,	16	1,926	3	30	1	6
1854,	14	1,680	–	27	5	0
1855,	6	720	1	17	9	10½

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. E. Lucas.	Thomas Coote, Esq.
R. B. Evett, Esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, Esq.
James Hamilton, Esq.	John Richardson, Esq.
John Jackson, Esq.	R. H. Dolling, Esq.
Joseph Whitsitt, Esq.	Matthew Anketell, Esq.
George Morant, Esq.	J. B. Brooke, Esq.

The members of the Board do not meet regularly every month, but never fail to assemble when apprized by the local inspector of any special requirement, all payments of bills, salaries, and contracts, being made at each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Carrickmacross.—No prisoners; 85 in the preceding quarter, of whom 47 were drunkards. The house in fair order, but the bed-ticks worn and some blankets wanting; the sewerage good, and the pump effective; the yards required to be cleaned. The positions of the male privy and of the store afford facilities for escape. Petty sessions held fortnightly, transmittals immediate, and committals correct. The diet for both sexes, 5*d.* Carrickmacross.

Castleblayney.—One male prisoner, only, in custody; 93 in the last quarter. The house very clean, and in fair repair; the bedding worn, and the blankets rather thin. Forms were required for the day-rooms. The pump effective, but the sewers imperfect. The soil cleared through the house. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Mr. Brooke, a local magistrate, acts as local inspector. Dietary, 6½*d.* for males, and 5½*d.* for females, which is considerably higher than at Clones. Registry and committals correct. Castleblayney.

Clones.—No prisoners; 21 in the last quarter. The bedding sufficient, and the house as clean as was compatible with the alteration in progress. A good supply of water, and the sewers effective. Dietary, 4½*d.* for both sexes. Petty sessions every fortnight, and transmittals without delay. Registry and committals correct, but prisoners are sometimes lodged on mere verbal order. The local inspector visits from time to time. Some additions to the building were in course of construction; but as the proposed plan does not embrace sufficient accommodation for the keeper, whose apartment is further placed unfavourably for inspection and access, I suggested a preferable allocation of *space*, the amount of work to be executed being about the same, and the contractor, with whom I had an interview, expressing his acquiescence. Clones.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

County of Roscommon Gaol, at Roscommon.—Visited the 4th of April, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Transportation,	–	4	4	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	3	11	14	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	20	16	36	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c ,	12	2	14	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	47	38	85	1	–	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	Ages.			
	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	2	2	–
Summary convictions,	1	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	3	–	–	2

Committals during the past year—males, 219; females, 130. Average—males, 41; females, 37. Highest at any one time—males, 62; females, 42. Lowest at any one time—males, 29; females, 28.

Re-committals during the past year—once—males, 6 ; females, 7. Twice—females, 3.

Punishments for prison offences during the past year—dark cells—males, 8 ; females, 3. Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 1.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

ESCAPES DURING THE YEAR 1854.

Name.	Age.	Date.	Offence with which Charged or Convicted.	Whether confined separate or with others.	If Retaken.
William Hill,	63	8th April,	Larceny of Leather,	With another prisoner.	Not.
Michael M'Evoy, *alias* John Whelan,	21		Larceny of Clothes,		
Edward Fallon,	17	19th Aug.,	Larceny of a Pair of Boots.	Separate,	Not.

A comparison of the numbers actually in custody on the day of inspection, with similar returns furnished on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, shows a considerable excess in 1855 over 1854; the figures standing thus—1852, 99; 1853, 84; 1854, 63; 1855, 85.

The daily average, however, for the years 1853 and 1854 exhibits but a trifling difference, being as 79½ to 78, and falls far below that taken for the seven years ending in 1846 (at which period the famine commenced), namely, 105 to 28; and when this sum is contrasted with the highest total ever attained, viz., 380, on the 5th of June, 1849, the general reduction affords grounds for congratulation, although it is right to observe that in very few of our gaols is any increase, however temporary, found to exist. Vagrancy and workhouse offences have experienced a great decline; and a diminution of juvenile delinquents is also to be noted, as well as of the re-committals of prisoners of all ages. There were three males and no less than eleven females under sentence of penal servitude, and four more of the latter sex under that of transportation, with regard to whom I made an urgent representation to the Directors of Convict Prisons, and received an assurance that they should be withdrawn.

There were also three male lunatics and one female, the former of whom were about to be removed forthwith.

The punishments were few, and all inflicted by the authority of the governor. Classification for the males is carried out according to the requirements of the Prisons' Act; but no further approximation to "separation" is attempted, than by the taking of the meals in single cells, and by the division of the tread-wheel into compartments. The diminished number of prisoners of this sex is a forcible argument for giving to them the benefit of complete separation, the cells allowed to them being of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44.

The female department, which is under the charge of one matron, without any additional aid, has frequently been commented upon, in consequence of its inadequacy for the due classification of its inmates; but an important improvement in this section—a step in the right direction—has lately been made; fourteen cells having been completed for putting into

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

action strict "separation," as soon as they shall be sufficiently dried and seasoned for occupation.

In order to hasten the accomplishment of this object, it would be desirable that the stoves should be kept constantly lighted. The wooden bedsteads at present standing in the cells ought to be removed and replaced by cots, as the latter can be triced up against the wall, so as to prevent the inmates from sleeping or lounging during the day time.

Accommodation and condition of the Prison.—No alteration has taken place in the building since the last inspection, except the addition to the female ward recorded above. The laundry is confined in space, and the drying-room is used for holding lumber, the store having become unavailable. The washing troughs require to be fitted with partitions, so as to maintain separation. There is no reception-ward nor fumigating-room.

Three escapes took place during the year 1854; two from a privy which had been for some time disused, but has been since rendered secure; and one from a fever-shed, which is no longer occupied. The locks are repaired from time to time by a smith resident in the town—a very objectionable arrangement, which, within my own experience, has elsewhere led to an escape, in consequence of false keys having been obtained and introduced surreptitiously. The prison was clean throughout, well ventilated, and amply supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel. The sewerage is ineffective, it being necessary to carry out the soil periodically. The bed-tickens were much worn; but some new ones were in the looms. A single sheet is used in each bed. No issue of gaol clothing is made, except in cases where the prisoners' own clothing is insufficient for warmth or decency; and the juveniles are not furnished with shoes; in reference to which deficiencies, I beg to call the attention of the Board to the 77th and 87th sections of the Prisons' Act.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Workshops,	2	–
Yards,	7	1	Worksheds,	8	–
Day Rooms,	7	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Store Rooms,	2	–
Single Cells,	58	18	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	9	3	Lavatories,	–	2
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	18	6	Baths,	1	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–

Employment and Schools.—The males are employed in stone-breaking, and in weaving for the prison use; and the females in carding and spinning. The clothing is provided by contract, there being no turnkey capable of instructing, even rudimentally, in tailoring and shoemaking. Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel and by shot-drill. The schoolmaster, I regret to state, appears quite unequal to his important duties, and the registry is wholly useless, there being no record of the names

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

of the scholars, nor of their monthly progress. No educational instruction is given to the females. It is much to be desired that a competent master should be appointed who should teach the females also, of course in the presence of an officer of their sex; and that the chaplains should from time to time, at uncertain periods, examine the scholars so as to test the accuracy of the entries of advancement.

Number attending school during the year 1854—Males, 281. Average number attending daily—Males, 24.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—Males, 8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Dietary of prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month:—Breakfast.—Males, 8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of oatmeal gruel.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner to all classes on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The net of the dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years, stands thus:—1852, $1\frac{27}{117}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{1}{24}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{24}{65}d.$; 1855, $2\frac{42274}{290467}d.$

Contracts.—Brown bread, per 4 lbs., $5\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 4*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.*; rice, per cwt., £1 1*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, £1 2*s.* 9*d.*; turf, per box, 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 5*d.*; candles, per dozen, 8*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Some of the female convicts complained of the stirabout, but their complaints appeared to me to be groundless *on this day;* on some former occasions, however, it had been found necessary to send the meal back to the contractor. The chaplains, I lament to report, do not enter the record of their inspection of provisions on each day when they visit. This duty is a very important one, as the opinion of officers of high station, unconnected with the financial administration of the gaol, is of great value in ascertaining the justice of complaints, and in securing a supply of proper food.

Books and Accounts.—The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench appear to be kept with tolerable accuracy, except the Gate-porter's Book, which is wanting here; although it affords the most effective check upon the exact *periods* of committal and discharge of prisoners daily, and consequently upon the amount of provisions issued. I trust that the necessary record will be forthwith provided.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years was—1852, £1,485 19*s.* 11*d.*; 1853, £1,439 14*s.* 8*d.*; 1854, £1,477 18*s.* $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1853, £6 19*s.* 3*d.*; 1854, £2 13*s.* 9*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
D. H. Irwin, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
Thomas Casserly, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. J. Fitzgerald, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. Thomas Kilroe, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	1
James Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
Richard James, Clerk and Steward,	50	0	0
Thomas Padin, Gate-Porter,	30	0	0
Robert Parkinson, Weaver,	30	0	0
Bernard Geraghty, Carpenter,	30	0	0
Joseph Minchin, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Anthony Beaghan, do.,	25	0	0
John Corry, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick Coan, do.,	25	0	0
Robert Wigelsworth, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick King, do.,	25	0	0
Rickard Carrick, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Maria Wigelsworth, Matron,	32	6	2
Winifred Jackson, Nurse,	17	0	0
John Dunne, Messenger,	7	0	0

None of the officers receive the gaol allowance except the messenger.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 119; Surgeon, &c., 327; Protestant Chaplain, 127; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 132.

Hospitals.—There was but one male patient, the prison being free from disease. The hospitals are adequate in point of size, but are without baths or water-closets. The return for the last three years stands thus:—1852—number sick, 129; number of days, 3,617. 1853—number sick, 84; number of days, 2,316. 1854—number sick, 53; number of days, 1,472.

The apothecary receives a fixed salary of £42 *per annum*, to which my ex-colleague called the *attention of the authorities*, as a sum far beyond the present requirements, the daily average number of those in custody during the year 1854 having been but 78; whereas, in 1849, in which year this officer was appointed, it reached no less an amount than 269.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton.	Rev. W. Battersby.
Edmond Corr, Esq.	Christopher French, Esq.
Edmond Kelly, Esq.	W. J. M'Laughlin, Esq.
Edward Mitchel, Esq.	George Digby, Esq.
Patrick Dignan, Esq.	Joseph A. Holmes, Esq.
Richard Kelly, Esq.	Thomas H. Johnson, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all bills and the payment of the salaries of the intern officers.

Bridewells.

Boyle.

Bridewells.

Boyle.—Four males; 68 in the last quarter. The house clean; some bed-tickens and sheets wanted; the pump in good order, and the sewerage effective; the yards require to be weeded. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes. The local inspector visits from

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

time to time, but seldom makes any entry. Petty sessions weekly. Registry and committals correct; transmittals *immediate.*

Castlerea.

Castlerea.—No prisoners; 35 in the last quarter. This is a miserable building, there being but one day-room, one privy, and one yard for both sexes; the female sleeping-room can only be entered through the male day-room. There being no water on the premises, it has to be carried from a considerable distance, *without allowance*, although the keeper's salary is but £10 *per annum*. Some blankets required; registry, &c., correct. Petty sessions weekly; transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary, 5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.

Strokestown.

Strokestown.—Three females; 52 in the last quarter. The building in tolerable order; some blankets and tins wanting; some repairs have been executed lately, and the sewerage rendered effective; there is a good well on the premises. This bridewell has the same defects of construction as that of Castlerea. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes. Petty sessions fortnightly; registry, committals, and transmittals correct. The salary of the keeper is but £10 per annum, a sum wholly inadequate for the services of a competent officer.

Athlone.

Athlone.—No prisoners confined in this bridewell; two female convicts who were proceeding to Cork gaol, having passed the previous night here; 19 during the last quarter. The house, which is small and inconvenient, was clean; the sewers lead to a cesspool which is clearable from the outside; no water, but it can be obtained at no great distance; some of the bedding rather worn. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals direct. Registry properly kept; but I found some cases of committal to periods of imprisonment for seven days, to be carried out *in* the bridewell; a practice which is *illegal*, and ought forthwith to be discontinued. The local inspector very rarely visits; but the magistrates sometimes inspect, making, however, no entries in the Visitors' Book. The salary of the keeper is only £10 per annum.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—VISITED THE 18TH OF MAY, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	1	4	5	–	2	2
To Penal Servitude,	2	5	7	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	5	6	11	2	1	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	–	8	2	–	2
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	7	1	8	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	29	20	49	4	5	9

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	1	3	3
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	1	–
,, Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	1	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Five times imprisoned & upwards,	–	–	2	–	–	–

Committals during the past year—males, 307; females, 121; Average daily number—males, $53\frac{132}{365}$; females, $25\frac{16}{73}$. Highest at any one time—males, 73; females, 37. Lowest at any one

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

time—males, 38; females, 16. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{3}{3}\frac{3}{6}\frac{3}{5}$; females, $3\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{6}\frac{3}{5}$.

Re-committals during the past year—Once—males, 16; females, 12. Twice—males, 5; females, 2. Thrice—males, 6; females, 3. Four times and more—males, 10; females, 13. Total—males, 37; females, 30.

Punishments for prison offences during the year—Dark Cells—males, 12; females, 16. Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 5.

Upon comparing the total in custody upon the day of inspection with similar returns furnished for the corresponding days in the three preceding years, we observe a remarkable decline:

18th May,	1852,	90
„	1853,	72
„	1854,	85
„	1855,	49

It is to be hoped that this low aggregate may be maintained henceforth, for the daily averages of 1853 and 1854 show a trifling excess in the latter years, the numbers being $73\frac{8}{20}$ and 78·6, respectively. On the other hand, the average of the seven years ending in 1846, stood as high as 93·02; and during the four years in which the famine and its effects operated unfavourably upon the population, rose to 224·19, the culminating point being 341, on the 30th June, 1848.

Again, if we analyze the sum of 49, we find that of the tried prisoners, no less than twelve (5 males and 7 females) were under rules of transportation or penal servitude, and, therefore, removable on the occurrence of vacancies to the convict depôts; and further, that there were but *four* prisoners for trial—a condition of comparative immunity from crime in a population of 128,510 (according to the Census of 1851), which affords matter for congratulation.

There is also to be noted a reduction in juvenile offenders as well as in vagrants and drunkards; two classes from which prison population has hitherto been largely derived. The actual number of females, too, has declined, although the proportion which they bear to the males is still considerable. The latter sex undoubtedly has been advantageously influenced by employment and enlistment—causes which have not affected the former; but the great preponderance of re-committals and of punishments among the women exhibit strongly the necessity of applying a more stringent form of discipline in their case.

The males are classified in conformity with the prescriptions of the Prisons' Act, and carry on their respective works in partitioned sheds; but the females are merely divided into two sections, according to character; and there is no further approximation to the "separate system" than that they take their meals in their cells, and are kept singly at night; association in the day time being permitted.

The lock-up is attended by the governor and the deputy-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

governor, and a patrol is maintained at night; but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the regularity of the circuits.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	9	2	School Rooms, . .	1	1
Yards, . . .	12	4	Workshops, . .	6	–
Day Rooms, . .	12	2	Worksheds, . .	56	–
Solitary Cells, . .	5	1	Kitchens, 1.		
Single Cells of size adequate for "separation," . .	74	17	Store Rooms, . .	2	1
			Laundries, . .	–	1
			Baths, 3.		
Sleeping Rooms, .	10	8	Fumigating Rooms, 1.		
Number of Beds in such Rooms, .	8	13	Pumps, 3.		
			Wells, 1.		
Hospital Rooms, .	2	2	Tread-wheels, . .	1	–
Chapels, 1.					

The building was throughout clean and orderly, in complete repair, and adequately furnished with bedding, one sheet being assigned for each bed in the classes, and two in the hospital. The sewerage is effective; the supply of water ample; and there are hot, cold, and shower baths; but no lavatories, the prisoners using buckets for their daily ablution. Gaol clothing is issued to all except those who support themselves at their own expense.

The laundry is spacious, and the drying-room, which is placed above it, is fitted with slides, and heated by the same fire. It would be advisable to erect partitions between each washing trough, so as to prevent intercourse.

The above schedule of accommodation shows that the number of cells allocated to the males far exceeds the present requirements, and that the female quarter is nearly adequate to them. The latter, indeed, I have little doubt, would, if prepared for "separation" (the entire contents of all the cells being sufficient to justify the Inspectors-General in certifying their fitness), be soon found to have the effect of diminishing the aggregate of delinquents of this sex, after a short subjection on their part to this distasteful and deterrent discipline.

With regard to the males, although, as previously stated, they are arranged under the categories laid down by the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, the inadequacy and the inequality of all classification founded on the character of the *offences*, and not on that of the *offenders*, have long been felt by those who have devoted their attention to prison management.

On the other hand, the simplicity of "separation," and its certainty in protecting the less depraved from further contamination, and in preventing the more guilty from communicating their own corruption, have never failed to secure the advocacy of all those who have experienced its working, even without taking into consideration the opportunities of self-examination, and of receiving *uninterruptedly* moral and religious instruction, which it *solely* affords.

It is, therefore, impossible to inspect this airy and well-con-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

structed building, which contains the means of extending the system to all classes at a comparatively small outlay, and which is placed under the administration of very efficient officers, actuated by a strong sense of duty, without expressing an earnest hope that this benefit—the twofold benefit of diminishing crime and its consequent expenditure—may be conferred at no distant period upon the county.

Employment and Schools.—Productive labour is maintained chiefly by oakum-picking, stone and bone breaking, and by tailoring and shoemaking, one of the turnkeys being a shoemaker by trade, and the deputy having acquired an aptitude for cutting-out, &c.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1853, £28 4*s.* 10¼*d.*; in 1854, £44 19*s.* 0¾*d.* Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel and shot-drill.

The annexed schedule shows the nature and amount of employment of both kinds on the day of my visit.

MALES.	
Shoemaking,	2
Tailoring,	2
Net-making,	1
Oakum-teasing,	9
Cooking,	2
Prison duties,	7
Unemployed and sick,	6
Total confined,	29
FEMALES.	
Sewing,	13
Nursing,	1
Prison duties,	1
Sick,	5
Total confined,	20

Twelve of the above males were engaged for two hours at shot-drill, and were kept during the remainder of the day at productive labour and prison duties, as stated.

Schooling is given to prisoners of both sexes daily from seven to nine o'clock, a.m. Among the males, the juveniles, and those of all ages who are desirous of learning, are taught primarily in their classes by their respective turnkeys, and are then transferred to the care of the schoolmaster, who has been regularly trained to his profession. Adequate registries of progress are kept both by the master and matron, and the chaplains occasionally examine the pupils.

Number attending the school during the year—males, 184; females, 67. Average number attending daily—males, $34\frac{11}{13}$, females, $6\frac{9}{13}$.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Females, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females, 12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Males and females under 15 years—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 oz. of brown bread.

Stirabout, one-third oatmeal and two-thirds Indian meal. Bread, wholemeal.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month, get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk; and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days in each week.

Contracts.—White bread, per 4 lbs., 10½*d.*; brown bread, per 4 lbs., 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 5*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.* 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 0*s.* 8*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 10*d.*; white soap, per lb., 4¾*d.*; brown soap, per lb., 3¾*d.*

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years was:—

	Males.	Females.
1853,	$2\frac{19}{30}d.$	$1\frac{49}{80}d.$
1854,	$3\frac{27}{32}d.$	$3\frac{1}{4}d.$
1855,	$2\frac{3}{4}d.$	$2\frac{143}{320}d.$

There were no complaints; the provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains, and the milk is tested by a lactometer and galometer.

Books and Accounts.—The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are admirably kept; the Abstract of Daily Consumption is filled by the clerk, and checked by the governor; the Morning State and Discharge Book by the deputy-governor; and the Gate Record by the porter; the whole as well as the accounts being under the supervision of the very efficient local inspector; so that a complete and reliable synopsis of the expenditure of the prison is presented. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years, including dietary and salaries, was—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1852,	1,600	17	10
1853,	1,584	15	4½
1854,	1,917	8	10½

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector,	96	6	2
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Patrick Boyle, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician,	65	0	0
Archibald Armstrong Apothecary,	21	0	0
Vernon Davis, Clerk,	30	0	0
John Beatty, Governor,	200	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy-Governor,	75	0	0
Thomas Blest, Turnkey, Shoemaker, employed in Schooling,	25	0	0
Peter Boyde, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	25	0	0
Peter Davy, do., Shoemaker,	25	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Graham, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	25	0	0
James Gallaher, do.,	20	0	0
John Connor, do.,	20	0	0
Alexander Crawford, do., Shoemaker, employed in Teaching,	20	0	0
James Lee, do., employed in Schooling,	20	0	0
James Lougheed, do., do.,	20	0	0
William M'Donogh, do., and Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Poe, Female Turnkey,	10	0	0

The deputy-governor, the turnkeys, the matron, and female turnkey all receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 262; Surgeon, &c., 221; Protestant Chaplain, 137; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 153; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 90.

Hospital.—The hospital, which contains compartments for each sex, is well tended and ventilated, and furnished with baths and water-closets. There were five male and four female patients; but the gaol is quite free from epidemic disease. The numbers of those sent to hospital, of the days, and cost of medicine, and of the deaths, stand as follows:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	*s.*	*d.*	No. of Deaths.
1852,	31	507	3	7	5½	1
1853,	48	416	4	5	5½	2
1854,	60	960	25	9	10	1

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. John Wynne.	Charles W. Cooper, Esq.
John Ormsby, Esq.	Colonel Knox Barrett.
James Wood, Esq.	John Ffolliott, jun., Esq.
Richard Gethin, Esq.	Sir Gonville Bromhead, Bart.
Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	James Jones, Esq.
Jemmett Duke, Esq.	Sir Malby Crofton, Bart.

The meetings of the Board take place monthly (any interruption being rare), at which bills and vouchers are examined. At each assizes the final audit is taken, and the whole financial condition of the gaol is laid before a committee of the Grand Jury.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ballymote.

Ballymote.—No prisoners; 19 in the previous quarter. No change has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, there being but one apartment for the occupation of females by day and night, and the male privy being still insecure. The house tolerably clean, and the bedding sufficient, but the tickens were rather worn: some tins and buckets were required; the pump is effective. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate; the registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits occasionally; cost of dietary, 5¼*d.*; salary of keeper, £40.

JAMES CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline and Administration.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2
UNTRIED.			
For Felony,	7	5	12
,, Larceny,	1	5	6
,, Misdemeanors,	1	1	2
Deserters,	1	–	1
TRIED.			
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny—			
To Imprisonment,	13	–	13
Disposed of Summarily.			
In default of Bail,	–	4	4
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	1	6
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1
Under Revenue Laws,	5	2	7
Drunkards,	2	–	2
Gross Totals,	41	18	59

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED—at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	4	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	3	3
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	–	3	2
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	3	1
Three times do.,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Four times do.,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Five times do. and upwards,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Committals during the past year, 1854—males, 575; females, 217. Debtors—males, 28. Total—males, 603; females, 217. Average daily number—males, 67; females, 39. Highest number at any one time—males, 95; females, 52. Lowest number at any one time—males, 48; females, 27. Average daily number in hospital—males, 4; females, 5.

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County of Tyrone Gaol.

Re-committals during the past year, 1854.—Once—males, 16; females, 19. Twice—males, 2; females, 2. Thrice—males, 3. Total—males, 21; females, 21.

Punishments for prison offences during the year 1854.—Dark cells—males, 28; females, 10. Other punishments—males, 22; females, 25. Total—males, 50; females, 35.

Number sentenced during the year 1854 to whipping—males, 14.

A considerable reduction is observable in the aggregates of those in custody, when a comparison is instituted between the corresponding days of the last three years, the numbers standing thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
13th September, 1853,	70	35	105
„ 1854,	68	39	107
„ 1855,	41	18	59

The latter total, however, is not to be taken as including all the females, some of them being placed in the bridewells of Dungannon, Strabane, and Clogher, under the special order of the Court of Queen's Bench, during the erection of the new prison. But even when these are added, amounting, as they do, to only thirteen, the record exhibits an important improvement. The daily average, consequently, for the current year will, doubtless, fall far below that taken for the seven years ending in 1846 (the commencement of the famine), namely, 107—18, a sum which rose during the four years of extreme distress to 247—50, the highest point having been reached on the 23rd of February, 1848, when no less than 413 prisoners were congregated together.

This improvement is found to affect almost exclusively the males—both juveniles and adults—and not to embrace the females, whose high proportion and frequent re-committals attest the indispensable policy of bringing the separate system to bear stringently upon offenders of this sex.

Vagrancy and workhouse offences have undergone a great decrease; but drunkenness, I regretted to learn, still holds a place in the registry.

There were, happily, no sick, no lunatics, and no males under rule of transportation or penal servitude; the females thus sentenced being, as stated above, lodged in the bridewells; but upon my urgent representation to the Directors of Convict Prisons, they were shortly afterwards removed to a more fitting place of confinement. The prison was throughout as clean and orderly as was compatible with the works in operation. The buildings now in occupation were dry, well ventilated, and in good repair, except a slight fissure in the ceiling of the upper tier of the male quarter, which requires attention. There was an ample supply of clothing and bedding, sheets being used in all the classes. The existing sewers are ineffective, but it is expected that the new ones will remedy this defect. Large tanks are employed for washing the prisoners, and there are troughs and water-cocks furnished to them in

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

each yard. The males are classified according to the prescriptions of the Prisons' Act; but having found that although there was sufficient accommodation at the time of my inspection, three were occasionally placed in one cell, on the plea of strictly observing the classes, I directed that each prisoner should be kept singly at night whenever it was practicable. The females were, of course, in an exceptional state, but every effort appeared to be made by the matron to maintain discipline. The lock-up is attended by the deputy-governor, but there is no inspection at uncertain hours during the night, nor is there a tell-tale clock to test the vigilance of the turnkey on patrol. There were only twenty punishments since the beginning of the year, all of which were inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	3	Chapels,	1	–
Yards,	7	2	School Rooms,	5	2
Day Rooms,	8	2	Workshops,	5	–
Solitary Cells,	2	–	Worksheds,	31	–
* Single Cells of size stated below, 56.			Kitchens,	1	–
			Store Rooms,	2	2
Single Cells of larger size,	8	39	Laundries,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	3
Sleeping Rooms,	1	1	Baths,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Pumps and Wells,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheels,	1	–

My ex-colleague having in his last report fully stated the extent of improvement, and of fresh accommodation provided by the new plans, it is unnecessary for me to repeat the detail. I had hoped to have found the buildings in a more advanced stage, but some unforeseen difficulties and delays had intervened, without, however, any dereliction of duty on the part of the contractor. The progress of the work towards completion now promises to be uninterrupted. The new cells destined for the females are of ample size, and will shortly be fitted with all the requirements prescribed by the "Separate Confinement Act." I apprehend, however, that the lighting of the lower tier will be found to be imperfect, and that it will be necessary to splay or bevel the windows. The number of these cells is thirty-nine, which is precisely equal to the *daily average* of female prisoners during the last year; and although the highest number attained at any one time in the course of the year was no less than fifty-two, I trust that the accommodation will prove sufficient; the invariable result of the establishment of "separation," especially in the case of females, being the diminution of re-committals.

The troughs in the new laundry, which is spacious, will

* Twenty-eight cells measuring in height, each, 7 feet 9½ inches; length, 9 feet; breadth, 6 feet; and twenty-eight measuring—height, 7 feet 5 inches; length, 9 feet; breadth, 6 feet.

require to be furnished with partitions, in order to maintain throughout the principle of non-intercourse.

With regard to the males, the foregoing schedule shows that there are fifty-six cells allocated to them, the dimensions of which fall but little below the aggregate of cubic feet considered to be requisite for "separation."

If these cells were provided with the appliances directed by the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, they might, I venture to assert, be safely tenanted, as they are very well ventilated, and as the site of the prison is high and airy; and in hot weather, during the hours of occupation, between the opening at morning and locking up at night, the doors might be fastened ajar with a padlock and chain; but a considerable portion of the day would be passed in the work-sheds, of which there are thirty-one, and in the yards, where the prisoners could be exercised in modified association, by being placed apart in a circle at such intermediate distances as to prevent communication.

Further, in the event of such an adaptation being carried out, the day-rooms could be rendered available for subdivision, and thus an additional number of cells could be erected. I have thrown out these observations in order to show that it would be practicable at a very moderate outlay, and with trifling labour, to extend to prisoners of this sex the same advantages which the local authorities, with great public spirit, have already conferred upon those of the other.

Employment and Schools.—Number attending school during the year 1854—males, 591. Average number attending daily, 1854—males, 67.

As several of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, there being two carpenters, a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker, included in their body, productive labour has been hitherto effectively maintained here; but, during the progress of the alterations, some of these branches of industry are necessarily suspended. The ordinary occupation of the males consists of stone-breaking, weaving, mat-making, smith-work, carpentering, and making up shoes and clothing; and that of the females of mending, washing, knitting, and sprigged-muslin work.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol stood thus, during the years—1853, £47 13*s.* 10*d.*; 1854, £52 14*s.* 8*d.*

Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel and by shot-drill.

Schooling is given to the males for two hours daily by a trained master, who is assisted by the turnkeys in their several wards. The chaplains occasionally examine the pupils. With regard to a registry of progress the Inspectors-General hope to shortly establish a form which will be suitable to the low state of education usually found in the criminal classes of both sexes, and which will satisfactorily exhibit the improvement from period to period. There is no regular school at present for the females; but when they are placed under the complete pre-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

scriptions of the separate system, due attention will doubtless be given to this important element of reformatory treatment.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—1 pint buttermilk, and 8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—1 pint buttermilk, and 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Under ten years of age.—Breakfast—$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sweet milk, and 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout. Dinner—$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sweet milk, and 10 oz. of bread. Supper—$1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin of sweet milk, and 4 oz. of bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., $8\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per lb., $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $6\frac{3}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; turf, per box, 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; candles, per lb., $7\frac{3}{4}d.$; soap, per lb., 5*d.*

Net cost of dietary—1853, $2\frac{15\,8}{24\,1}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{8\,8\,7}{3\,2\,6\,0}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{2\,19}{2\,4\,4}d.$

There were no complaints made of the provisions by any of the prisoners during my inspection; but a short time previously the milk having been rejected by the chaplains as unfit for use, the contractor was compelled to take it back, and to supply butter in its place. It appears that gruel has been disused throughout the prison by order of the surgeon. I am, of course, unwilling to interfere with any *occasional* departure from the dietary *ordered* by the Court of Queen's Bench, as such departure must be left to the discretionary power vested in the medical officers; but when an infraction of the uniform scale directed to be enforced throughout Ireland assumes a permanent character, I am bound to point out that it is *mandatory* upon the local authorities to carry out *strictly the regular dietary*, except in such cases and under such circumstances as shall seem to require that it should be temporarily superseded. In justice to Dr. Thompson I subjoin his letter; but I have to state, that the substitution of gruel was determined upon by the Court, after the fullest deliberation and communication with the highest medical authorities; that it has been in use for some years in all the gaols of Ireland except one, in which it has lately been adopted with the entire concurrence of the physician; and that no such general objection as that put forward by Dr. Thompson has been laid before us, any disposition to dysentery or diarrhœa having been found to give way when the gruel was suspended for short periods, or corrected by the addition of pepper, or such other ingredients as were considered to be the most efficacious.

"Omagh Gaol, October 2, 1855.

"SIR,—I have been informed that you wish me to explain my reasons for recommending that the use of gruel should be discontinued in this prison, and, therefore, beg to state that I felt called on to do so in consequence of the prevalence of dysentery, to which this institution appears to be peculiarly liable. The disease ceased when the gruel

was discontinued, and recurred when it was recommenced to such an extent that it was necessary, for some time, to add rice to the oatmeal stirabout. I, therefore, advised the Board to give up the gruel, and since then the gaol has been free from dysentery, the proportion of sick diminished, and the mortality *nil*.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Henry Thompson, M.D.,

"Surgeon to the Tyrone Infirmary.

"To Corry Connellan, Esq.,
"Inspector-General of Prisons."

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with accuracy. As soon as the new prison shall have been completed, and certified by one of the Inspectors-General to be fit for occupation, it will be necessary for the Board to prepare a code of by-laws, and to submit it to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, as directed by the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44—the "Separate Confinement Act."

The total cost of the gaol—1852, £1,964 11*s.* 3*d.*; 1853, £2,080 5*s.* 10*d.*; 1854, £2,146 17*s.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
George A. Rogers, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. M. A. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. Josias Mitchell, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Henry Thompson, Surgeon,	—		
Francis Trenor, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Alexander Campbell, Governor,	200	0	0
Wm. M'Clelland, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	45	0	0
Knox Ashfield, Turnkey,	23	0	0
Andrew Hamilton, do., Weaver,	23	0	0
Samuel Mullen, Gate Turnkey,	23	0	0
John Bleakley, Hospital do.,	21	0	0
Alexander M'Ilroy, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	18	0	0
William Ellis, do., Tailor,	18	0	0
Rowland Barton, do., Carpenter,	18	0	0
Robert M'Connell, do., do.,	18	0	0
William Noble, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	25	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Kidney, Nurse,	17	0	0
Mrs. Margaret M'Greedy,	17	0	0

The turnkeys of each ward daily assist the schoolmaster in instructing the prisoners.

The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the county infirmary and the prison.

All the intern officers receive the value of their rations in money. The turnkeys are furnished with uniform, and their salaries rise according to their length of service—a very just and politic arrangement.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 141; Surgeon, &c., 130; Protestant Chaplain, 135; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 144; Roman Catholic do., 121; Apothecary, 3.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

The *Hospitals*, which are small, but well ventilated, were occupied at the time of my visit by the females, but will, of course, be restored to their original destination upon the completion of the new building. The roof is not arched, a defect which, some years ago, led to an escape; and there is no bath. The general health of the prison was excellent.

Number in hospital—1852, 159; 1853, 160; 1854, 114. Deaths, 9. Cost of medicine, £19 4*s*. Number of days in hospital, 10,254.

Board of Superintendence.

Francis J. Gervais, Esq.	Charles Scott, Esq.
Samuel Vesey, Esq.	T. W. D. Humphrey, Esq.
Thomas Houston, Esq.	Robert Wray, Esq.
James Anderson, Esq.	Robert Evans, Esq.
Captain Ellis.	Captain Greer.
Captain White.	G. T. Spellar, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly in sufficient numbers for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all current bills, &c. The subordinate officers are paid quarterly, and those of higher grade at each assizes, when the accounts are finally closed and audited.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Strabane.

Strabane.—One male prisoner; 47 in the quarter preceding my inspection. The house clean, the locks in good order, a sufficient supply of water, and the cesspools clearable from the outside. Some new bedding, which was required, had been ordered. A small and timely addition has been made to the female quarter, as, pending the alterations of the county gaol, prisoners of this sex have been transmitted for custody here from time to time, under the special order of the Court of Queen's Bench. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals without undue delay. Registry correct. Dietary, 5¼*d*. The local inspector visits occasionally.

Clogher.

Clogher.—Eight females here, four of whom had been sent from the county gaol under the order referred to above; 16 in the last quarter. The house clean, and about to be furnished with fresh bedding. The supply of water adequate, and the sewers effective. Dietary for both sexes, 5*d*. Salary of keeper, £36 per annum. The local inspector never visits, but the neighbouring magistrates do so from time to time. Petty sessions every fortnight, and transmittals direct. Registry and committals correct.

Dungannon.

Dungannon.—Two males and twelve females; but nine of the latter were prisoners sent from the county gaol. Four female convicts had been removed shortly before, at my instance—seventy-nine in the last quarter. Petty sessions fortnightly, but transmittals are now less frequent, in consequence of the unfinished state of the gaol, and the number of male prisoners being greatly diminished. The local inspector visits from time to time, but does not always make entries. The cells tolerably clean, but requiring whitewash, which is about to be applied.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

An issue of new rugs and blankets had just been made, and a requisition for sheets had been transmitted to the Board. The chimneys continue to be smoky, as noticed in former reports, and during the prevalence of certain winds, it is almost impossible to maintain fires. New eave-shoots have been affixed to the main building, and the repair of those of the shed for stone-breaking has been ordered. From the roof of the latter, which affords great facilities of escape, as means of communication from an adjoining yard (which is in private occupation), can easily be supplied, two prisoners contrived to make their way over the wall, but were subsequently retaken. The Board of Superintendence, after a due investigation, exonerated the keeper from blame. The registry prescribed by the Queen's Bench is very inaccurately kept, not being filled from day to day, and the constables not entering their names at the exact time of lodging or removing prisoners; such entries being the only reliable check upon the actual issue of rations. The keeper has hitherto kept an account of the meals in a record of his own; but I directed that henceforth he should observe the forms directed by the Court, and that he should require the signature of the police constables.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1
UNTRIED.			
For Felony,	3	1	4
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1
TRIED.			
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny :—			
To Penal Servitude,	4	–	4
,, Imprisonment,	10	6	16
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4
Disposed of Summarily.			
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	4	5
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	–	5
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	2
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2
Vagrants,	–	5	5
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2
Gross Totals,	33	19	52

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified—at the time of Inspection.

	AGES.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1	6	2
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	1	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	4	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Committals during the past year, 1854, debtors included—males, 532; females, 251. Average daily number—males, 55½; females, 39. Highest at any one time—males, 76; females, 51. Lowest ditto—males, 39; females, 32. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, ½.

Re-committals during the past year—Once—males, 25; females, 23. Twice—males, 10; females, 6. Thrice—males, 9; females, 5. Four times and more—males, 2; females, 1. Total—males, 46; females, 35.

Punishments for prison offences during the year—Dark cells—males, 34; females, 24.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 53.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	3	School Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	9	2	Workshops,	7	–
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Worksheds,	6	–
Single Cells of size adequate for separation,	80	–	Kitchens,	1	–
			Bakery,	1	–
Single Cells of larger size,	–	10	Store Rooms,	1	1
			Laundries,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	10	–	Baths,	1	1
			Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	–	9	Reception Rooms,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	14	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
			Tread-wheels,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Crank Mill,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–			

The reduction in the number of criminals here is very considerable, as is shown by a comparison of the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:

September 8, 1852,	104
Ditto, 1853,	113
Ditto, 1854,	95
Ditto, 1855,	52

The increasing dearth of adult labour at present may, doubtless, have had the effect of absorbing in employment some of

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

those who formerly returned again and again to the gaol; but making the fullest allowance for this cause of diminution, and for enlistment, as affecting the males, there exists unmistakable evidence of improvement. Juvenile delinquencies and workhouse offences have declined greatly; and although vagrancy may appear to present still an undue prominence, it is to be borne in mind that many committals under this category are made of loose women from towns such as Athlone, in which the "Towns' Improvement Act" is in force. Of the females, amounting to 19, who were confined here at the period of my visit, no less than 11 were natives of other counties, one-third of the male prisoners also being similarly circumstanced. Drunkenness, on the other hand, I fear, must be admitted to be advancing again—no unusual consequence of higher wages.

Further, if we take the daily average for a series of years, we find that in 1854 it amounted to but 94·5, whereas for the seven years preceding the famine it ranged at 116·28, but rose in the four years embracing the period of distress to 211·75, the extreme point, namely 338, having been attained on the 27th of February, 1849.

Lastly, in the committals and re-committals of both sexes, a comparison of the proportionate amount in the present year, up to the date of the inspection, with the total of the past, exhibits a favourable result.

Committals during the year 1855, from 1st January to 8th September—males, 373; females, 179.

Re-committals from 1st January to 8th September, 1855—Once—males, 21; females, 2. Twice—males, 5; females, 5. Thrice—males, 1; females, 1. Four times and more—females, 2. Total—males, 27; females, 10.

There were two male lunatics, and four sentenced to penal servitude, but no females under either of these classes.

The building was throughout in good repair, and is well ventilated. An ample supply of water is conducted to every yard, being raised from a spring and from the river, and is applicable to flushing the sewers. There was a sufficiency of bedding, a fresh issue of which was about to be made before the winter, the old blankets and bed-ticks being still in wear at the time of inspection. Fifty new locks have lately been furnished, the most effective of the old ones having been retained.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor and the Deputy-Governor; and the former occasionally goes round the prison during the night at uncertain hours. A patrol is maintained by the turnkeys, but there is no tell-tale clock to insure their vigilance. The punishments were not numerous, and were chiefly inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

The males, who take their meals in their cells, are classified generally according to the Prisons' Act, the juveniles being kept apart, while the females are divided only into three sections according to character. The chapel is so circumstanced that the two sexes can see each other—a defect which could easily be remedied by interposing a screen or a curtain so as to

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

seclude the females without interfering with their view of the chaplain. With regard to accommodation, some steps have been taken to establish the principles of improved prison discipline in the female quarter, hitherto very defective, inasmuch as ten cells situated in the old gaol are in process of adaptation to the separate system, but the work was begun and has been brought nearly to a conclusion without any communication having been made to the Lord Lieutenant—a course of proceeding which, however laudable in its object, must, I fear, be considered as a violation of the 20th section of the Prisons' Act, which stringently prescribes that the approval of the Grand Jury shall first be obtained, as well as the sanction of the Executive, to every alteration, *inter alia*, of a prison. These cells are about to be furnished each with a water-closet, although of late years such fittings have been rejected as leading to unnecessary expense, and as being liable to derangement in the hands of ignorant or malicious prisoners. In lieu of these the Inspectors-General have been satisfied to recommend a few stalled lavatories, and water-closets to be placed outside in convenient and accessible positions. Enclosed exercising yards have also been constructed, which is a matter of regret, as experience has shown that they generate damp, and do not afford sufficient area to enable the occupants to move with salutary briskness. It has been found more conducive to the health and cheerfulness of prisoners, and consequently to their powers of enduring the full term of a long sentence to "separate confinement," that they should be exercised collectively in comparative association, being of course placed apart at such intervals as to render communication impossible, under the supervision of an officer. It will be necessary, for the same reason, to divide the washing tubs in the laundry with partitions.

I am of course most unwilling to interpose any obstruction to the furtherance of so desirable a result, and with that view I limit myself to a notice of the irregularity of the proceeding, of which I was not made aware until the design had been virtually carried into effect, beyond the reach of suspension or modification.

I shall therefore be ready to inspect this quarter of the prison as soon as every requirement specified in the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, to be necessary for obtaining the certificate of the Inspectors-General shall have been fulfilled (viz., due lighting, artificial heating, ventilation, and means of communication), in order to enable the Board to prepare and to submit to the Lord Lieutenant in Council a code of by-laws in compliance with the above Act.

The schedule of accommodation shows that there exists ample provision in the male quarters for extending to all the prisoners of this sex the advantages of separation. Such lavatories and water-closets, as those referred to above, might be erected, and metal pipes for artificial heating might be conducted along the corridors at a comparatively trifling expense.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

and without any architectural difficulty. It would be desirable also that stalls should be added to the crank-mill in order to fully carry out the same principle. These improvements, which I have ventured to suggest to the local authorities as easily attainable, would place the prison on such a footing as not only to prevent the spread of contamination, and to render confinement a real punishment, but to afford opportunities at least, if not the means, of amendment.

Employment and Schools.—The productive employment consists chiefly of carpentering and shoemaking—two of the turnkeys having been instructed in these trades; of weaving, taught by a competent person, not a turnkey, who receives his food, clothing, and a very low weekly salary; and of grinding for extern sale as well as intern consumption. Another turnkey understands cutting out, and consequently all the prison clothing is made up within the walls. The females are engaged in sewing, and knitting, and washing.

The totals of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol in the years 1854 and 1855, the returns being made up to the Lent Assizes, were respectively £68 6*s.* and £56 19*s.* 11*d.*

Punitive labour is supplied by the crank-mill, and by shot-drill, which was reported to me by the Governor to have proved a very effectual deterrent.

School instruction is given for two hours daily to juvenile prisoners of both sexes by the schoolmaster-turnkey and matron; no adults, except at their own special desire, being included. The registry is that adopted by the National Board, whose inspector visits from time to time, and the chaplains also occasionally examine the pupils. The registry in question, though admirably calculated for measuring a certain amount of proficiency, is scarcely adapted to the very illiterate condition found to exist in the great majority of those committed.

Number attending school during the year—males, 70; females, 34.

Average number attending daily—males, 6½; females, 6.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and 3 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and 2 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk. All prisoners get gruel in lieu of milk on two days in each week, and those sentenced to one month and under, on every day for dinner.

Males and females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oaten meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—Bread, 2*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 15*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 13*s.* per cwt.; meat, 5½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 5½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; salt, 5½*d.* per stone; coals, 21*s.* per ton; turf, £4 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 boxes; straw, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candles, 7*d.* per lb.; soap, 3*s.* 9*d.* per stone.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., was—1853, £1,822 7*s.* 5*d.*; 1854, £1,801 19*s.* 3*d.*; 1855, £1,546 14*s.*; the financial year ending at Lent Assizes.

The net cost of dietary in 1852, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$; 1853, 2*d.*; 1854, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; and on the day of inspection, 1855, nearly 3*d.*

There was but one complaint of the stirabout, which I tasted and found to be excellent, as well as the bread. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—The books are well kept, but it would be desirable that the work accounts should present a synopsis of debit and credit under the usual headings, of the cost of raw material on the one hand, and of articles sold outside, in use, and in stock, on the other.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Richard W. Reynell, Local Inspector,		—	
Rev. T. Woodward, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. T. Nulty, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. A. Gibson, Dissenting do.,	30	0	0
William Middleton, Apothecary,	35	0	0
James Tyrrell, Governor,	150	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Jane Fielding, Matron,	30	0	0
William Trydell, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	30	0	0
John Harper, ditto, and Carpenter,	30	0	0
John Black, ditto, and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
William Briggs, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Henry Briggs, ditto,	30	0	0
Robert Horoe, ditto,	30	0	0
John Cane, ditto,	30	0	0
Peter Kelly, Miller,	25	0	0
Edward Dowdall, Baker,	20	0	0
Mary Harper, Assistant Matron,	14	5	6
Mary Coakley, Nurse,	14	5	6
Joseph Ferguson, Esq., Surgeon to Infirmary and County Gaol, receives no salary for gaol.			

None of the officers receive any gaol allowance, but the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 59; Surgeon, &c., 126; Protestant Chaplain, 94; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 132; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 73.

Hospitals.—The hospitals for both sexes were clean and well ventilated, supplied with baths and water-closets, and I am happy to add, unoccupied at the period of my visit, the general health of the prison being most satisfactory. There were two male lunatics, but they were not under medical treatment.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	*s.*	*d.*
1852	38	532	3	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1853	29	406	2	0	6
1854	22	308	2	12	6

No. of deaths for three years—7.

Board of Superintendence.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Hugh M. Tuite, Esq.
John C. Lyons, Esq.
James W. M. Berry, Esq.
Henry Murray, Esq.
George A. Boyd, Esq.
Robert Smith, Esq.
William Fetherston H., Esq.
James Fetherston H., Esq.
John Longworth, Esq.
Richard S. Fetherston H., Esq.
Samuel A. Reynell, Esq.
Godfrey Levinge, Esq., died on the day of inspection—8th September.

The meetings of the Board take place monthly, at which the accounts are inspected, and the salaries of the deputy-governor and the turnkeys are discharged, the final audit and the payment of all bills, contracts, and of the salaries of the superior officers being reserved for the assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Moate.—Two females; 63 in the last quarter. The house very clean, and well supplied with bedding; the sewerage adequate, and the pump, which was out of order, about to be repaired; the chimneys, which had been smoky, much improved. Dietary for both sexes, 3¼*d.* The local inspector frequently visits, as well as the governor of the gaol from time to time, and some members of the Board of Superintendence. The registry correct, but some of the committals to *definite periods of imprisonment in the bridewell* under the Towns' Improvement Act are obviously illegal.

Moate.

Castletowndelvin.—No prisoners; only 8 in the current quarter, and 13 and 14 respectively in the two preceding ones. This building, from its dampness and facilities of communication, is quite unfit for a bridewell, nor does it appear that it ever received the necessary sanction under the 20th section of the Prisons' Act. An escape was lately the result of this unfitness. During the winter the bridewell-keeper, fearing to confine in the cells, dripping as they were with moisture, a prisoner who was in his custody, placed him at night in the day-room, from which, as it was unprovided with bars, the latter contrived to make his way out. Bars have since been added to the windows, but the unwholesome condition of the cells remains unremedied, and further, in consequence of the downward slope of the yards towards the day-rooms, the rain water lodges against the walls.

Castletowndelvin.

The pump was in fair order, the sewers effective, and the bedding sufficient.

Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals regular. I regretted to find that the constabulary do not always enter their names at the time of lodging prisoners in the bridewell, some of whom also were detained on a mere verbal order—a practice wholly illegal. The local inspector never visits.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1855.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
UNTRIED.			
For Larceny,	1	2	3
TRIED.			
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny :—			
To Transportation,	–	1	1
To Penal Servitude,	1	7	8
To Imprisonment,	4	9	13
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2
By Courts-Martial.			
Military Offenders,	5	–	5
Disposed of Summarily.			
In default of Bail,	2	–	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	6	8
Drunkards,	1	–	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1
Gross Total,	19	25	44

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	1	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	–	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

South District.

County of Carlow Gaol.

The diminution in the number of prisoners in this gaol is remarkably progressive; the total in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days of the three previous years having been as follows:—June 30th, 1852, 122; 1853, 76; 1854, 62; 1855, 44. This reduction is the more striking when it is considered that this gaol contained in February, 1848, 322, and in March, 1850, 244 inmates. Vagrancy and workhouse offences have very much decreased, there having been none of either of these classes in custody on the 30th of June, in the two last years. Drunkenness also has very much subsided, a pleasing exception to the prevailing rule; nor is it merely in the minor crimes that this improvement is observable, for offences against the person and felonies have become comparatively scarce, petty larcenies being now the chief causes of imprisonment.

Neither must it be forgotten that out of the 44 in prison on the day of inspection, there were 5 military offenders, and 1 male and 8 female convicts, which last have, I am happy to say, been since removed to a government prison.

The committals during the year 1854, were—Felons—males, 118; females, 129. Misdemeanants—males, 111; females, 48. Vagrants—males, 43; females, 35. Drunkards—males, 166; females, 19. Debtors—males, 3; females, 1. Total—males, 441; females, 232.

The re-committals during the year 1854, were—Once—males, 19; females, 14. Twice—males, 16; females, 9. Thrice—males, 10; females, 9. Four times and more—males, 11; females, 13. Total—males, 56; females, 45.

Average daily number—males, $35\frac{19}{365}$; females, $26\frac{3}{5}\frac{1}{5}$. Highest at any one time—males, 51; females, 41. Lowest at any one time—males, 24; females, 20. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{1}{2}$; females, $\frac{2}{3}$.

These returns, compared with those for 1853, show a decrease in the *male* committals of 77, and in the *female* of 24; but in the *male* re-committals an *increase* of 27, and in the *female* a decrease of only 3.

It thus appears that the relative proportions of the sexes have here undergone much less change than in most prisons; and I am inclined to attribute this exception from the general rule of disproportionate excess of female criminals to the dread in which that sex holds the separate system, now in operation with regard to females in this gaol; and it is worthy of notice that although in the past year there has been but a very slight reduction in the female re-committals, yet in the four months following the opening of the new female separate prison, on the 1st of March, 1855, there was only *one re-committal* of this sex.

The increase in the number of re-committed males is singular and inexplicable, and would appear to indicate the necessity of applying to them a more stringent discipline. Juveniles, who have never been numerous here, are now very unfrequent.

Cases of lunacy have also become very scarce, and imprison-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

ment for debt has almost ceased—in fact, in crimes of every nature great improvement is observable.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Workshops,	3	–
Yards,	9	5	Kitchens,	1	–
Day rooms,	10	2	Store rooms,	3	1
Solitary cells,	3	–	Laundries,	–	1
Single cells,	–	22	Lavatories,	8	4
Sleeping rooms,	13	–	Baths,	5	1
No. of beds in such rooms,	13	–	Pumps and wells,	2	–
Hospital rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19

The prison was throughout in good repair, very clean, well ventilated (except in part of the female side), and most abundantly supplied with excellent water, which is raised by tread-wheel, and very skilfully dispersed through the entire building. The sewerage is also very good, as the never-failing supply of water, and the great care taken to make it available, render the cleansing of the privies and sewers by flushing both easy and effective.

It is indeed rare to find a gaol, or any public institution, so well provided with, or so constituted to derive benefit from the presence of water.

The bedding and blankets were unexceptionable in quality, and abundant in quantity; sheets are used in the hospital only—were the use of them extended to the whole prison, undoubtedly much advantage would be derived in health, cleanliness, and even in expense, for a considerable saving could thereby be effected in the wear and tear of the blankets. There are in every part of the gaol excellent lavatories. The new female separate prison contains 16 cells, in every particular fitted for separation, and has accordingly been put under the separate system act. The construction and general condition of this building are very satisfactory, with one exception, the closeness of the cells, arising apparently from a want of a thorough draught of air.

I consider it imperatively necessary that the windows of the cells should be made to open far wider, and that some arrangement should be made to prevent the prisoners from being able to close the windows—a practice of which they are very fond. The body of the building also was close and devoid of proper ventilation; and perhaps the easiest method of removing this serious objection, would be by the insertion of some *perforated* panes in the gables of the glass roof.

The remedy to be applied must of course be left to the discretion of the local authorities; but it is abundantly evident that in order to secure a continuance of the health for which this gaol has hitherto been remarkable, some improvement in the ventilation must be effected.

The plan adopted for heating this building with hot air has answered perfectly.

There is a drying-room and laundry attached to the separate prison, the latter of which has been fitted with partitions—a very desirable arrangement. There is also a detached prison, specially designed for the *solitary* confinement of females. This building contains 7 cells, which are, under existing rules, very seldom occupied. They might, with great facility and little expense, be adapted to *separation*, the sole difficulty consisting in the necessity of affixing *louvers* to the windows which look into the male yards. The six baths are conveniently placed and frequently used. There is no reception ward, a want which, in the prevalence of an epidemic, would be severely felt. The stores are commodious, and kitchen well situated.

Classification is well and strictly carried out; the extent of the accommodation, compared with the small number of prisoners at present, removes any difficulty in this particular. The juveniles are, however, still mixed with the adults in the several classes, an arrangement much to be condemned, as such association is unanimously admitted to be productive of much evil, and in this gaol might be easily avoided.

The 16 female cells are constantly filled; the following order is observed with respect to their occupation: First, re-committed offenders, next tried; and if these two classes are insufficient to fill all the cells, then the deficiency is supplied by the admission of the untried. All the prisoners of both sexes sleep and take their meals in separation.

The general appearance and state of the clothing of the prisoners was very satisfactory, and strict discipline is observed.

The lock-up is attended every night by the governor or his deputy. There is no patrol; but the prison is inspected every night after 10 o'clock. There had been 31 punishments in 1854, 14 for males, and 17 for females; all inflicted by order of the governor, and all to solitary confinement.

Number sentenced during the year 1854 to solitary confinement—males, 6; females, 21. Whipping—males, 17. Total—males, 23; females, 21.

Punitive Labour is supplied by the tread-wheel, by which water is raised, and occasionally by shot-drill. The tread-wheel is fitted with partitions; as is also the yard in which it stands, to prevent communication during the hours of labour.

Productive employment, in consequence of the small number of hands, is very limited. *Males*, when any can be spared from the prison duties, are employed in stonebreaking, tailoring, clog-making, mat and matting making, and sometimes weaving. *Females.*—In spinning, preparation of tow, knitting, net-making, washing for prison, &c. Frieze for the dresses is bought and then made up in the gaol; other articles of clothing are manufactured within the prison.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1853, £14 8*s.* 8*d.*; in 1854, £9 10*s.* 8½*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Stock at time of Inspection.

Pairs blankets,	171	Jackets,	124
Pairs sheets,	7	Trowsers,	129
Hammocks or cots,	16	Caps,	141
Bed-ticks,	115	Pairs clogs,	151
Shirts,	136		

There is still neither school nor schoolmaster in this gaol; a remark which applies to this alone, of all the *county* gaols in Ireland.

It is true that very few juveniles are committed to this prison; but still it is much to be regretted that, when any of this class are received, there should be no provision whatever for that which of all things is most necessary to youth, educational instruction. It is therefore very desirable that there should be one turnkey competent to instruct, an arrangement which would, at no additional expense, remedy this glaring defect.

Dietary.—First Class—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint do.

Third Class.—Males and Females—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Oatmeal gruel supplied to prisoners two days each week, and to all prisoners whose imprisonment does not exceed a month, daily, for dinner only.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{5}{16}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 25*s.*; turf, per 20 cubic feet, 1*s.* 11*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.*

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three last years, was:—1852, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{1}{8}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1855, $2\frac{11}{16}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected and reported upon by the chaplains. The bread, which is bought in the town, is made half of Indian meal, and half of second flour. The stirabout is made of equal portions of Indian and oat meal.

Books and Accounts.—The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with laudable neatness; but I found that the Gate-keeper's, the Discharge, and the Daily Consumption Books did not always agree: a more frequent examination and comparison of these would prevent any such inaccuracies. The Visiting and Hospital Book, and the Governor's Journal, are especially satisfactory. The accounts are kept with great accuracy. The bills are all discharged monthly. The local inspector certifies to the correctness of the bills; and the Board then gives a cheque for the aggregate amount to the governor, who distributes the payments and produces the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years, was—in 1852, £1,202; 1853, £1,239 3*s.* 5*d.*; 1854, £1,271 13*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A. Fitzmaurice, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
J. J. Rawson, Esq., Surgeon,	—		
Rev. F. F. J. Trench, Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Daniel M'Carthy, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0
Mr. Richard Wilson, Governor,	150	0	0
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron,	50	0	0
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15	0	0
Edward Croghan, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0
Robert Tunsted, Turnkey,	30	0	0
William Jones, do., Weaver,	30	0	0
William Coleman, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Walsh, do.,	18	0	0
Richard Walsh, do.,	18	0	0
Elizabeth Twamly, Nurse,	10	0	0

All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance of food and coals, candles, &c. The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with an uniform. Only one of them is a handicrafts-man—a weaver.

A deputy matron has been appointed since the last inspection.

Visits of extern officers during 1854—Local Inspector, 113; Surgeon, &c., 94; Protestant Chaplain, 153; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 119.

It appears that the surgeon does not inspect *every* prisoner at, or soon after, admission to the gaol; an omission which, coupled with the absence of a reception ward, might, in certain cases, injuriously affect the sanitary condition of the prison.

Hospitals.—There were no patients in the very commodious hospitals, which were in excellent order. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	*s.*	*d.*	No. of Deaths.
1852	78	1,690	26	11	10	5
1853	60	1,117	26	14	1	1
1854	27	434	21	4	9	1

Board of Superintendence.

John Alexander, Esq., M.P.
Henry Bruen, Esq.
Robert Clayton Browne, Esq.
William F. Burton, Esq.
Philip J. Newton, Esq.
James H. Eustace, Esq.
William Duckett, Esq.
Samuel Elliott, Esq.
Hugh Faulkner, Esq.
William Fishbourne, Esq.
Henry Watters, Esq.
Horace Rochfort, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, and then discharges all bills through the governor.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED THE 13TH AND 14TH OF APRIL, 1855.

State on the 13th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	4	–	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	2	3	5	–	–	–
,, Penal Servitude,	3	6	9	–	1	1
,, Imprisonment,	22	31	53	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	7	9	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	10	–	10	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	51	53	104	2	2	4

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	6	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	3	2	5	9
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	2	1
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	1	4	2
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	1	2
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	9	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	3	1	5	3
Three times do.,	–	–	5	–	2	1
Four times do.,	–	–	3	1	–	1
Five times do. and upwards,	–	–	–	–	4	1

The gradual diminution in crime, as exemplified by the subjoined returns of the numbers of prisoners in this gaol on the corresponding days of the four last years, is very satisfactory.

13th of April, 1852,	287
„ 1853,	154
„ 1854,	139
„ 1855,	104

Crimes of an aggravated nature have somewhat decreased; but the chief reduction lies in the classes of vagrancy and workhouse offences, the returns for the day of inspection and on the corresponding days of the three previous years being—

Vagrants in Gaol on day of inspection.		Workhouse Prisoners in Gaol on day of inspection.	
1852,	13	1852,	29
1853,	9	1853,	27
1854,	3	1854,	7
1855,	–	1855,	11

Drunkenness apparently maintains the same proportion as heretofore, and there is little or no change observable in the number of juveniles committed to this gaol.

The committals for the past year were—males, 548; females, 317. Re-committals—males, 176; females, 114. Average daily number—males, 100; females, 61. Highest number at any one time—males, 142; females, 77. Lowest number at any one time—males, 72; females, 48.

These returns are very remarkable; for, whilst generally throughout Ireland the proportion of female criminals has very much increased, we find that in the committals to this gaol, for 1854, the same relative proportion between the sexes is preserved as in 1853; and that in the re-committals the number of females is not only numerically but proportionably diminished. But with regret it is to be observed, that with respect to the male re-committals the exact contrary applies. The causes which have elsewhere produced the disproportionate excess of female crime are applicable to the county of Clare, and therefore it may fairly be argued, that the exception of this gaol from the general rule is in great measure attributable to the excellent system which is here pursued with respect to females, prisoners of this sex being kept in almost total separation, which, whilst it insures stricter discipline, and has so manifestly a deterrent tendency, has not in any way injuriously affected the health of the prisoners.

Separation is not as yet applied to the males; and to the absence of this "deterrent" is probably traceable the increase in the re-committals of this sex.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Single Cells,	103	12
Yards,	8	2	Sleeping Rooms,	9	–
Day Rooms,	7	2	Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Chapels,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Workshops,	3	–	Lavatories,	2	–
Worksheds,	4	–	Baths,	2	–
Kitchens,	1	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Bakery,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	–
Store Rooms,	4	1	Pumps and Wells,	9	2
Laundries,	–	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–

A portion, however, of the male prison has been assigned to the females, for which sex fifty cells are now adapted to almost total separation.

The classification of the males, according to the directions of the Prisons' Act, is duly attended to; but the juveniles in the several classes are now mixed with the adults. It is to be regretted that the plan of separating the juveniles from the adults has been abandoned, but this change has been necessitated by the allocation of all the cells available for separation to the females. It is, however, to be hoped, that seeing the advantages arising from the application of this system to the females, the authorities may speedily be induced to make alterations, easily and cheaply to be effected, which will enable separation to be applied to all the juveniles, and to a great portion of the adult males. The total number of cells which might, with facility, be rendered available for separation is 115. Both sexes take their meals in separation, and all the females are kept in total separation, except when mustered before meals and at school. The punishments in 1854 were 131—all inflicted by the governor.

The building throughout was very clean and orderly, and in excellent repair. The beds and bedding are good and sufficient, the water abundant, and ventilation satisfactory. The sewerage, generally, is effective; but a privy adjoining the scullery was, at the time of my visit, very offensive, and might be advantageously dispensed with in such a locality. All prisoners are washed on admission to the gaol, and there are ample facilities for their daily personal ablution. There appears to be considerable difficulty in drying the clothes. A drying machine might be erected in the drying room at a very small expense which would be found to be very advantageous.

Hospitals.—The health of the gaol had been very good up to the time of my visit. There were five patients in the hospital, which was in every respect in good order.

	In Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicines. £	s.	d.
1852,	95	1,413	9	13	9	5
1853,	75	1,529	6	10	0	0
1854,	65	1,329	3	7	7	3

Employment of Males.—Nail-making, weaving, shoemaking, clog-making, tailoring, painting, glazing, carpentering, smiths' work, brush-making, mat-making, cot-making, and stone-breaking.

Employment of Females.—Knitting, spinning, carding, washing, &c.

Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel, and occasionally by shot-drill.

Industrial employment, as is indicated by the above tables, is carried out very satisfactorily in this prison. The greatest attention is paid to the instruction of the prisoners in the various handicrafts professed by the turnkeys; and the proficiency attained by some of the prisoners, especially juveniles, in weaving and other arts, reflects the greatest praise upon all concerned. The total net profit upon all articles, from Summer Assizes, 1854, to Spring Assizes, 1855, was £134 1*s.* 11*d.* The net profit of articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1853, £67 7*s.* 9*d.*; in 1853, £46 17*s.* 2*d.* The reduction exhibited in the latter year is attributable to the decrease in the number confined.

Schools.—Educational instruction, which comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic, is given by the schoolmaster and matron to the males and females respectively. Each class is instructed for one hour every day. The school is placed in connexion with the National Board, the inspector of which frequently visits. Correct registries of progress are kept.

Number attending school during the year 1854—males, 261; females, 156. Average number attending daily—males, 42; females, 25.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Females—1 oz. less.

Dinner.—Males—rye-meal and second flour bread, and new milk; gruel, twice a-week, for all; and daily, at dinner, for those whose imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, baked in gaol, ⅝*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 16*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 12*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; rice, 19*s.* per cwt.; potatoes, 6½*d.* per stone; meat, 6*d.* per lb.; new milk, 9½*d.* per pottle; salt, 4*d.* per stone; coals, £1 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton; turf, 3*s.* 6*d.* per creel; straw, £2 per ton; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, £1 14*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.

There were some complaints of the quality of the stirabout, and of the quantity of the milk; I tasted the former, and measured the latter, and could find no cause for complaint.

Books and Accounts.—I carefully examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them to be kept with peculiar accuracy, and to tally exactly. The Hospital Book is particularly commendable for the satisfactory references which it affords.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, was—1852, £2,288 15*s.* 2*d.*; 1853, £2,010 11*s.* 10*d.*; 1854, £2,241 18*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Keane, Esq., Local Inspector, .	50	0	0
Giles D'Arcy, Esq., Governor, . .	300	0	0
Rev. A. Tatton, Protestant Chaplain, .	46	3	0

South District.

County of Clare Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. Kenny, R. C. Chaplain,	46	3	0
P. M. Cullinan, Esq., Physician,	54	0	0
Michael Greene, Esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0
Michael Considine, Clerk and Storekeeper,	30	0	0
Mary Palmer, Matron,	40	0	0
John Corry, Schoolmaster,	32	8	0
Nicholas Lysaght, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
Patrick Considine, 2nd do.,	40	0	0
Cornelius Jordan, 3rd do., Tailor,	32	8	0
George Millar, 4th do., Weaver,	32	8	0
James Nettles, 5th do., Smith,	29	8	0
Peter Devaney, 6th do.,	29	8	0
Vacant, 7th do., Carpenter,	29	8	0
John Murphy, 8th do., Shoemaker,	28	8	0
Patrick Power, 9th do.,	28	8	0
Catherine Frawley, 1st Female Assistant,	17	8	0
Mary Kenny, 2nd do.,	17	8	0
Margaret Kennedy, 3rd do.,	17	8	0
Bridget Lysaght, Nursetender,	24	0	0
Patt Moylan, Watchman,	22	8	0
John Driscoll, Messenger,	6	0	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and wear uniform, but receive no rations or allowances. At the time of my visit there were only eight turnkeys, four of whom were handicraftsmen. There was one vacancy. But even supposing such vacancy to be filled up, the number of turnkeys will have been reduced from eleven to nine—a reduction which the governor considers to be incompatible with the maintenance of that strict discipline and sound industrial instruction and employment for which this gaol has hitherto been so distinguished, and for the establishment and carrying out of which the governor deserves so much credit.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 244; Surgeon, &c., 201; Apothecary, 284; Protestant Chaplain, 199; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 194.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.	Thomas Crowe, Esq.
John Westropp, Esq.	Edward Wm. Burton, Esq.
Charles Mahon, Esq.	Wainright Crowe, Esq.
John Enright, Esq.	James Mahon, Esq.
William Keane, Esq.	John N. Bonynge, Esq.
John Singleton, Esq.	W. F. Patterson, Esq.

The Board meets regularly every month.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ennistymon.

Ennistymon.—One male prisoner; 43 in the last quarter. This bridewell was clean, and in good order, but the bedding and blankets were bad and insufficient. The Inspector-General

having last year noticed this deficiency, I must now urge the immediate necessity of supplying new bedding and blankets. Water is abundant, and the sewerage effective. Committals and registry correct. Petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals are regular and immediate. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 5*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Clare.
Bridewells.

Tulla.—One male prisoner; 44 in the last quarter. I found this bridewell clean and orderly. The bedding is thin, and some new blankets were required. The roof and the pump also require prompt repair. I was informed that the bars of the windows had lately been repaired, but such repairs must have been imperfectly executed, for, since my visit, a prisoner has made his escape by removing one of the bars. Water is plentiful, and sewerage good. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals tolerably regular. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 5*d.*

Tulla.

Six-mile-bridge.—No prisoners here; 15 in the last quarter—mostly drunkards. The bridewell was clean and orderly. The bedding fair; but one bedstead out of repair. Water abundant. Sewerage effective. Registry and committals correct. Transmittals regular. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary, 5*d.*

Six-mile-bridge

Killaloe.—One male and one female prisoner at the time of my visit; 31 confined here from April 1st to May 9th; 32 in the last quarter. This bridewell was thoroughly clean and orderly, and the bedding sufficient. There is no water on the premises; nor is there any allowance for fetching water, although it has to be brought from a considerable distance. There is no improvement in the sewerage, which is very defective. The walls are so low that the keeper is afraid to leave prisoners in the yards unwatched. The registry and committals were correct. Petty sessions fortnightly. Transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 4½*d.* There is no contract for provisions.

Killaloe.

Kilrush.—One male prisoner; 70 in the last quarter. This bridewell was in good order in every respect. Bedding sufficient. Water on the premises, and abundant. Sewerage fair. Registry and committals (except one sentence to bridewell in February) correct. Petty sessions weekly. Transmittals regular. The local inspector visits. Dietary, 5*d.* for both sexes.

Kilrush.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 15TH OF MAY, 1855.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	3	9	–	–	–
For Larceny,	21	11	32	1	–	1
For Misdemeanors,	5	5	10	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	3	3	–	2	2
To Penal Servitude,	8	39	47	–	6	6
To Imprisonment,	63	54	117	5	4	9
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	8	6	14	1	–	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	2	8	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	5	7	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	9	4	13	4	2	6
Other Misdemeanors,	20	10	30	2	–	2
Under Poor Law Act,	15	–	15	–	–	–
Vagrants,	15	–	15	1	–	1
Gross Totals,	187	142	329	14	14	28

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	22	8	10	11
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	6	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	11	–	5	3
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	10	3	3	2
Vagrants,	–	–	7	–	2	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	11	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	7	4	6	4
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	7	1	9	3
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	6	–	3	1
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	15	–	3	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

The reduction in crime of every description has been considerable and progressive. The total number of prisoners in the gaol, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three previous years was—15th of May, 1852, 947; 1853, 604; 1854, 456; 1855, 329. The number of vagrants in custody on the same days was—1852, 116; 1853, 82; 1854, 37; 1855, 15. Of workhouse offenders—1854, 15; 1855, 15.

Here, as elsewhere, vagrancy has much diminished, but the decrease in drunkenness observable in this gaol is an agreeable exception to the general rule throughout Ireland. In estimating the number in custody, it must be recollected that out of the 329, there were 8 male, and 42 female, convicts.

Return of Committals, Re-committals, and Averages for the year 1854.

COMMITMENTS.

	Males.	Females.	
Assizes and sessions cases,	411	245	
Summary convictions,	1,171	553	
For examination, and discharged,	30	36	
Excise and customs laws,	9	6	
Debtors,	29	5	
Deserters & Soldiers, by Court Martial,	15	–	
Total,	1,665	845	
Total committals for 1854,			2,510
For hard labour,	1,022	470	
Under twenty years of age,	740	91	
Above twenty years of age,	1,401	752	
Total,	1,665	845	
			2,510

RE-COMMITMENTS.

First time,	244	153
Second time,	133	67
Third time,	60	34
Fourth time and over,	179	102
Total re-committals,	616	356

DAILY AVERAGE.

Greatest number at one time,	313	193
Least number at one time,	178	161
Average number per day,	250	168

BRIDEWELLS.

Bandon,	623	Macroom,	278
Bantry,	157	Midleton,	368
Castletown,	148	Millstreet,	68
Clonakilty,	323	Mitchelstown,	390
Charleville,	357	Queenstown,	580
Dunmanway,	184	Rosscarbery,	106
Fermoy,	970	Skibbereen,	511
Kinsale,	227	Youghal,	492
Kanturk,	302		
Mallow,	991	Total,	7,575

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

A comparison of these items with those of 1853—in which the committals were, males, 2,057, females, 1,072; and the recommittals, males, 869, females, 511—affords a satisfactory proof of the general diminution in the amount of crime. In the females the reduction is less than in the males, but this disproportion is not nearly so great here as in the majority of gaols, a peculiarity which is doubtless, in great measure, attributable to the excellent system here pursued with offenders of this sex, and which is the more commendable from the fact, that the construction of the gaol affords little facility for "separation," the sole effectual *deterrent* to female criminals. A like discipline is applied to juveniles, and with a similar result, their numbers having materially decreased.

The accommodation consists of

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	13	7	Workshops,	1	–
Yards,	14	7	Worksheds,	9	6
Day Rooms,	17	7	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	7	3	Bakery,	1	–
Single Cells,	68	2	Store Rooms,	4	–
Single Cells, smaller size,	102	34	Laundries,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	3	26	Lavatories,	18	7
Sleeping Rooms,	18	6	Baths,	1	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	15	10	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Reception Rooms,	3	1
Chapels,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
School Rooms,	–	1	Tread-wheels,	2	–
			Capstan Mill,	1	–
			Other Machines for Labour,	–	2

The gaol was, throughout, in good repair, clean, dry, and well ventilated, and its state of order and regularity are deserving of every praise. There is an ample supply of good water, and the sewerage is effective. The bedding is good and sufficient, but sheets are only used in the hospital. The application of sheets to the entire prison would be found advantageous to health and cleanliness, and in an economical point of view a saving in the *wear and tear* of the blankets would be effected by their use. The preparation of flax and weaving are so efficiently carried out in this gaol that the manufacture of sheets would be easily accomplished. There are good lavatories in each corridor of the House of Correction, and in the yards of the gaol, and two large baths, in which all prisoners are washed on admission. The marshalsea and the reception ward are particularly commodious and satisfactory. The kitchen, bake-house, store-house, workshops, and worksheds, are good and well situated, but the laundry is small and inconvenient, and with the one drying-room, is insufficient for the wants of so large a prison. Many of the cells are of a proper size for entire "separation," but, were such an arrangement to be entered into, the accommodation would not improbably fall short of the requirements, unless some alteration or extension of the building were made. Some additional

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

accommodation might be procured by dividing all the day-rooms, which are now not used during the greater part of the year, into cells. No alteration had been made since the last inspection, but it is in contemplation to allocate 1 male ward containing 11 cells to the females. There are no cells adapted to entire separation. Classification is strictly carried out amongst the males; in addition to the usual and prescribed classes, the convicts are kept apart from the other prisoners, and the juveniles from adults. Workhouse offenders and vagrants are kept in approximative separation. The treatment of the juveniles is particularly good: the system of entirely dividing them from the older criminals, from whom much contamination must ensue, and of keeping them constantly employed, in silence and separation, at industrial and handicraft labour, is productive of the best results. All the males sleep in separate cells when their numbers are not too large. Great attention is also paid to the classification of the females, who are primarily divided into three classes, tried, untried, and convicts. The tried are again subdivided into two minor classer according to character and general conduct. Prostitutes, vagrants, and workhouse offenders, sleep and work in separate cells—the other females in association. All prisoners, males and females, take their meals in separate cells or stalls, except in the winter.

The governor does not attend the lock-up, but visits the prison frequently at night. Two turnkeys are on duty every night. The head turnkey goes round the whole prison with the two watchmen every night at nine o'clock. All the prisoners were well clothed, and their general appearance, and the strict discipline, together with the stirring activity which pervaded every department (except the school), reflected the highest credit upon the zealous and energetic governor, who, as he has the whole of the bridewell accounts to keep in addition to his many arduous duties in the gaol, has no ordinary task to perform. There were 103 punishments in 1854, and 25 to May 15, 1855, all to solitary confinement, and all, except two, inflicted by the governor.

Employment.—Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel and shot-drill; the tread-wheel, stonebreaking yards, and work-sheds are provided with partitions so as to prevent communication between the prisoners; and it is very desirable that a similar arrangement should be made with respect to the capstan-mill for females. Weaving, mat-making, smiths' work, &c., are carried on in association. At the time of my visit the prisoners were employed as follows: *males*—general preparation of flax, weaving, shoemaking, mat-making, brush-making, tailoring, turning, net-making, smiths' work, and prison duties; *females*—spinning, knitting, sewing, washing, flax preparation, and prison duties. Both sexes were at work at the capstan.

The average daily employment of prisoners during the year 1854 was—prison duties—males, 51; females, 11. Manufacture, &c.—males, 68; females, 70. Hard labour—males, 171; females, 90. Hospital—males, 11; females, 8. Total daily average, 418.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

The manufacture accounts for the year 1854 was—

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
To balance for value of stock remaining 1st January, per last account, .	187	16	0			
„ Sundry bills remaining unpaid, .	0	12	0			
				188	8	0
„ Raw materials, &c., purchased this year, . .				296	17	4
BREAD.						
„ Wheat, purchased per account, .	949	7	3			
„ Baker's salary, ...	54	12	0			
„ Miller's salary, ...	41	12	0			
„ Barm, salt, and fuel, . . .	33	0	9			
	1,078	12	0			
Less bran sold, ...	31	16	5			
				1,046	15	7
„ Balance for profit by prisoners' labour, were the articles purchased from contractors, . .				415	4	7
				1,947	5	6

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
By cash received for articles sold, ...	68	7	6
„ Value of furniture and bedding, &c., manufactured and consumed in gaol, ...	77	7	7
„ Value of male prisoners' clothing manufactured and consumed in gaol, ...	114	4	0
„ Do. female clothing, do., ...	92	3	6
„ Do. carpenters, smiths, nailers', and tinmen's work, for gaol purposes, ...	62	0	0
„ Repairing male clothing, &c., 10,068 articles, at 1*d.* each, ...	41	19	0
„ Do. female do., 3,585 do., ...	14	18	9
„ Washing of 5,155 dozen linen articles, at 6*d.* per dozen, ...	128	17	6
„ Do. 517 dozen woollen do., ...	12	18	6
	612	16	4

BREAD.	£	*s.*	*d.*			
„ 474 sacks of flour manufactured into 38,259 loaves of bread, 4 lbs. each, at 7½*d.* per loaf, ...	1,195	15	0			
„ Grinding 18½ tons Indian corn, at 6*s.* per ton, ...	5	17	0			
				1,201	12	0
„ Value of stock remaining on hands, 31st December, 1854, . .	131	6	5			
„ Bills unpaid this year, . . .	1	10	9			
				132	17	2
				£1,947	5	6

WORK AND MANUFACTURE OF PRISONERS DURING THE YEAR 1854.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

3074½ lbs. Rough flax.
1316¾ lbs. Rough tow.
1227½ lbs. Hackled flax.
1342 lbs. Hackled tow.
86 lbs. Sewing thread.
612¾ lbs. Woollen yarn.
1201½ lbs. Linen yarn.
1337¼ lbs. Fine tow yarn.
1073¾ lbs. Rough tow yarn.
284 Yards Frieze.
189½ „ Blanketing.
1127¾ „ Plain linen.
1228¼ „ Canvas.
408¾ „ Linsey.
100 Frieze jackets.
98 Vests.
271 Trowsers.
287 Pairs clogs.
295 „ canvas shoes.
27 Knitted tow caps.
236 Shirts.
81 Shifts.
71 Petticoats.
178 Aprons.
516 Calico caps.
306 Neckerchiefs.
155 Pairs woollen stockings.
75 Ticks.
3 Sacks.
2505 Yards sheep netting.
18×8 Feet tank cover netting.
80 Yards fowl netting.
16×16 Feet fowl netting.
9 Fruit nets (tow.)
12 Hammocks.
59 Mats of all kinds.
82 Thousand nails all kinds.
5 Flyers.
19 Spools.
21 Spindles.
117 Sweeping brushes.
289 Lime do.
5 Scrubbing do.
11 Rakes.
58 Wall brads.
86 Brush handles.
565 Quarts and pints.
328 Tin dishes.
12 Gallons.
3 Ladles.
52 Sheets.
474 Sacks of wheat manufactured into flour.
18½ Tons of Indian corn ground into meal.
40 Tons pounded limestone.

REPAIRED OR RENEWED.

4491 Jackets, vests, and trowsers.
1153 Pairs shoes of all sorts.
5050 Shirts.
1702 Shifts.
720 Wrappers.
650 Petticoats.
513 Pairs stockings.
322 Blankets.
177 Ticks.
28 Rugs.
73 Tin quarts, and dishes.
1179 Brushes of all sorts.
72 Buckets.

WASHING.

5155 Dozen linen articles.
5176 Dozen woollen articles.

TOTAL OF NET PROFIT PRODUCED BY ARTICLES DISPOSED OF OUTSIDE THE GAOL FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS.

	Cost of Material.	Cash received.	Profit.
1853.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net-making, . .	26 2 10	44 17 10	18 15 0
Mat-making, . .	9 14 0	17 10 2	7 16 2
Sacking, &c., . .	2 11 0	7 15 9	5 4 9
Total, .	38 7 10	70 3 9	31 15 11
1854.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net-making, . .	37 11 7	53 17 7	16 16 0
Mat-making, . .	5 16 11	12 19 11	7 3 0
Sacking, &c., . .	0 15 0	1 10 0	0 15 0
Total, .	45 3 6	68 7 6	24 4 0

South District.

County of Cork Gaol.

The above returns are satisfactory proofs of the energy with which industrial and productive employment is carried out in this gaol. The preparation of flax in every stage is most efficiently performed, and the general activity, systematic instruction in so many various handicrafts, and extreme regularity which prevailed, are highly creditable to all connected with the management of the prison.

The stock on hand on the day of inspection was—pairs blankets, 421; pairs sheets, 36; rugs, 455; hammocks or cots, 93; bed-ticks, 423; shirts, 381; jackets, 297; trowsers, 292; caps, 800; pairs shoes, 547.

Schools.—It is much to be regretted that in this very important department the excellent system and discipline so peculiar to the rest of the gaol are not observable. The schoolmaster teaches reading, writing, and arithmetic, to males and females in the chapel; the males are divided into two classes—the females are in one class—each class is instructed for two hours daily. There were 63 males and 5 females attending the school on the 15th of May. The registry of progress, according to the National Board form, is kept; but it is necessary to remark that that description of form is not calculated to record accurately the progress of pupils so backward as the majority of the inmates of gaols. The schoolmaster is evidently unfit for his post; he possesses neither the temper to control, nor the manner to instruct juvenile criminals; and, from what I witnessed during my visit, I am convinced that evil, rather than good, results from attendance at the school under its present management. Many boys complained of having been beaten by the schoolmaster. On inquiry I was surprised to learn that a species of permission had been given to him to box the boys' ears, or to strike them with the ruler—a practice quite inconsistent with prison discipline, and in every respect improper, as tending to produce riot and insubordination. In this case it appeared that the practice had not unfrequently led to unseemly struggles between the teacher and the pupils, the latter resisting and retaliating upon the former; such proceedings require no comment. The governor at once promised to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities.

The number who attended school during the year was—males, 368; females, 46. Average daily number—males, 78; females, 8. The state of the education of those committed during the year 1854 was—

Under 20 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write,	170	30	200
Read only,	160	41	201
Neither read nor write,	599	174	773
Above 20 years.			
Read and write,	252	61	313
Read only,	71	42	113
Neither read nor write,	413	497	910
Total,	1,665	845	2,510

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, and 1 pint sweet milk. Females, 5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Dinner.—Males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint sweet milk. Females, 12 oz. bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Male prisoners sentenced to one month and under, receive 1 pint of gruel in lieu of milk, and females ¾ pint ditto.

All classes receive gruel twice in the week.

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian corn, per ton, £12 9*s.*; rice, per ton, £19; foreign wheat, per sack, £2 1*s.*; Irish wheat, per sack, £2 2*s.*; sweet milk, per gallon, 2¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 18*s.* 11*d.*; mould candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 9*d.*; dipt candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.* 9*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

The bread is manufactured in the gaol; it costs, at present, including the baker's and miller's wages, barm, salt, and fuel, 6⅓*d.* per 4 lb. loaf.

The net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the last three years was—1852, gaol, 1½*d.*; hospital, 4⅝*d.* 1853, gaol, 2*d.*; hospital, 5½*d.* 1854, gaol, 2$\frac{1}{10}$*d.*; hospital, 5½*d.* 1855, gaol, 2⅔*d.*; hospital, 5*d.*

There were one or two complaints about the food; but on examination they appeared to be quite frivolous. The provisions are regularly, indeed almost daily, inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—All the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, as well as the registries and accounts, are most accurately and neatly kept, and on comparison agree exactly. The Governor's Journal, the Hospital Book, and Visiting Books, are most satisfactory; the latter are especially deserving of praise and imitation, as they specify the exact duty performed on each visit by the extern officers.

The total cost of the gaol, inclusive of dietary and salaries, for the last three years was—1852, £4,791 6*s.* 3*d.*; 1853, £4,742 19*s.* 3*d.*; 1854, £4,227 4*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Edward R. Townsend, Local Inspector,	150	0	0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. J. M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. John Sheehan, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
William Townsend, Apothecary,	20	0	0
John Joyce, Governor,	200	0	0
William Steevenson, Head Turnkey,	42	0	0
James Martin, Store-keeper,	30	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Gate-keeper,	37	10	0
William Roche, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Richard Curran, do.,	30	0	0
Timothy Byrne, do.,	25	0	0
William Thompson, do.,	25	0	0
Peter M'Swiney, do.,	25	0	0
Daniel Curran, do.,	25	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Bonny, Turnkey, . .	25	0	0
Michael Murphy, do., . . .	25	0	0
Stephen Caffrey, do., . . .	25	0	0
John Linihan, do., . . .	25	0	0
Patrick Sheehan, do., . . .	25	0	0
William Corcoran, do., . . .	25	0	0
Luke Dunleavy, do., . . .	25	0	0
Edmond Cudmore, do., and Baker, .	54	12	0
Henry Dillon, do., and Miller, .	46	12	0
William Alberte, Schoolmaster, . .	35	0	0
William M'Sweeny, Messenger, . .	13	0	0
Mary Casey, Matron, . . .	50	0	0
Mary Anne Gibson, 1st Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Margaret M'Swiney, 2nd do.,	20	0	0
Mary Murphy, 3rd do.,	15	0	0
Mary Fitzgerald, 4th do.,	15	0	0
Margaret Duggan, 5th do.,	15	0	0
Catherine Curran, Searcher, . .	13	0	0
Mary Byrne, Nurse, . . .	18	9	0
Anne Kelly, Nurse and Schoolmistress, .	18	9	0

The turnkeys are paid weekly, and are supplied with uniform and arms. All the intern officers receive coals and candles, but no rations. There are eighteen turnkeys, including one storekeeper; but of these only five are handicraftsmen, viz., 1 painter, 1 shoemaker, 1 weaver, 1 baker, and 1 miller. There have been *six* vacancies amongst the officers since the last inspection, and *all* have been filled up by persons professing no trade or handicraft—a fact very much to be deplored, since, notwithstanding the zeal and energy of the governor, it is impossible that he should succeed in his endeavours to promote industrial and productive employment unless he be efficiently assisted by his subordinates; and this assistance can only be rendered by men competent to instruct in handicrafts.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 197; Surgeon, &c., 368; Protestant Chaplain, 139; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 334.

All the visiting officers not only attend very frequently, but most efficiently discharge their respective duties, and usually remain in the gaol for a considerable time at each visit.

Hospitals.—The health of the gaol had been good and free from epidemic. The hospitals, through which I was accompanied by Dr. Beamish, are spacious, and were in excellent order. There were 14 male and 14 female patients.

	No. in Hospital.	Total No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	No. of Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1852, .	511 .	8,628 .	56 12 11 .	32
1853, .	391 .	6,827 .	52 16 8 .	30
1854, .	326 .	6,245 .	37 4 10 .	14

A short time previous to my visit a lunatic had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The jury at the coroner's inquest found a verdict to the effect that no blame attached in the matter to any of the prison officials. I was

satisfied, on inquiry, that especial precautions had been taken to prevent this lunatic from committing any such act, and that an unforeseen accident had enabled him to obtain possession of the razor. This melancholy circumstance is an additional proof of the total unfitness of gaols as places of confinement for lunatics, no means being therein provided either for the safe custody or cure of such persons. SOUTH DISTRICT. *County of Cork Gaol.*

Board of Superintendence.

The High Sheriff.	Thomas R. Sarsfield, Esq.
The Hon. W. H. W. Hedges.	Sampson T. W. French, Esq.
John J. Heard, Esq., M.P.	William Bence Jones, Esq.
William R. Meade, Esq.	Daniel Conner, Esq.
Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq.	James Morrogh, Esq.
Thomas G. French, Esq.	Richard Longfield, Esq.

The Board meets monthly and then pays all accounts, giving separate cheques for each item, which are distributed by the governor. A general audit of accounts takes place at the end of each year.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

It is necessary that I should call attention to several points which came under my notice during my inspection of the county bridewells, viz.:—1. The want of water. 2. The bad condition of the blankets. 3. The absence of the proper form of registry, as prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, according to 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 95. 4. The absence of *written* committals. 5. The practice of *sentencing to imprisonment in bridewells*—a proceeding which, except in the case of sentences for forty-eight hours for drunkenness, is illegal. The three first points apply to the majority of the bridewells; the two last are, happily, of rarer occurrence.

Mitchelstown.—No prisoners at the time of my visit: 105 in the last quarter. The building was clean and orderly, but damp and smoky. The roof required repair; and the male yard is, from the roughness of the walls, and the projection of the window-stool, quite insecure. The accommodation is manifestly insufficient for the numbers frequently confined here: *the blankets were worn and thin; there is no water on the premises*, nor indeed within a considerable distance from the bridewell; the sewerage is effective; *the old and irregular form of registry* was in use; the committals were correct. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector does not visit, but the magistrates inspect occasionally. The keeper, who was appointed in February, 1855, appears anxious to do his duty. Dietary, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ Mitchelstown.

Fermoy.—Ten males, two females; 220 in the last quarter. No steps appear to have been taken towards the rebuilding of this bridewell; which, besides being quite insufficient in accommodation for the numbers committed to it, is very much out of repair: the roof was leaky in many places; the outside wall appeared to be falling; and the yards were out of order. The Fermoy.

South District.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

cells were tolerably clean and orderly; but the male privy was dirty and required repair. *The bedding and blankets were bad;* the sewerage is effective, but *there is no water on the premises.* There was no copy of the *Rules and Regulations* ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench; *the old and irregular form of registry* was in use; the committals were correct. Petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals are regular. The local inspector visits. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$

Youghal.

Youghal.—One male prisoner; 98 in the last quarter. The building throughout was in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and the bedding was sufficient; some portions of the house were damp, apparently from defects in the roof. The angles of the male yard afford facilities for escape. *There is no water on the premises,* the pump being useless; the sewerage is fair, but might be improved by re-opening the old main sewer. An ash-pit, and a shed to contain fuel and straw are much required; registry and committals very correct. Petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals are regular. There is no local inspector, but the magistrates visit frequently. The keeper, who was appointed in July, 1854, appears to be an efficient officer. Dietary, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

Midleton.

Midleton.—No prisoners; 170 in the last quarter. This bridewell was throughout clean and orderly, and amply supplied with good bedding. There is an abundance of water within the walls; the sewerage is indifferent. Registry and committals correctly kept, *but there were some sentences to seven days' imprisonment in the bridewell.* Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 4*d.*

Queenstown.

Queenstown.—One male; 139 in the last quarter. The building was clean and orderly, but badly ventilated, the windows of the cells not being made to open; *the blankets were thin and worn.* There is no means of cleaning out the privies, one of which was, in consequence, choked and useless. *There is no water on the premises;* an allowance is made for fetching it, but it is scarce and dear; the registry and committals correct. Petty sessions are held weekly; transmittals are somewhat irregular, detentions for a week after final examination not unfrequently occurring. The local inspector visits; the keeper was appointed in January, 1855. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Kinsale.

Kinsale.—No prisoners; 32 in the last quarter. The building tolerably clean and orderly, but required whitewash. Some of the *blankets were very thin;* the open pits in the male yard, originally sunk for wells, contain offensive matter and ought to be filled up. *There is no water on the premises,* and the sewerage is indifferent. The registry and committals are correctly kept by the keeper, but the *old and irregular form of registry* was in use, and some committals were wanting, it being here a constant practice to send prisoners to the bridewell *without written committals;* and in some instances the committals for prisoners so lodged are *never* supplied to the keeper; it is scarcely necessary to repeat that this practice is *wholly illegal.*

Petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals are regular. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 3½*d.* SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Bandon.—Two male and one female prisoners; 162 in the last quarter. The number of prisoners lodged in this bridewell has very considerably decreased; the building was clean and orderly throughout; but some of the *blankets were very thin;* the *water* within the walls is *unfit* for *use;* an allowance is, however, made for fetching water from the river. The registry and committals correctly kept, but the *old and irregular form of registry was in use;* it is also customary to lodge prisoners in the bridewell *without written committals.* Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary—males, 3½*d.*; females, 3*d.* Bandon.

Clonakilty.—No prisoners here; 75 in the last quarter. The building throughout was in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and amply supplied with good bedding; water is procured from a pump close at hand. The sewerage is very ineffective, from the absence of means of flushing; registry and committals particularly correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits but seldom. Dietary—males, 3½*d.*; females, 2½*d.* Clonakilty.

Rosscarbery.—One male and two female prisoners; 22 in the last quarter. This is in every respect a wretched building: there is only one yard, and that is small and damp; the house is dark, damp, very insecure, and much out of repair; white-wash and repairs to roof and ceilings are particularly required. Some of *the blankets were very thin;* the sewerage is effective; *there is no water on the premises;* an allowance is made for fetching water from a considerable distance. The registry and committals very correctly kept, but the old and irregular form of registry was in use. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Dietary—males, 3⅛*d.*; females, 2¾*d.* Rosscarbery.

Skibbereen.—One female prisoner; 194 in the last quarter. The number of prisoners, especially of drunkards, has latterly increased. This bridewell was throughout clean and orderly, and well supplied with good bedding; but the cells and day-rooms are very damp; a sufficient supply of good water is procured from a well on the premises; the registry and committals very correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary—males, 3½*d.*; females, 3¼*d.* The accommodation of this bridewell is quite inadequate: there are only 4 male cells (including one drunkards' cell), and two female cells; and no later than the 14th of February 18 prisoners were in custody here. Skibbereen.

Bantry.—One male and two female prisoners; 32 in the last quarter. The building clean and orderly, but required much repair, especially to the roof; no repairs had been made since the last inspection. *There is no water on the premises, nor nearer than three quarters of a mile;* the sewerage is bad, and there is no effectual means of cleansing the privies. *The blankets are particularly old and thin,* some being full of holes. The registry and committals are correctly kept, *but the old and* Bantry.

South District.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

irregular form of registry was in use. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are regular. The local inspector visits, but makes no entry. Dietary—males, 3½*d.*; females, 3*d.*

Castletown, Bearhaven.

Castletown, Bearhaven.—No prisoners; 54 in the last quarter, of whom 34 were drunkards. The house was clean and orderly; but in size, construction, and position, is quite unfit to be a bridewell. No repairs had been effected since the last inspection; the building throughout was damp, and the roof urgently required repair; the walls are low, and the sewerage is very bad; a new sewer is about to be made, but, as the keeper assured me, it will not prevent the offensive exhalation from the privies. *There is no water on the premises.* There are a sufficient number of blankets, but *some of them are very thin.* The registry and committals correctly kept by the keeper, but *the old and irregular form of registry* was in use, and many committals were wanting, it being constantly the practice to send *no written committals* for prisoners lodged in the bridewell. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals tolerably regular by boat to Bantry. There is no Visiting Book. The local inspector visits. Dietary, 3½*d.* The keeper's salary is only £15.

Dunmanway.

Dunmanway.—No prisoners; 38 in the last quarter. The house clean, but small, damp, and much out of repair; a bar to give additional security has been carried round the roof; *the blankets were very bad.* The sewerage is effective, *but there is no water on the premises.* Registry and committals correctly kept, but *the old and irregular form of registry* was in use. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary, 3½*d.* The keeper appears to be physically incapacitated by age and infirmity from efficiently discharging his duties; his superannuation is, therefore, very desirable.

Macroom.

Macroom.—One male prisoner; 47 in the last quarter. A new keeper had arrived only two days prior to my visit. Building throughout clean and orderly, but the keeper's rooms excessively damp, no repairs having been made since the last inspection. *The blankets are very thin.* Water is brought from a distance, *there being none on the premises.* The registry and committals correctly kept, but *the old and irregular form of registry* was in use. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary, 3¾*d.*

Millstreet.

Millstreet.—No prisoners; 29 in the last quarter. The building throughout was clean and orderly, but very damp; the accommodation is very limited; the yards are very small; and there is only one male cell, in which, sometimes, *seven* prisoners have been confined for the night; it is, moreover, dark and damp. *There is no water on the premises;* the sewers are ineffective, and a shoot round the roof is much required. The registry and committals correctly kept, but *the old and irregular form of registry* was in use. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits. Dietary—males, 3¼*d.*; females, 3*d.* The keeper's salary is only £15.

South District.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Kanturk.—No prisoners; 79 in the last quarter. The building throughout was clean, orderly, and in good repair; *some of the blankets were very bad;* water is obtained from the river near at hand, *there being none on the premises;* the sewerage is effective. The registry and committals are correctly and neatly kept, but the *old and irregular form of registry* was in use; many of the committals were wanting, the illegal practice of sending offenders to the bridewell *without written committals* prevailing here extensively. The keeper asserted that he had remonstrated against this practice, and had been in consequence *threatened with dismissal.* Illegal sentences to imprisonment *in the bridewell* are also common here, there being some cases of sentences to *fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour in Kanturk bridewell—the prisoner to be once whipped.* Two offenders were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment in the bridewell on the 28th April, 1855; but their committals were not forthcoming, the keeper alleging that none had ever been supplied to him in this case. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are regular. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 4⅛*d.* Kanturk.

Mallow.—Three female prisoners; 147 in the last quarter. The building throughout was very clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with good bedding; a few slates were required for the roof; in other respects the bridewell was in good repair. There is a good supply of water close to the premises; the sewerage is indifferent. The registry and committals were correct, but the illegal practice of *sentencing to imprisonment in this bridewell,* which has been discontinued at Mallow, still prevails at Castletownroche. Petty sessions weekly; transmittals regular. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary, 3½*d.* Mallow.

Charleville.—One male and one female prisoner; 67 in the last quarter. A considerable decrease in the number confined is here observable. The building throughout was clean and orderly, but very damp, and required repair, especially to the roof; the bedding tolerable; *there is no water on the premises,* or within a considerable distance; the sewerage is not very effective, and the privy is completely choked up. The registry and committals correctly kept, but *the old and irregular form of registry* was in use, and the keeper complained that *written committals* were frequently not furnished until a fortnight after the prisoners had been lodged. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 3½*d.* Keeper's salary only £15. Charleville.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

CITY OF CORK GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 14TH, 15TH, AND 16TH OF MAY, 1855.

State on the 14th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	–	–	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	7	1	–	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	5	–	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	1	2	3	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	6	6	12	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	26	29	55	2	1	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	18	4	22	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	–	6	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	7	19	26	–	2	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	12	10	22	–	–	–
Vagrants,	14	6	20	1	–	1
Gross Totals,	110	77	187	3	3	6

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	3	–	–	1	14	13
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	–	–	2	4	4
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	1	–	20	4	6	2
Vagrants,	–	–	8	–	–	2
Twice imprisoned,	2	–	2	2	4	5
Three times imprisoned,	1	–	2	1	1	4
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	4	3
Five times imprisoned,	–	–	20	–	7	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

The following return exhibits a progressive diminution in the amount of crime, although not to the extent observable in the majority of gaols in Ireland.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of all classes in custody on the			
14th May, 1852, . .	155	98	253
„ 1853, . .	151	69	220
„ 1854, . .	131	88	219
„ 1855, . .	110	77	187

Offences against the person and felonies have considerably decreased; and crime, generally, is of a far less serious nature than formerly. There are never any workhouse offenders or drunkards in this gaol; but vagrancy forms a considerable item in its list of crime. A very gratifying diminution, however, has lately taken place in this class of offences.

No. of Vagrants in custody on the	
14th May, 1852, ...	10
„ 1853, ...	37
„ 1854, ...	42
„ 1855, ...	20

There were 65 debtors lodged in this prison during 1854; and the number of pauper debtors appears likely to increase, as a practice prevails in Cork of imprisonment for debt for very small sums.

Committals: 1853—males, 1,360; females, 922; total, 2,282. 1854—males, 1,162; females, 1,062; total, 2,224.

Re-committals: 1853—males, 485; females, 385. 1854—males, 413; females, 314.

The committals and re-committals for the year 1854 are thus classed:—

Committals during the year 1854:—Assizes and sessions, untried—males, 157; females, 190. Magistrates for bail, fines, and summonses—males, 619; females, 722. Vagrants—males, 305; females, 145. Revenue Laws—males, 3. Deserters, 18. Debtors—males, 60; females, 5. Total—males, 1,162; females, 1,062.

Re-committals during the year 1854:—Once—males, 178; females, 157. Twice—males, 98; females, 69. Thrice—males, 59; females, 36. Four times and more—males, 78; females, 52. Total—males, 413; females, 314.

RETURN OF COMMITMENTS from 1st January to 31st December, 1854.

	Males.	Females.	
Assizes and Sessions Prisoners, .	157	190	
Magistrates' summary convictions for Larceny, ...	260	40	
Magistrates' summary Misdemeanants,	359	684	
Vagrants, ...	304	14	
Excise and Customs Laws, . .	3	–	
Convicts sentenced within the year to Penal Servitude, ...	3	3	
Deserters committed during the year,	18	–	
Debtors, ...	60	5	
Total committed during the year,	1,162	1,062	2,224
Daily average, ...			206

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

SENTENCES of Penal Servitude, and Imprisonment of the Total Number committed during the year.

	Males.	Females.
Penal Servitude (four years),	3	3
Two years,	1	–
Eighteen months,	–	1
Twelve months,	16	5
Nine months,	18	10
Six months,	91	99
Three months,	74	156
Two months,	66	93
One month,	269	174
Fourteen days,	260	220
Seven days,	162	230
Forty-eight hours,	73	34
Twenty-four hours,	29	26
Unlimited,	40	6
Total,	1,102	1,057

SENTENCES of Penal Servitude, and of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Juveniles committed during the year.

	AGES.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Penal servitude (four years),	–	–	–	–	2	2
Eighteen months,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twelve months,	–	–	3	–	2	2
Nine months,	–	–	2	1	2	3
Six months,	–	–	6	4	8	12
Three months,	–	–	20	16	20	19
Two months,	–	–	6	12	22	16
One month,	14	1	110	18	70	26
Fourteen days,	4	1	61	26	65	32
Seven days,	3	3	57	19	45	29
Forty-eight hours,	2	–	15	3	9	5
Twenty-four hours,	–	–	3	3	10	3
Total,	23	5	283	102	255	150

Average daily number—males, 107; females, 99. Highest at any one time—males, 190; females, 121. Lowest at any one time—males, 95; females, 58. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 4.

It thus appears that in the committals for the year 1854, as compared with those for 1853, in the *total* there was a reduction of only 58, but in the *male* of no less than 198, whilst in the *female* there was an *increase* of 140; and that in the re-committals generally, but especially of the females, there was a considerable decrease. This contrast between the committals and re-committals of the females appears to indicate that the practice pursued by the authorities of sentencing hardened

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

offenders to solitary confinement in the cells arranged for that purpose, has not been without its effect, and has tended to lessen the number of those who were the habitual and recurrent inmates of the gaol; but that, owing to unrestricted association and generally lax discipline, the gaol is not rendered sufficiently irksome to act as a *deterrent* to the ordinary classes of female prisoners.

There is, I regret to say, no diminution in the number of juveniles, there having been forty under the age of sixteen at the time of my visit. There were fifteen convicts, but no lunatics, in the gaol. The speedy removal of the convicts is very desirable.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED—DURING THE YEAR 1854.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	15	16	32	17
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	58	29	110	59
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	10	19	62	37
Misdemeanants,	–	–	2	2	7	3
Summary convictions,	5	1	90	20	26	15
Vagrants,	18	4	110	16	29	19
Twice imprisoned,	4	2	62	7	34	14
Three times imprisoned,	2	1	29	5	26	9
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	12	3	15	6
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	36	1	73	2

CONDITION OF JUVENILES AS TO THEIR PARENTAGE, RESIDENCE, EDUCATION, AND RELIGION.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Without Parents,	5	1	96	10	90	18
Without Father,	8	1	54	26	50	25
Without Mother,	1	2	62	38	32	30
Step-children,	4	1	10	11	17	16
Illegitimate,	1	–	3	1	4	–
Abandoned by Parents,	4	–	10	–	26	2
Absconded from Parents,	–	–	50	16	36	59
Belonging to County or Borough,	22	5	233	74	170	97
,, other Localities,	1	–	52	28	85	23
Wholly illiterate,	16	5	60	61	48	82
Know alphabet and spelling,	7	–	86	16	53	39
Read imperfectly,	–	–	95	19	67	21
Read and write,	–	–	44	6	57	8
Religion—Protestant,	–	–	2	3	11	4
Presbyterian,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roman Catholic,	23	5	283	99	235	146

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Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	9	Kitchens,	1	–
Yards,	6	4	Store Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	9	9	Laundries,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	–	8	Lavatories,	9	9
Single Cells,	54	54	Baths,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms, Marshalsea,	6	–	Reception Room,	1	–
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	18	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Crank Mill,	1	–
Workshops,	1	1	Other Machines for Labour,	1	–

The building was throughout in good repair, very dry, and well supplied with water; the ventilation has been much improved by perforating the doors of the sleeping-cells; and the sewerage is effective. The bedding, generally, was good and sufficient, but some of the blankets were very thin. Sheets are used in the hospital only; but if the entire prison were supplied with sheets, it would be found to be advantageous in point of health, cleanliness, and even of economy. The beds have been separated by planks, the front gate has been roofed, and the tread-wheel has been fitted with partitions, since the last inspection; bells have also been put up in the eight female solitary cells; but as no steps have been taken to put these cells under the Separate System Act, none but those specially sentenced to solitary imprisonment can be confined in them; consequently, at the time of my visit, four of these cells were vacant, and, thus, much of the benefit which might result from the use of this new building is lost. The marshalsea for males is spacious and convenient, but there is no special place of confinement for female debtors. There is a reception ward in the female prison, but it is allotted to males; and there is *only one* bath, situated in the laundry. In both these instances the introduction of males into the female portion of the prison is unavoidable, which is not only very undesirable, but quite contrary to the Prisons' Act; and I must urge upon the Board of Superintendence the propriety of providing a bath and reception room on the male side, which could be done at small expense, there being ample room within the walls of the gaol for such purpose. The laundry and drying-room are good, and the lavatories are numerous and excellent. The male work-room is far too small for the number of occupants, and an additional apartment for that purpose is very desirable. There is space for the improvements above suggested, and also for some separate cells for males upon the area corresponding to the marshalsea; and it is to be hoped that the authorities will not decline to entertain projects so manifestly required, when the crowded condition of the prisoners, especially of the male juveniles, is considered.

Strict classification is, under existing circumstances, impos-

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sible; but considerable attention has been paid to this particular. The tried juveniles are, as far as is possible, kept apart from the tried adults; but their numbers are so great, that this rule is never strictly observed; in the untried class the juveniles and adults are mixed. The tried females are divided into two classes according to character, one class being mainly composed of prostitutes. Both sexes take their meals in the day-rooms. A very slack discipline appears to be maintained amongst the females—the noise, the laughing, and the shouting seeming to be incessant. Each time that I visited the gaol, this indecorous conduct was going on; and I must express my conviction, that so long as such proceedings are tolerated, the gaol can not be efficient as a place either for the punishment or reformation of this sex. Separation has invariably been found to be very successful with female offenders. Where unrestricted association is unavoidable, unless silence and quiet are enforced, the gaol is far preferable to the workhouse. The juveniles, generally, appeared to consider themselves ill treated: sullen discontent was plainly observable. With respect to the diet of some of them there was, as I shall presently show, just cause for complaint. But it was plain that the turnkey, to whom the instruction of this class is intrusted, had no moral influence over his pupils; and to this feeling is, in my opinion, chiefly attributable the ill feeling and grumbling which I witnessed. The prisoners, generally, were well clothed, but many of the juveniles were without shoes; and it must be remembered that shoes are specially included in the prison dresses prescribed by the Prisons' Act. Due attention is not paid to the personal ablution of the prisoners, the feet and legs of many of the boys having been extremely dirty. The energetic medical officer, Dr. Beamish, informed me that he had often represented the want of cleanliness of the patients brought to him. There had been fifty punishments in 1854—all inflicted by the governor, and all to solitary confinement. The lock-up is attended by the deputy-governor, and two turnkeys are on guard at night, who strike a bell every hour; but there is no night inspection either by the governor or deputy-governor.

Number sentenced during the year 1854 to solitary confinement—males, 37; females, 70; whipping—males, 156; total males, 193; females, 70.

Employment.

MALES.

Weaving.	Clog-making.
Winding.	Stone-breaking.
Shoemaking.	Whitewashing.
Mat-making.	Painting.
Tailoring.	Prison duties.
Picking oakum.	

FEMALES.

Washing for prison.	Knitting.
Sewing.	Repairing prison clothing, &c.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Manufacture Account of the City of Cork Gaol, for one year, from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1854.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
To value of stock on hands, 31st Dec., 1853.						
,, Do. of looms, wheels, &c., . . .	20	0	0			
,, Do. of cotton and linen yarn and wool, .	13	4	0			
,, Do. of coir yarn, ...	6	8	6			
,, Sundry accounts due to Board, . .	7	8	10			
				47	1	4
Paid for Raw Material this year.						
To cotton and linen yarn, and wool, . .	45	14	1			
,, Coir yarn, freights, &c., ...	38	15	7			
,, Old junk, canvas, and timber, . . .	13	12	6			
,, Tin wire, solder, &c., ...	4	17	5			
,, Warping mill, wheels, &c. . . .	6	12	9			
				109	12	4
To balance profit on prisoners' labour, . .				149	10	6
				306	4	2
Cr.						
By cash received for articles sold, . .				94	0	1
,, Value of male prisoners' clothing, . .	70	19	6			
,, Do. female do. do., . .	39	14	8			
,, Do. of male prisoners' clothing and bedding made and repaired, . . .	11	14	8			
,, Do. of female do. do., . . .	7	11	7			
,, Do. of carpenters' and tinmen's work, .	9	16	6			
,, Do. of smiths' work, drilling 730 holes in metal doors, ...	9	2	6			
,, Do. of grinding Indian corn, . .	3	0	0			
,, Do. of furniture and bedding, . .	9	5	10			
				161	5	3
By value of stock on hands, 31st December, 1854.						
,, Do. of cotton and linen yarn, wool, &c.,	15	12	7			
,, Do. of looms, wheels, and implements, .	27	0	0			
,, Sundry accounts due to Board, . .	8	6	3			
				50	18	10
				£306	4	2

Work and Manufacture of Prisoners during the year.

28 Stone of wool, carded and spun.	77 Frieze trowsers, made.
687 Yards of frieze made.	99 Vests.
219 Yards of linsey.	26 Jackets.
973 Yards of linen.	44 Caps.
600 Yards of gingham.	206 Linen shirts.
264 Yards of calico.	786 Coir mats of all kinds for sale.
80 Yards of canvas.	107 Shifts.
64 Yards of rubbering.	80 Wrappers.

180 Aprons.
160 Women's caps.
134 Pairs of clogs.
76 Bed ticks.
36 Rollers.
720 Pairs of stockings, knit.
252 Coir sweeping brushes.
164 Lime do.
104 lbs. of wood skewers.
140 Yards of sheep netting.
36 Cwt. of oakum.
3 Cwt. of coir yarn thread.
20 Tons of limestone, broken.
730 Holes drilled in metal doors.
54 Prison beds, divided.
6 Cell windows, 2 tables.
1 Timber stretcher, 1 house door.
1 Step ladder.
18 Stone-hammers handled.
8 School tablets.
1 Timber cover for water pipe.
2 Ladles handled.
4 Tin cans.
534 Mops made out of condemned clothing.

REPAIRED.

595 Articles of male clothing.
920 Shirts and shifts.
584 Articles of female do.
460 Articles of bedding.
86 Articles of tin ware.
3 Box barrows.
5 Close stools.
1 Form.
130 Pair of clogs.
The regulator and bell of tread-wheel.
Making steps and divisions of tread-wheel.

WASHING.

1926 Dozen of linen articles.
70 Dozen of woollen articles.

HOSPITAL WASHING.

80 Dozen of linen articles.
18 Dozen of woollen articles.

BRIDEWELL WASHING.

18 Dozen blankets.
3 Dozen rugs.

Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel, shot-drill, and one hard-labour crank.

The industrial employment is carefully conducted, and is deserving of much praise. The master of the works, George Furlong, a weaver by trade, is an ingenious and active officer; and under his supervision, many prisoners attain to great proficiency in weaving and other handicrafts. The small size, however, of the workshop is a serious impediment to his exertions.

The total net profit of articles disposed of, outside the gaol, for the last two years, was—1853, £52 16*s.* 10*d.*; 1854, £53 16*s.* 1*d.*

Stock at time of Inspection.—Pairs blankets, 276; pairs sheets, 30; rugs, 237; hammocks or cots, 58; bed-ticks, 223; shirts, 414; jackets, 164; trowsers, 145; caps, 107; pairs clogs, 223.

Schools.—The young males are instructed by one of the turnkeys for two hours, daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; but their progress is not satisfactory. A fair registry of progress is kept, but is not tested by the chaplains, who, I regret to find, take no cognizance of the school. There is no instruction whatever for the females, a fact much to be deplored. The school was attended during the year by 528 males; the average daily number attending was 50.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

RETURN of the Ages, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners committed in 1854.

	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Vagrants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number committed,	417	230	362	682	304	145
Ten years and under,	3	4	10	10	19	18
Eleven to fifteen years,	98	15	56	49	141	21
Sixteen to twenty years,	120	56	96	186	54	19
Twenty-one to thirty years,	108	78	106	367	35	40
Thirty-one to forty years,	52	56	36	51	29	30
Forty years and upwards,	36	21	58	18	26	17
Protestant,	8	9	10	17	6	–
Roman Catholic,	409	221	352	665	298	145
Read and write,	98	36	90	46	31	–
Read only,	104	49	99	72	50	7
Alphabet and spelling,	68	31	67	58	84	12
Illiterate,	147	114	106	499	139	126

The above return shows how large a proportion of those committed to this gaol are wholly illiterate; it will also be seen that the greater part of the uneducated class is composed of females. Surely this fact must induce the authorities to recognise, and to act upon, the expediency of, or rather the undeniable claim to the institution of educational instruction for the females.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—First class—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Second class—12 oz. bread, and ½ pint milk.

Dinner.—First class—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in hominy, and 1 pint milk. Second class—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, and ½ pint milk.

Oatmeal gruel two days in each week to all classes of prisoners, instead of milk; and all sentenced to one month and under, gruel instead of milk at one meal every day.

Contracts.—Bread, per 12 lbs., 1*s.* 9*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal (purchase), £12; rice, per cwt., 18*s.*; meat (hospital use), 7*d.*; sweet milk, per gallon, 2⅞*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 20*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per ton, 70*s.*; candles, per 12 lbs.—moulds, 7*s.* 9*d.*; dips, 7*s.*; soap, per cwt., 32*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three last years—

14th of May, 1852,	2*d.*
„ 1853,	2⅞*d.*
„ 1854,	3⅛*d.*
„ 1855,	3⅛*d.*

There were no complaints of the *quality*, but several of the *quantity* of the provisions; and in this latter respect the male juveniles had good cause for their discontent. I found that a practice prevailed in the gaol of reducing the allowance of those juveniles who had been re-committed, or who were generally considered to be bad characters; thus two boys, one seventeen, the other thirteen years old, both sentenced to *three*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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months' imprisonment, were receiving 12 oz. of bread instead of 14, and soup, instead of milk. The new dietary for juveniles had not been brought into use at the time of my inspection, and, therefore, even the younger of the two was entitled to the full male allowance; but the elder would not, under any circumstances, be affected by the change. It is thus apparent that both these prisoners were *illegally* deprived of a portion of the amount of food prescribed for them by the Court of Queen's Bench. The local inspector promised that this irregularity should be at once corrected; but I would impress upon the authorities the necessity of strictly adhering, in every instance, to the prescribed dietary. Any deviation from the legal course is soon perceived by the prisoners, and the sense of injustice thereby engendered has invariably the worst moral effect upon all the inmates of the gaol.

Books and Accounts.—The Gate-keeper's Book, one of the most important, was kept in such a manner as to be totally useless; *all* the discharges being entered as at ten A.M., and *all* the committals as at five P.M. Such a practice, of course, nullifies the advantage proposed to be derived from a comparison of this with the other books, and no proper check to the Daily Consumption Book can be applied. The *Officers'* Gate Book is also very imperfectly kept; immediate attention should be paid to the correction of these errors. The remaining books, including the Discharge Book and the Accounts, are very accurately and neatly kept by the deputy-governor, who, although receiving a very inadequate salary, has, in addition to this severe task, to perform nearly all the duties properly devolving upon the governor—that officer being from ill-health and other causes to be touched upon hereafter, unable to afford him much assistance.

The Pass and Order Books are very satisfactory. The bills are paid by the local inspector, who receives from the Board a cheque for the aggregate of the month's accounts, and returns the receipts at their next meeting.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years was—1852, £2,395 16*s.* 9*d.*; 1853, £2,444 5*s.* 5*d.*; 1854, £2,280 11*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. W. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	11
Rev. J. Barry, D.D., Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	11
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0
William T. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0
T. D. Murphy, Governor,	200	0	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	50	0	0
Daniel Gillinan, Turnkey and Storekeeper,	37	6	0
Samuel Trounce, Turnkey,	27	6	0
John Stanley, do.,	27	6	0
William Plant, sen., do.,	27	6	0
Alleyn Wolfe, do.,	27	6	0
		o	2

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		£	s.	d.
Robert Martin,	Turnkey, . .	27	6	0
John Barry.	do., . .	27	6	0
George Furlong,	do., . .	33	16	0
John Sullivan,	do., . .	27	6	0
William Plant, jun.,	do., . .	27	6	0
Margaret Meade,	Matron, . .	35	2	0
Margaret Kelleher,	Assistant do., .	23	8	0
Teresa Giltinan,	Nurse, . . .	24	18	4
Jane Stanley,	Searcher, . . .	5	0	0

All the intern officers receive coals and candles. The turnkeys, in addition, receive uniforms, but no rations, and are paid weekly. The temporary increase in their salaries, granted to them last year, is reported to be about to cease. I would represent that the price of all the necessaries of life having risen this year, additional pay is now more than ever required. Five of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, one cooper, three weavers, and one shoemaker.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 117; Surgeon, &c., 367; Protestant Chaplain, 155; Roman Catholic do., 155.

The chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, but only enter remarks when they find the provisions to be bad. The very cursory nature, however, of the chaplains' visits at this gaol, precludes the possibility of much advantage arising from their attendance.

Hospitals.—There were three males and three females in the hospitals, which were in every respect in good order; the addition of a water-closet to this department is very desirable. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1852,	156 . .	8 .	17	9	4
1853,	121 . .	5 .	13	1	6
1854,	103 . .	2 .	13	10	11

Board of Superintendence.

John Gordon, Esq., Mayor.	John Hodder, Esq.
Sir William Lyons, Knt., J.P.	Paul M'Swiney, Esq.
Francis Lyons, Esq., J.P.	Cornelius Keller, Esq.
Barth. Gibbings, Esq., J.P.	John Cave, Esq.
William L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.	D. M'Carthy Mahony, Esq.
Timothy Mahony, Esq., J.P.	George J. Wycherly, Esq., M.D.

The Board meets monthly, examines all accounts, and discharges bills through the local inspector.

General Observations.—It is necessary that I should here state that I discovered, during my various visits, that the governor was not then residing in the gaol; and on inquiry, I found that his non-residence had commenced in, and had uninterruptedly continued since, August, 1854. Such a practice is obviously incompatible with the maintenance of that strict

supervision on the part of the governor, without which no gaol can be kept in proper order or discipline. It at once explained to me the primary cause of the several irregularities and defects of management which I have noticed above. It must be remembered that the governor is intrusted with the care as well as the custody of the prisoners—that he has the control and direction of the inferior officers—and that to his discretion many minor matters must be wholly left. In the present instance, not only was the governor absent for far more than twelve out of the twenty-four hours, but in his absence no sufficient authority was delegated to the deputy-governor or next officer; consequently proper discipline and subordination became impossible. It is, therefore, to be hoped that so improper a proceeding may never, *under any circumstances*, recur.

City Bridewell.

COMMITTALS FOR THE YEAR 1854.

Males,	6,884
Females,	4,433
Sent to Gaol,	2,039
Sent to Lunatic Asylum,	2
Sent to Infirmary,	2
Sent to County Gaol,	30
Bailed,	48
Drunkards,	5,380
Daily average,	40
Discharged,	9,196
Total,	11,317

This bridewell was as clean and orderly as could, from its character, be expected. It was well supplied with bedding, water, and in other respects. The governor has a general committal book, and the four turnkeys have each a committal book, in which each enters the committals which occur during his period of duty. A Prisoners' Property Book and Dietary Book are also carefully kept. It is desirable that a *louver* should be affixed to the window of the male drunkards' cell, which looks into the female yard. The local inspector is constant in his attendance at the bridewell. The committals were in 1853, 12,931; in 1854, 11,317; in first four months of 1854, 4,206; in first four months of 1855, 3,031. The total cost for 1854 was £635 7*s.* 3*d.*, of which the sum of £129 3*s.* 10*d.* was for food. The increased expense is caused by the transmission of paupers to their various parishes.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1855.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Transportation,	1	–	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	1	10	11	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	13	5	18	3	–	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	1	2	3
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	9	6	15	1	–	1
Under Revenue Laws,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	35	24	59	5	3	8

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	3	–	2	3
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	4	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	2	1
Five times imprisoned, & upwards,	–	–	–	–	1	–

The returns of the number of prisoners in this gaol on the corresponding days of four consecutive years evince a very gratifying diminution in the amount of crime.

10th of April, 1852,	206
„ 1853,	142
„ 1854,	106
„ 1855,	59

This reduction does not apply so much to crimes of a more serious nature as to the minor offences. Drunkenness has very

much decreased, as have also vagrancy and workhouse offences, which the subjoined returns fully demonstrate.

	Vagrants in Gaol.	Workhouse Offenders.
10th of April, 1852,	27	8
„ 1853,	8	4
„ 1854,	1	3
„ 1855,	–	–

The proportion of juveniles has somewhat decreased; but with respect to the sexes, it is observable that five-sixths of the total reduction occur in the males; the commitments for the two last years having been—1853—males, 575; females, 263; 1854—males, 321; females, 221; figures which show that whilst the male committals of 1854 were fewer than those of the preceding year by 254, the female reduction only amounted to 42. This disproportion here, as elsewhere, is undoubtedly owing in great measure to extraneous causes; but it is also clear that the classification, association, employment, and general treatment of females, are not such as to make the gaol sufficiently irksome to the hardened; whilst they render the corruption of the less depraved offenders of this sex almost inevitable; and that thus the deterrent system, which tends to thin the male side, does not apply to the female portion of the prison.

I regret to remark, that notwithstanding the very considerable reduction in the committals, the re-committals have increased, not merely in proportion but in actual number.

Re-committals in 1853.—Males, 50; females, 23. Re-committals in 1854.—Males, 69; females, 59.

In this particular also the females have a painful pre-eminence.

Average daily number during the year 1854—males, 55; females, 52. Highest at any one time—males, 71; females, 77. Lowest at any one time—males, 43; females, 41.

There had been 26 punishments inflicted in the year 1854; all by authority of the governor; and all to solitary confinement. Classification is duly carried out with respect to the adult males; but there is no arrangement for the separation of juveniles from adults, or even from lunatics; at the time of my visit, a lunatic having been confined with one adult and two juvenile prisoners.

The females are divided into three classes, according to character. The prostitutes are kept apart from the other females, and sleep in separate cells. It is very desirable that some stricter discipline should be applied to offenders of this sex, and also to the juveniles; and I think that such a number of cells as would contain the juveniles, and at least half of the females, might be constructed for entire separation, without reducing too low the total accommodation of the gaol. This was referred to in last year's Report. All meals are taken in the day-rooms; but occasionally, for trivial offences, the governor orders prisoners to take their meals in separation—a practice which he finds very successful, and which I would point out as a proof of the advantages resulting from the separate system.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	
Wards, . . .	7	3	Chapels, 1.		
Yards, . . .	6	3	Workshops, . .	2	–
Day Rooms, . .	7	3	Worksheds, . .	–	13
Single Cells, . .	67	14	Kitchen and Bakery,		
Cells to contain 3			in one, . .	–	1
persons, . . .	2	2	Store Rooms, .	7	3
Sleeping Rooms, .	6	4	Laundries, . .	–	1
No. of Beds in such			Baths, . . .	1	1
Rooms, . .	18	12	Pumps and Wells, .	1	1
Hospital Rooms, .	2	2	Tread-wheels, .	2	

Since the last inspection one of the male wards has been apportioned to females, the wall of the yard having been raised to prevent communication. The building throughout was very clean and orderly, the ventilation satisfactory, the sewerage unexceptionable, and the water abundant, and supplied to each yard. Bedding good and sufficient. The baths are excellent, and ample facility for washing is afforded to the prisoners.

I must here call attention to the urgent demand for the establishment of a probationary or reception ward. At present a prisoner on his arrival at the gaol is at once introduced into the untried ward, where he generally remains for some time, and if he be admitted after lockings, for upwards of twelve hours, in association with the other prisoners, previous to inspection by the surgeon—a practice which, I need scarcely add, is liable to engender disease throughout the whole prison.

Employment.

MALES.

Tread-mill,	Mat-making.
Bone-grinding.	Brush-making.
Broom-making.	Weaving.
Tailoring.	Shoemaking.

FEMALES.

Knitting.	Spinning.
Carding.	Needlework.

Shot-drill is not practised at present; all the prison dresses are made in the gaol; stone-breaking is occasionally carried on, but there have lately been too few prisoners for that purpose.

The total net profit of articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years stands thus:—1853, £46 4*s.* 10*d.*; 1854, £65 1*s.* 5*d.*

Schools.—The schoolmaster was absent when I visited the gaol. A registry of progress is kept. There is no regular instruction for females.

Number attending school during the year 1854.—Males, 185. Average number attending daily.—Males, 30.

Hospital.—There were 5 males and 3 females in the hospital, which was clean and orderly. Health had been good. Number in

South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

hospital for the last three years, 979; number of days, 16,246; cost of medicine, £21 9*s.* 7*d.*; deaths, 24.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk. Under ten years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread, ⅜ pint sweet milk. Gruel substituted for milk two days in each week at intervals, and every day for persons not exceeding one calendar month's imprisonment.

There were general complaints of the milk, which I tasted, and considered to be very indifferent.

Contracts.—White bread, per 4 lbs., 7½*d.*; flour, per cwt., 18*s.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per stone, 1*s.* 10*d.*; meat, per lb., 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; turf, per statute box, 10½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 7½*d.*; soap, per lb., 3¾*d.* Net cost of dietary per day, for each prisoner, 2½*d.*

The provisions are regularly inspected.

Books and Accounts.—These are now carefully kept; I compared them with each other, and found them to tally satisfactorily.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years is—1852, £2,116 2*s.* 8*d.*; 1853, £2,008 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1854, £1,844 2*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas R. Ryan, Governor,	375	7	8
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133	16	8
Rev. Edward Burke, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. G. Commins, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
A. T. Veitch, Surgeon, &c.,	74	0	0
Patrick Mitchell, 1st Turnkey,	50	0	0
James Reilly, 2nd do.,	40	0	0
Thomas Hogan, 3rd do., Weaver,	37	10	0
Thomas Philips, 4th do.,	35	0	0
Charles Forde, 5th do.,	35	0	0
John Tierney, 6th do.,	30	0	0
Patrick Cleary, Hospital Sergeant and Master of Works,	75	0	0
Michael Meyrick, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Margaret Fay, Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Dunne, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0
Catherine Hogan, do.,	10	0	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with uniform. The matron and two nurses receive rations. One turnkey only is a handicraftsman—a weaver.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 113; Surgeon, &c., 126; Protestant Chaplain, 188; Roman Catholic do., 247.

South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Martin, Esq.	Randal E. L. Athy, Esq.
Andrew Browne, Esq.	A. O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.
Francis Blake, Esq.	Sir Thos. J. Burke, Bart., M.P.
Richard A. H. Kirwan, Esq.	Robert Bodkin, Esq.
Andrew W. Blake, Esq.	Denis Kirwan, Esq.
Wm. H. Gregory, Esq.	Stephen Roche, Esq.

The Board meets regularly every month.

General Observations.—I can but reiterate the arguments advanced by the Inspector-General of last year in favour of the amalgamation of the county and town gaols. The progressive diminution in the numbers imprisoned, and the facilities which such union would afford for carrying out separation and improved discipline, appear to be cogent reasons for the adoption of such a course; and I hope that the local authorities may yet think proper to entertain the project.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinasloe.

Ballinasloe.—One male and three female prisoners; 57 confined here in the last quarter. The building was in good repair. The cells and day-rooms clean and orderly, and the bedding good. The privies required some repairs and whitewashing. Water is abundant, and the sewerage effective. Registry and committals regular. Petty sessions are held every week; and transmittals are immediate. Dietary, 2¾*d.* for both sexes. The county local inspector visits occasionally; the local inspector never. Drunkenness is rather increasing; and the proportion of females to males is greater than formerly.

Eyrecourt.

Eyrecourt.—Two males (lunatics), and one female; 9 confined here in the last quarter. This bridewell was, at the time of my visit, in great disorder in every respect, consequent upon the illegal commitment to it of two lunatics. The yards were in grass, and damp. Water is very scarce, there being no pump or well upon, or near to, the premises. Registry correct. Fewer drunkards than last year. Dietary, consisting of potatoes and milk, is 4*d.* for both sexes. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, but not very regularly. Local inspector visits frequently. Transmittals regular.

Portumna.

Portumna.—One male prisoner (a deserter); 17 in the last quarter. The building was generally clean and in good repair; but I found a dog in one of the cells, and a goat in one of the yards and day-rooms—a practice which cannot be too severely censured. The bedding is good and sufficient. Water abundant; but the pipes for conveying water to the yards had been broken some months before my visit, and had not been repaired. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals uncertain. The local inspector never visits. There is no contract for food. The dietary consists of 8 oz. of stirabout for breakfast, *without* milk, and of a similar allowance for dinner—which practice is, as was stated by the Inspector-

General last year, illegal, being in direct contradiction to the order of the Queen's Bench. The bridewell-keeper was absent at the time of my visit; his mother, however, informed me that he was directed to supply only 7 oz. of stirabout for each meal, but that finding such an allowance insufficient, he had, on his own responsibility, added an ounce to each meal. The deserter, Patrick Head, who had been confined in the bridewell for "five weeks," complained of being starved; and, indeed, unless some steps are immediately taken to order a dietary in accordance with the legal prescription, it will be necessary to bring the matter before the notice of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Woodford.

Woodford.—No prisoners here; 14 confined here in the last quarter. This bridewell was clean and orderly, but very damp, some repairs to the roof being required. Nearly all the panes of glass in the female portion of the building had been broken by a female lunatic (who had been confined in this bridewell for three weeks from the 23rd of October, 1854), and up to the time of my visit had not been replaced. Bedding good and ample. Water abundant, and sewerage effective. Committals and registry correct. Petty sessions fortnightly; and transmittals regular. Dietary, 6*d.*; to be reduced to 4*d.* Local inspector never visits.

Loughrea.

Loughrea.—Seven males and three females; 70 in the last quarter. The building, generally, was clean and orderly; but the privies were in a very dirty state. The keeper is anxious that an additional bar should be put upon the door leading from the inner to the outer yard on the male side, the present lock being scarcely secure. The bedding was good; but the iron bedsteads were much out of repair. Water is procured from the lake. Sewerage is good. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions are held weekly, but they not unfrequently fail. Transmittals regular. The local inspector has not visited since October 25th, 1854. Dietary, 3*d.* There were general complaints of the bread, which is made of equal portions of Indian meal and second flour; but there was none in the house at my visit.

Oughterard.

Oughterard.—No prisoners here; 35 in last quarter. This bridewell was remarkably clean and orderly, and very regular in every respect. Petty sessions are held regularly every fortnight. The local inspector seldom visits. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{8}d.$

Clifden.

Clifden.—One female prisoner; 47 in the last quarter. The cells were clean, and the bedding good and sufficient. The yards and building generally were in disorder, owing to the alterations which were in progress at the time of my visit. The wall at the rere of the bridewell was being removed, and was being replaced by a new wall at a considerably greater distance from the building; which alteration will be attended by many beneficial results. The very inconvenient approach remains in the same state as at the last inspection; but I was informed that an improvement in that respect was contemplated. The registry is correct, and committals duly kept; but I regret to find that the practice of committing to this bridewell for

South District.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

"definite periods," still continues—two sentences to a week's imprisonment in Clifden bridewell having occurred within the last six months. The transmittals are also unfrequent and irregular. Prisoners are often detained for long periods after final examination and commitment to Galway gaol. In one instance, a female prisoner was sentenced on the 7th of December to a month's imprisonment in Galway gaol, and was detained in the bridewell until the expiration of her sentence on the 8th of January. The late High Sheriff had strongly remonstrated against this practice, which, as is also that of committing to the bridewell for definite periods of imprisonment, except for forty-eight hours for drunkenness, is clearly illegal. Petty sessions are held regularly every fortnight. Dietary, 3½*d.* for both sexes. The local inspector never visits.

Gort.

Gort.—Seven male prisoners; 56 in the last quarter. This bridewell was clean and orderly throughout. The building has lately been much enlarged and improved; five cells, a kitchen, and a keeper's bed-room, have been added; the walls have been raised, but there still appears to be some facility for escape in the angles of the yards. There were no beds or bedding for the new cells. Water is abundant, and the sewerage has been improved. Registry and committals correct. Transmittals immediate. Petty sessions are held weekly. Dietary, 6*d.* for both sexes. Local inspector rarely visits.

Tuam.

Tuam.—Three male prisoners; but in consequence of the absence of the bridewell-keeper it was impossible to examine the registry, committals, or visiting book. The keeper had on the preceding day been arrested for debt, and conveyed to the county gaol at Galway, having abandoned his charge without communicating his compulsory absence to any of the authorities, and having left his prison in the sole custody of a maid-servant. His absence, indeed, was only discovered by the constabulary on the day of inspection, when about to lodge a prisoner in the bridewell. For this gross dereliction of duty he has been deprived of his office; having, moreover, been on a previous occasion dismissed upon the report of the Inspector-General, and subsequently reinstated when a fresh vacancy occurred. The county inspector placed two constables in charge of the bridewell until the arrival of a new keeper, who, I am happy to say, has since been very properly selected from the turnkeys of the county gaol.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

Since the above was in type I have been informed by the county local inspector that the keeper of Portumna bridewell, having been, in consequence of my representations, summoned before the Board, to be questioned as to the dietary of the prisoners, resigned his office; and that an efficient keeper has been appointed in his place by the High Sheriff.

F. F. W. H.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.—Visited on the 10th of April, 1855.

State and Accommodation.

Class.	Males.	Females.
Untried.		
Felony,	5	–
Misdemeanors,	1	–
Deserters,	1	–
Total,	7	– — 7
Tried.		
Felony or Larceny—Transportation,	–	3
„ Penal Servitude,	–	7
„ Imprisonment,	4	9
Total,	4	19—23
Number sick in hospital,	–	3— 3
Disposed of Summarily.		
Larceny,	–	2
In default of Bail,	2	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–
Total,	3	3— 6
Number sick in hospital,	–	1— 1
Vagrants,	–	2
Drunkards,	–	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1
Total,	2	5— 7
Gross Totals,	16	27—43
„ Sick in hospital,	–	4— 4

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	1	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	5	–	–	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	1	–	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

The returns of prisoners confined in this gaol, on the corresponding days of the four last years, exhibit a progressive diminution in numbers.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
10th of April, 1852,	62	33	95
„ 1853,	70	22	92
„ 1854,	34	22	56
„ 1855,	16	27	43

This reduction, although in some degree extending to all crimes, appears to be mainly attributable to the decrease of vagrancy and drunkenness. The peculiarity in the relative proportions of the sexes, remarked upon by my colleague last year, has become even more striking; for an examination of the above returns will show that the proportion of males to females, which in 1852 was nearly two to one, and in 1853 exceeded three to one, in 1854 sunk to three to two; and in 1855 has actually changed its relation, and stands as three to five. This extraordinary disproportion also exists in the committals and re-committals, which, for the past year, are as follows:—Committals—males, 447; females, 305. Re-committals—males, 70; females, 89. Greatest number in gaol at any one time—males, 33; females, 36. Lowest number—males, 8; females, 16. Average daily number—males, 21; females, 23. Enlistment and emigration have, doubtless, in a great measure, caused this excess of females over males; but the absence of all classification as regards females, and their consequent enjoyment of unlimited association, deprive this gaol of that "deterrent" principle which is the first check to the increase of crime. The proportion of juveniles to adults remains unchanged.

No alterations or improvements have been made since the last inspection, nor are any contemplated. The gaol was clean, dry, in good repair, and well ventilated. Some of the blankets were much worn, and insufficient for cold weather. The sewerage is good, and water abundant. There are no lavatories, and little facility for washing is afforded to the prisoners. The one bath of the gaol appears to be very rarely used.

There are thirty-two single sleeping cells for males, and three for females. Total number of beds, sixty-eight. Owing to the change in the relative proportions of the sexes, one male ward has lately been assigned to females. There is no laundry nor drying-room.

There is no improvement in the classification since last year's inspection; that of the males consisting merely in the separation of the tried from the untried, that of the females in the separation of the vagrants from other offenders.

The punishments during the year 1854 were—males, 16; females, 17; total, 33. Punishments since last inspection, 18—all inflicted by governor, and all to bread and water.

Employment and Schools.—Punitive labour consists of the tread-wheel and shot-drill. Productive labour does not exist. Stone-breaking is carried on, but little or no profit is derived from it.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

The number of male prisoners in this gaol is now so small that nearly all their time is occupied in the prison duties, including baking and raising water for the use of the gaol by the tread-wheel. The females are merely employed in washing for the prison, and in occasional needlework for the Sisters of Mercy.

There was no instruction in the gaol at the time of my inspection. The schoolmaster had resigned on the 25th of March, and I was informed that the Board had refused to appoint a successor. The registry of progress, according to the National Board system, had been correctly kept.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males—8 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and half a pint of sweet milk. Females—7 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and half a pint of sweet milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and three quarters of a pint of sweet milk.

Male and female children under ten years receive 5 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and half a pint of sweet milk, at breakfast; 10 oz. brown bread, and half a pint of milk, for dinner. All prisoners, except Third Class, receive gruel twice in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, 2¼*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; new milk, 5*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2½*d.* per gallon; turf, 10½*d.* per box; straw, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 4*d.* per lb.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are daily inspected by the chaplains.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
I. M. Killery, Local Inspector,	37	18	6
Rev. E. Burke, Protestant Chaplain,	27	13	10
Rev. G. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
A. J. Veitch, M.D.,	56	0	0
Abraham Marshall, Governor,	138	9	2
James Marshall, Deputy-Governor,		—	
T. Caulfield, Head Turnkey,	30	0	0
Michael Reilly, Turnkey,	26	0	0
Patrick Sullivan, do. A marble polisher, and is capable of teaching the art.	24	0	0
James Waugh, Turnkey,	20	0	0
Anne Reed, Matron,	20	0	0
Margaret Reilly, Female Turnkey,	12	0	0

The salaries of the turnkeys are paid regularly every month; they receive no uniform or allowances, except two, for fuel. The inadequacy both of the salaries and numbers of the turnkeys, remarked upon in last year's report, still continues, whilst the duties required of them have been considerably increased since the resignation of the clerk, a portion of the work

South District.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

hitherto performed by that officer having now devolved upon the head turnkey, who is thereby obliged to delegate some of his own duties to the junior turnkeys, who were already overworked. Only one of the turnkeys is a handicraftsman—a marble polisher.

Extern Officers' Visits during the past Year.—Local Inspector, 72; Surgeon, 96; Protestant Chaplain, 212; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 230.

Notwithstanding frequent remonstrance, upon the subject, there are no by-laws for this gaol. The books and accounts are carefully kept; but since the resignation of the schoolmaster, and owing to the want of education of the inferior turnkeys, "all" the books are kept by the head turnkey, a proceeding which nullifies the advantage proposed to be derived from a comparison of the different books.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the three last years is as follows:—1852, £981 4*s.* 0¾*d.*; 1853, £859 7*s.* 5¾*d.*; 1854, £726 15*s.* 6½*d.*

Hospital.—There were four females in the hospital, which was clean and orderly. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Thomas Blake, Bart.	John Redington, Esq.
Nicholas Lynch, J.P.	R. N. Somerville, Esq.
Henry Comerford, J.P.	E. C. Burke, Esq.
Ambrose Rush, J.P.	George Morris, Esq.
Andrew W. Blake, J.P.	Wm. G. Murray, Esq.
Thomas M. Persse, J.P.	Peter J. Fynn.

The Board meets regularly once a month.

General Observations.—The defects in this gaol, which have been pointed out on previous inspections, have not been in any case removed, and in some points have materially increased. The want of classification, the very limited employment for females, the now total absence of educational instruction for both sexes, and the insufficient number and additional duties of turnkeys, are all matters to which I venture to call the attention of the authorities; and I beg to suggest to them, that unless they are disposed to entertain the project for the amalgamation of the two Galway gaols, they should take some steps to remedy these crying evils; and more especially to provide some means of instruction for the juveniles, of which class there are, generally, a considerable number in the town gaol.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.—Visited October 17th and 18th, 1855.

State on the 17th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	4	17	21	–	3	3
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	1	4	5	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	11	15	26	–	2	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	
In default of Bail,	1	3	4	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	5	4	9	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	34	51	85	–	7	7

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified, at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	6	3	2	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	3	5	1	4
Summary convictions,	–	–	2	–	–	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	2	3
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	5
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	–	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	1	2	1	–

South District.

County of Kerry Gaol.

The numbers in custody on the 17th of October in the four last years stand thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1852,	146	69	215
1853,	93	45	138
1854,	85	61	146
1855,	34	51	85

These returns exhibit considerable improvement, especially as regards the present year; but it is to be observed that this reduction is chiefly confined to the males, and that on the day of inspection *nearly two-thirds* of the inmates of the gaol were females:—

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
17th October, 1852,	10	9
„ 1853,	5	5
„ 1854,	8	14
„ 1855,	–	1

In these classes the decrease is very marked, particularly as the increase which took place in 1854 induced an apprehension that criminals of these denominations were about again to abound. Drunkenness, however, I report with great regret, has undergone no favourable change; but, on the contrary, may be said to have increased; for although the committals, in the aggregate, are materially fewer than in former years, the number of drunkards committed remains the same as when the totals were so much larger.

Offences against the person and other crimes of an aggravated nature have very much diminished; and pilfering and petty thefts are now the chief causes of imprisonment.

The committals in 1854 were—males, 914; females, 472.

Re-committals.—Once—males, 70; females, 48. Twice—males, 23; females, 22. Thrice—males, 11; females, 7. Four times and upwards—males, 4; females, 33. Total—males, 108; females, 110. Average daily number—males, 89; females, 56½. Highest at any one time—males, 115; females, 66. Lowest at any one time—males, 69; females, 46. Average daily number in hospital—males, 4⅔; females, 4$\frac{2}{10}$.

The committals in 1853 were—males, 1,278; females, 691. Therefore, the reduction in the amount of crime during 1854 was very great; and if we refer to the present year we shall find that the reduction is still progressing rapidly and steadily.

Committals in 1855, up to October 17th—males, 472; females, 293; it thus appearing that in the first *nine months and a-half* of 1855 there were little more than half the number of committals for *the whole year* of 1854. This is a very satisfactory condition of things; but it is to be regretted that the decrease in female crime falls short of that in the male. It is, however, to be noted that an examination of the committals does not give so great a preponderance to female crime as the returns of the numbers in gaol on the day of inspection would appear to indicate—the great excess of females at that time having been, in a

great measure, caused by the extreme paucity of male offenders—the thinning of the male population by enlistment in the militia, and the consequently very high rate of wages for agricultural labour tending to relieve the gaol of many of its normal inmates. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the inadequate accommodation for females, and the consequently unavoidable laxity of discipline and unrestricted association allowed to them, render the gaol less deterrent to this than to the other sex; neither has the reduction in juvenile crime kept pace with that of the adult; but it is to be hoped that the contemplated alteration in their discipline, as well as in that of the females, will soon accomplish a favourable change.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Workshops,	5	–
Yards,	6	2	Worksheds,	6	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Bakery,	1	–
Single Cells,	78	15	Store Rooms,	6	1
Cells to contain three persons,	6	4	Laundry,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	–	Lavatories,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	–	Bath,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	1	Pump and Well,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Capstan Mill,	1	–
			Other Machines for Labour,	1	–

The building was throughout clean, secure, in good repair, dry, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with good water, raised from a draw-well; the sewers are effective and capable of flushing from cisterns placed over all the privies—an excellent arrangement. The beds, bedding, and blankets, were sufficient in quantity as well as quality. Sheets are not at present used in the gaol nor even in the hospital; but it is proposed shortly to issue them to the entire prison—a change which will, doubtless, conduce to cleanliness and health, and also to economy, as saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets. The accommodation for the males is adequate, but that for the females is still very limited, although within the last few years one story of the male prison has been appropriated to their use. I am happy to learn that it is in contemplation to raise the roof of a portion of the gaol, which operation will give twenty-eight additional male cells. This extension of the male accommodation will enable the authorities to allocate to the females the upper story of that range of the male prison of which the lower has already been, as is above stated, so applied, and then there will be no difficulty in instituting for both sexes, at small additional expense, that separate system which is at present, at least as regards the females, impossible from want of space, but which it may be confidently asserted would produce such beneficial results. Even if the establishment of separation in its entirety should not be determined upon, these extensions and alterations would

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

give space and convenience for the introduction of such an amended system of discipline as would fully compensate for the outlay; and as both the local inspector and the governor are so anxious for such facilities for improvement, and so fully competent to direct them to a favourable issue, it is earnestly hoped that these plans may be carried into effect without delay. The number of male cells has been increased since the last inspection by the conversion of sixteen double cells into thirty single cells.

Six work-sheds are fitted with looms, and there is one large weaving loft. There are also commodious workshops for various handicrafts; a good forge, and two schoolrooms. The latter are small, but it is proposed to enlarge them, and to fit them; as also the laundry, female day-rooms, stone-breaking yards and tread-wheel, with partitions to prevent communication and conversation during the hours of instruction and labour. The laundry, drying-room, kitchen, bake-house, and stores are sufficient, but the position of the laundry *outside* the female prison, and in close proximity to, and within uninterrupted view of, some of the male departments, is highly objectionable. There is no reception ward, a serious want; there is one bath for males, but none for females, who are washed in the laundry tubs. All are washed on admission. There are no regular lavatories, but troughs for personal ablution are placed in each yard.

Classification is carefully maintained amongst the males, but the females are merely divided into two classes according to character.

At the time of my visit the juveniles were mixed with the adults in the several classes, and all of both sexes took their meals in the day-rooms; but the juveniles were about to be collected in one class to be kept wholly apart from the adults; and the males were for the future to take their meals in their separate cells; both changes being most desirable, as preventing moral corruption and unrestricted association.

Want of accommodation makes it impossible to give the meals to the females in the cells; but, pending the above-noted alterations in the building, it was intended to carry out separation in this and other respects, as far as is practicable, by the erection of partitions in the day-rooms; an improvement which must be beneficial, as rendering the gaol more deterrent and less corrupting. All the males sleep in separate cells.

Due prison clothing is supplied to all the tried prisoners; but it has been the practice in this gaol not to issue clothing to the untried, and consequently some were in a very ragged and dirty state. The Prisons' Act makes no distinction in this respect between tried and untried "poor prisoners"—both are entitled to prison dresses. The local inspector assured me that this matter should be at once attended to.

Discipline appeared to be strictly enforced, especially amongst the males, and the general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory.

The lock-up is always attended by the governor, and three

turnkeys are on duty from eight, p.m., to six, a.m., and relieve one another on patrol every two hours. The patrol calls the hour at every quarter, but there is no tell-tale clock or other method of accurately testing the vigilance of the watchman.

There were sixty-one punishments in 1854, and thirty up to the day of inspection in 1855, all inflicted by authority of the governor, and none calling for particular remark.

During the year 1854 one female was sentenced to solitary confinement, and thirty-three males to whipping.

Employment.

Males.—Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel, which, however, is applied to no use; and by the capstan mill for grinding flour; there is also a hand-pump worked by four men, by which water is raised for the supply of the prison.

Productive employment consists of tailoring, shoemaking, brushmaking, weaving, carpentering, smiths' work, baking, stonebreaking, and prison duties. There is also a stone-quarry outside the gaol in which some hands are usually employed.

Females are occupied in spinning, needle work, carding wool, knitting, and washing for the prison.

Very creditable activity prevails in this department amongst the males; but of late the numbers have been so low, that few hands could be spared from the actual prison duties.

The females have not hitherto been so actively employed, but washing for the public is about to be established, which will afford means of giving regular and productive employment to this sex.

All the prison clothing and necessaries, including blankets and tickens, are manufactured and made up in the gaol, and, therefore, the profit return is especially deserving of praise. It has, however, of course been reduced by the decrease in the number of hands. Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol:—In 1853, £85 3*s.*; 1854, £63 18*s.* 2½*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	260	Shirts,	63
Pairs Sheets,	10½	Jackets,	56
Rugs,	8	Trowsers,	29
Bed-ticks,	278	Pairs Shoes,	15

Schools.—A competent schoolmaster and schoolmistress instruct the males and females, respectively, for six hours daily, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The pupils of each sex are divided into three classes, and each class is taught for two hours every day. I have great pleasure in stating that these schools appeared to be very carefully and efficiently conducted, and that many of the scholars exhibited considerable proficiency, especially in writing. The schools are under the National Board, whose inspector visits. The registry of progress directed by the National Board, and also one of a more simple form are accurately kept, and are tested from time to time by the chaplains.

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The number who attended school in 1854 was—males, 382; females, 138. Average number attending daily—males, 40; females, 20.

Dietary.—First Class—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, and ½ pint milk.

Second Class.—Breakfast—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint milk. Dinner—5 oz. meal, and 2 oz. rice, and ½ pint milk.

Third Class.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint soup. Dinner—3¾ oz. meal, 1¼ oz. rice, and ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—Soup is substituted for milk on two days in the week for all prisoners. Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive soup for breakfast daily.

Contracts.—New milk, $\frac{11}{16}d.$ per quart; turf, 10*d.* per box of twenty cubic feet.

Net cost of dietary, per head, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1852, $1\frac{7}{8}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{5}{8}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{7}{8}d.$; 1855, 2*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected by the chaplains, who record their remarks in the Visiting Book; but I was decidedly of opinion that the bread which I tasted was sour. This bread is composed entirely of Egyptian wheat, which is ground and baked in the prison. There did not appear to be any fault in the baking; and I believe that the sourness proceeded from some peculiarity in the meal itself; but I was certainly of opinion that the bread was not, from whatever cause, sweet or wholesome.

Books and Accounts.—All the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with great care and accuracy. A new porter has been appointed since the last inspection, who keeps the Gate Book very correctly. The Hospital Book and the Officer's Gate Book—both very important checks—were, in every respect, satisfactory, as also were two registries, one giving the daily employment of each prisoner, and the other the labour account. The general accounts are very clear, and are kept by the governor.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1852, £2,911 17*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1853, £2,272 0*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1854, £2,306 12*s.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Anthony Denny, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Do., Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. John G. M'Ennery, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
Francis Crumpe, Physician,	73	16	11
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Martin Crean, Governor,	200	0	0
Robert Harris, Clerk,	45	0	0
Ellen Riordan, Matron,	40	0	0
Anne Murphy, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Rose Fitzgerald, Ex-Matron,	10	0	0
Garrett Cotter, Turnkey and Baker,	36	0	0

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	£	*s.*	*d.*
Robert Farmer, Turnkey and Miller,	35	0	0
John Connor, do. Carpenter,	35	0	0
John Mahony, do. Shoemaker,	35	0	0
William Eagar, do. Tailor,	30	0	0
Sylvester Murphy, do. Painter and Matmaker,	30	0	0
John Sullivan, Turnkey and Cook,	30	0	0
Patt Brosnan, do.,	35	0	0
Patt Brien, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Hynes, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Brien, do.,	30	0	0
John Linehan, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Sheehy, Porter,	20	0	0
John Allman, do.,	10	0	0
James Coffey, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Catherine Horan, Schoolmistress,	20	0	0
Ellen Barden, Nursetender,	20	0	0
Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender,	12	0	0
Elizabeth Hynes, Searcher,	10	0	0
	£1,131	16	11
A vacancy has just occurred by the death of a turnkey, which is to be filled up at the next meeting of the Board. Salary,	35	0	0
	£1,166	16	11

All the intern officers are paid monthly; none receive rations except the assistant nursetender. The turnkeys are supplied with uniform and arms; six of them are handicraftsmen.

Since the last inspection the gate turnkey and his wife, the female searcher, have been dismissed. Another searcher has since been appointed; but the duty of gate-keeper is now discharged by the turnkey at the check gate without any increase being made to his former salary. The shoemaker has resigned, and another has been appointed in his place. The clerk has also resigned, and one of the turnkeys has been promoted to be clerk; the Board have not filled up the vacancy caused by this promotion, as they deem the present staff sufficient for every purpose.

Visits of Extern Officers during the year 1854.—Local Inspector, 111; Surgeon, 76; Protestant Chaplain, 56; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 171.

Hospitals.—There were seven females in the hospital, which was clean and in good order; but the accommodation for male patients is very indifferent; and baths and water-closets are much required. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	*s.*	*d.*	Deaths.
1852,	303	4,651	28	9	1	9
1853,	229	4,329	22	0	1½	4
1854,	172	3,418	18	2	10	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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Board of Superintendence.

Robert Conway Hickson.	Maurice James O'Connell.
William Denny.	Daniel D. C. M'Gillycuddy.
William Talbot Crosbie.	Nicholas Donovan.
Richard Chute.	Major-General J. D. Stokes.
Richard Leahy.	Major M. Home.
Daniel C. Coltsmann.	Stephen E. Collis.

The meetings of the Board are fixed to take place monthly, but failures of attendance occasionally occur. At each meeting all accounts are discharged by cheques, which are distributed by the governor, who presents the receipts on the next board day, and also at the half-yearly audit.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I desire earnestly to call attention to the subjoined notes of my visits to the county bridewells, and especially to the bad condition of the blankets, the utter inadequacy of the salaries of the keepers (except in two places), and the prevalence of irregularity with respect to committals. I am happy to learn that steps have already been taken to issue a fresh supply of blankets; but my colleague having last year in vain commented upon the insufficiency of £10 per annum to support a man who is debarred by law from pursuing any other trade or occupation, I can only add that the prices of all the necessaries of life being now much higher than last year, the claim for an increase of salary has become even more undeniable.

Tarbert. *Tarbert.*—One male prisoner; 38 in the last quarter. The bridewell-keeper was absent at Tralee, having gone there on May the 9th to receive his salary, and not having returned on the morning of the 11th. The male portion of the house was dirty, and both privies were filthy, the sewers defective, and no water on the premises; *the blankets very thin and insufficient.* Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals pretty regular. The local inspector makes no entry of his visits. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, per head—males, 5*d.*; females, 4¼*d.* *Keeper's salary*, £10.

Kenmare. *Kenmare.*—No prisoners at the time of my visit. Forty-one in the last quarter, of whom thirteen were drunkards. This bridewell was throughout clean, orderly, and in good repair. The sewerage is effective, but there is no water on the premises. *The blankets were very thin and quite unfit for winter use.* Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary, per head—males, 5*d.*; females, 4¼*d.* *Keeper's salary*, £10.

Killarney. *Killarney.*—No prisoners. 148 in the last quarter, of whom forty-five were drunkards. The house clean and orderly and in fair repair. The sewers are not very effective, and the cesspools are only clearable by carrying out the soil through the prison. There is a pump on the premises, but the supply of water from it is scanty. *The blankets were very thin, and quite unfit for winter use.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

Petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals are in general tolerably regular; but occasionally prisoners are "illegally" detained in the bridewell after final examination.

The registry and committals correct, with the exception that in the former the signatures of the constabulary to the lodgments were in some instances wanting. No circumstances can justify this omission, which precludes the possibility of checking the charge for dietary satisfactorily.

There was no Visiting Book.—This want has been noticed by previous Inspectors-General, and I was assured by the governor of the county gaol that a book for the purpose had been duly supplied to the bridewell keeper. None such, however, was forthcoming. The local inspector is said to visit, but makes no entry. Dietary as above. Keeper's salary, £20.

Castleisland.

Castleisland.—No prisoners. Thirty in the last quarter, of whom nine were drunkards. House throughout clean, orderly, and in good repair. *Blankets thin.* Water close to the bridewell, and sewers very effective, being capable of flushing.

Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry apparently correct; but of the committals for the last quarter, only *three* were forthcoming. The keeper alleged that for many prisoners lodged in the prison *no committals were supplied.* Such a practice is *illegal.* The local inspector makes no entry of his visits. Dietary as above. *Keeper's salary*, £10.

Listowel.

Listowel.—No prisoners. 103 in the last quarter, of whom forty-one were drunkards. The house tolerably clean and orderly, but the leak in the roof, reported last year, had not been stanched; and the privies, especially the female one, were out of repair. Eave shoots are also much required, the drip from the roof causing the yards to be very wet in rainy weather. The accommodation, which consists of only two cells and a day-room for each sex, is quite insufficient. Although the bad condition of the blankets was noticed by Mr. Connellan last year, no fresh supply had since been issued, and consequently I found them in a wretched state: *many of the blankets in use being mere rags, and all so thin as to be quite unfit for winter use; they were also insufficient in number.* The sewerage is effective, but there is no water on the premises or very close at hand.

Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. The registry and committals correctly kept by the keeper; but the *illegal* practice of sentencing to imprisonment *in the bridewell* frequently, even for periods of *ten or fourteen days*, prevails here extensively. The local inspector makes no entry of his visits. Dietary as above. Keeper's salary, £20.

Cahirciveen.

Cahirciveen.—One male and one female. Thirty-nine in the last quarter, of whom eleven were drunkards. House only tolerably clean, very damp, and in want of whitewash. Female yard in grass; male yard full of weeds and very slovenly. Grass in the yards is not at all desirable. The male privy was very dirty. *Blankets very thin and ragged.* Sewerage effective, but water has to be brought from a considerable distance.

Petty sessions are held monthly. The constabulary give an

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

escort monthly; but prisoners are often *illegally* detained beyond the escort days.

The registry appeared to be correctly kept, but many committals were missing. The keeper asserted that those not forthcoming had never been supplied. It is scarcely necessary to remark that it is *illegal* to lodge prisoners in the bridewell without a written committal. I find also with regret that there were many instances of *sentences to imprisonment in the bridewell*, also an *illegal* practice. Indeed I cannot better exemplify the irregularities which here prevail, than by quoting the case of the female who was in custody at the time of my visit:—"She was committed for examination on the 27th of August; was examined at petty sessions on the 22nd of September; was then committed for trial at quarter sessions, which were held on the 16th of October, and was then sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen days in the bridewell, which sentence she was undergoing when I was at Cahirciveen on the 22nd of October." The local inspector visits very seldom. Dietary as above. *Keeper's salary*, £10.

Dingle.

Dingle.—No prisoners. Twenty-seven in the last quarter, of whom sixteen were drunkards. The house clean and orderly, but very damp. *The blankets were very bad.* All the remarks made upon the bedding of Listowel bridewell apply here with equal force. There is no water on the premises, and no sewerage, and the privies, both of which required whitewash, are only clearable by carrying the soil through the house.

Petty sessions fortnightly, but not unfrequently fail, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct; but there are still occasional sentences to a week's imprisonment in the bridewell. The local inspector visits. Dietary—males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.* *Keeper's salary*, £10.

Miltown.

Miltown.—No prisoners. Thirty-three in the last quarter, of whom eleven were drunkards. This bridewell was very clean and orderly, and the blankets were tolerably good. There is no water on the premises, and no way of clearing out the cesspools, which were very full and offensive.

Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals immediate. The registry correct, but many committals were missing. The *illegal* practice of lodging and detaining prisoners in the bridewell *without any written committal*, prevails here according to the keeper's report, extensively. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary, per head—males, 5*d.*; females, 4¼*d.* *Keeper's salary*, £10.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

P.S.—Since the above was in type I have received, with surprise and regret, the following copy of a resolution adopted by the Board on the 29th of November:—"That in reference to the Inspector-General's minute of the 18th October, a majority of the Board is of opinion, that, while they admit the importance and advantage of adopting the separate system, they believe the means proposed are entirely inadequate to obtain such an object."—F. F. W. H.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.—Visited the 20th of November, 1855.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	–	2	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	–	7	7	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	7	2	9	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	4	7	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	16	20	36	–	2	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified, at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1	2	1
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

The subjoined returns of the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, although exhibiting a considerable improvement in the present year, do not show that steady and progressive diminution in the amount of crime observable elsewhere:

November 20, 1852,	67
Ditto, 1853,	40
Ditto, 1854,	59
Ditto, 1855,	36

During the earlier months of the current year very little change took place in the numbers; but latterly the decrease, especially in the males, has been extensive. The females who,

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County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

on the day of inspection, were more numerous than the males, are, in a great measure, supplied from the neighbouring camp at the Curragh; but it must be borne in mind that nine out of the twenty in custody were convicts, and as such of right belonging to Government Prisons. Crimes of an aggravated nature, and offences against the person, have become very rare, as have also vagrancy and workhouse offences, but petty larcenies now abound. It is with much regret that I report the great and growing increase of drunkenness, as proved by the extraordinary fact that, in January, February, and March of 1855, only eight persons were committed as drunkards, whereas in April, May, June, and July, there were twenty-seven; and in August, September, and October, no less than thirty-three such committals. Juvenile delinquents are fewer than formerly.

The committals in 1854 were—males, 252; females, 147.

The re-committals—Once—males, 7; females, 4. Twice—males, 6; females, 10. Thrice—males, 1. Total—males, 14; females, 14.

Average daily number—males, $27\frac{342}{365}$; females, $22\frac{327}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 41; females, 29. Lowest ditto—males, 16; females, 15.

The committals in 1855, up to the 20th of November were—males, 193; females, 116.

Re-committals—Once—males, 14; females, 2. Twice—males, 3; females, 1. Thrice—females, 2. Four times—females, 2. Total—males, 17; females, 7.

These figures mark little change or improvement in the last two years; but as compared with the committals for 1853, they exhibit a considerable increase amongst the males, and a small decrease in the females.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	4	2	Chapels, . . .	1	–
Day Rooms, . .	4	2	Kitchens, . . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	2	1	Store Rooms, . .	2	–
Single Cells, . .	22	12	Laundries, . .	–	1
Sleeping Rooms, . .	2	1	Pumps and Wells, .	1	–
No. of Beds in Rooms,	6	3			

I found the prison throughout in good repair, clean, and well ventilated (except in the marshalseas), and dry,—the flags are, however, said to weep in rainy weather. A fresh supply of blankets had lately been issued, and by quilting two together, those that were too thin were being made available. No sheets are at present used; they would be found to be productive of cleanliness and health, and of economy, by saving the blankets. Good water is raised by the crank-pump, and abundantly supplied by pipes to every yard; there are no regular baths or lavatories, but buckets and towels are furnished in each ward, and there is a large tub which is used occasionally as a bath, but washing on admission is not general. The sewers are effective and clearable by flushing. There is

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a good kitchen, and small, but convenient laundry, in which is a mangle. There are no work or school rooms. The chapel has been considerably enlarged, and under it a store-room and two additional male cells have been constructed. There is no hospital or reception-room—both very serious wants. The accommodation being so limited, especially as regards the females, classification is of necessity imperfect.

The males, exclusive of debtors, are divided into three classes only—tried felons, including convicts, other tried prisoners, and untried. Master and pauper debtors inhabit the same apartments, and the *untried* are not *invariably* separated from the *tried*. The juveniles are associated with the adults in the several classes. For the future, when the numbers will permit, all are to take their meals and to sleep singly—a decided improvement upon association at such times. The females, exclusive of debtors, are merely divided into two classes according to character—one class being composed of prostitutes. There being only twelve cells for this sex, a separation even at meals and at night is impossible.

All the prisoners were adequately clothed in prison dresses, and their general appearance and discipline were very satisfactory. The governor always attends the lock-up, but there is no patrol or inspection later than ten p.m. There were twenty punishments in 1854, all by order of the governor, and none requiring particular comment.

During 1854 eight males were sentenced to whipping.

Employment.

Males.—Punitive labour—crank-pump, shot-drill, and stone-breaking; productive labour—mat-making, brush-making, clog-making, shoe-making, tailoring, and ordinary repairs of prison.

Females.—Oakum-picking, spinning, knitting, washing, and making up dresses for prison.

None of the materials for clothing are manufactured in the prison, but the dresses are generally made up by prison labour, as are also other necessaries. Considering the small number of hands, very creditable activity is displayed in this department.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years was—1853, £7 7*s.* 2*d.*; 1854, £8 5*s.* 7*d.*

Stock at the Time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	81½	Trowsers,	46
Bed-ticks,	88	Caps,	53
Shirts,	94	Pairs Shoes,	24
Jackets,	58	Clogs, Pairs,	25

Schools.—All of both sexes who are not too old to learn, are instructed for an hour daily by the turnkeys and matrons, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Instruction conducted on such a system is necessarily very imperfect, for the salaries are not sufficient to secure the services of officers competent to teach as well as to discharge their ordinary duties. Registries

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County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

of progress are kept, but as they are not tested by the chaplains, who indeed take no cognizance of the schools, they are of little avail.

Number attending school in 1854—Males, 102; females, 49. Average daily number—Males, 15; females, 12.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Males and females under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread. Gruel for dinner twice a week.

Contracts.—Bread, 2*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 15*s.* per cwt.; new milk, 6*d.* per gallon; salt, 2½*d.* per stone; turf, 1*s.* per kish; candles, moulds, 8*s.* per dozen lbs.; dips, 6*s.* 8*d.* per do.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1852, $2\frac{27}{443}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{89}{443}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{61}{173}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{1087}{1773}d.$

An extra allowance of 4 oz. of bread is issued daily to each female employed in spinning, an indulgence which appears to be excessive, as labour of that description is not considered very exhaustive.

There were no complaints of the provisions, but the stirabout, which I tasted, appeared to be smoked. An alteration about to be made in the time occupied in boiling it will probably correct this defect for the future.

The chaplains are said to inspect the food regularly, but the Protestant chaplain alone makes any entry of the performance of such duty, and his inspection appears ordinarily to be made on a Sunday, whereas by sec. 69 of the Prisons' Act, the chaplains are required to visit twice in every week, exclusive of their attendance on Sunday, and by alternate weeks to inspect the provisions.

Books and Accounts.—All the books, including the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are kept with very laudable care. The hospital books were reported to be at the apothecary's, therefore I had no means of judging if any improvement with regard to the ordering of extra diet had taken place. There is but one visiting book for all purposes. It is very desirable that each officer, or at least each chaplain, should keep separate records of attendance. The accounts are clear and explicit.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years was—1852, £877 1*s.* 1*d.*; 1853, £870 10*s.* 6*d.*; 1854, £918 8*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A. G. Judge, Local Inspector, . . .	27	13	10
W. B. Clayton, M.D., Surgeon, . . .	25	0	0
Rev. W. Jameson, Protestant Chaplain, .	27	13	10
Rev. A. Quin, Roman Catholic do., . .	27	13	10
Samuel Conolly, Governor, ...	100	0	0

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	£	*s.*	*d.*
George Holmes, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Richard Johnston, do.,	20	0	0
Peter Lowry, do.,	20	0	0
John Campbell, do.,	20	0	0
Mrs. Kate Conolly, Matron,	20	0	0
Elizabeth Whelan, Deputy-Matron,	6	0	0

All the intern officers are paid monthly, and receive the gaol allowance. The turnkeys are supplied with a uniform; two of them are handicraftsmen—a shoemaker and a carpenter. In June last a new head turnkey was appointed at a salary of £30. The governor was absent on business in Dublin, by permission of the Board.

Officers' Visits in 1854.—Local Inspector, 106; Surgeon, &c., 99; Protestant Chaplain, 70; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 145.

An examination of the number of visits will show that the Protestant Chaplain does not attend as often as is directed by the Prisons' Act.

Hospitals.—There are no regular hospitals, but the marshalseas are used for the reception of patients; they are, however, devoid of water-closets, baths, and other requisites for the proper treatment of the sick. I found three females recovering from fever, but the gaol generally had been healthy.

	No. of Sick.	Cost of Medicine. £ *s.* *d.*	Deaths.
1852,	119	11 16 9	–
1853,	151	9 19 7	–
1854,	87	13 10 1	1

Many, however, of the cases were merely slight indispositions.

Board of Superintendence.

The Duke of Leinster.	W. R. Bulwer, Esq.
Lord Naas.	G. P. L. Mansfield, Esq.
Marquis of Kildare.	Thomas FitzGerald, Esq.
Edward Beauman, Esq.	Thomas Cooke, Esq.
Rev. F. S. Trench.	Michael Aylmer, Esq.
B. L. Lefroy, Esq.	Hugh L. Barton, Esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the transaction of general business. The contracts are discharged at each assizes, but all other bills are paid monthly, through the medium of cheques, which are distributed by the governor, who returns the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

General Observations.—The gaol generally was in a very creditable condition, and it is conducted with very praiseworthy care, but its many imperfections of construction prevent the application of improved prison discipline and management. The absence of hospitals, workrooms, and schoolrooms, and the limited amount of accommodation, which precludes due classification, are serious evils; and it is to be hoped that if the gaols of the county Kildare are to be continued on their present footing, some steps may soon be taken to enable Athy gaol to compete on more equal terms with other establishments of a like nature.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED ON THE 7TH OF DECEMBER, 1855.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	8	7	15	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, Deserters,	8	–	8	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	–	5	5	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	12	4	16	2	–	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	1	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail, (vagrants)	–	6	6	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	4	3	7	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	45	29	74	2	–	2

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED, at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	4	1
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	3
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1

The subjoined returns of the totals in custody on the day of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, afford melancholy proof that crime has of late increased in amount.

7th of December,	1852,	104
Ditto,	1853,	74
Ditto,	1854,	58
Ditto,	1855,	74

The same conclusion will be drawn from an examination of the committals for the last two years.

Committals—1854: males, 316; females, 164. 1855, up to December 7: males, 330; females, 202.

Whence it appears that the increase is especially observable in female crime.

In the re-committals a slight improvement has taken place.

Re-committals—1854: Once—males, 11; females, 14. Twice—males, 3; females, 10. Thrice—males, 1; females, 4. Four times or more—males, none; females, 5. Total—males, 15; females, 33. 1855, up to December 7—Once: males, 6; females, 10. Twice—males, 4; females, 6. Thrice—males, 1; females, 3. Four times, and more—males, none; females, 1. Total—males, 11; females, 20.

Although crime has positively increased in amount latterly, in nature it has undergone a favourable change. Offences against the person and the more serious crimes have become comparatively rare. Petty larcenies, misdemeanors, and vagrancy abound; but the prevalence of these offences is in great measure attributable to the proximity of the camp at the Curragh. From this source many vagrants were committed to this gaol in the early part of the year; but in this class there has of late been some reduction. In drunkenness there has been little change in the present, as compared with the last, year; but this crime has not been nearly so rife in the autumn as in the summer months, and it may therefore be hoped, that some improvement in this respect is taking place.

There has also been a slight decrease in juvenile crime.

Average for 1854.—Average daily number; males, 35; females, 28. Highest at any one time—males, 47; females, 33. Lowest ditto—males, 28; females, 18. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1; females, 2.

Mr. Connolly, the newly-appointed governor, had only arrived at the gaol on the day preceding my visit. The late governor had left; and there being then no deputy-governor, my information was chiefly derived from the turnkeys, who were, of course, very imperfectly acquainted with many points into which I wished to inquire.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Day Rooms,	3	2
Yards,	10	2	Solitary Cells,	4	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Single Cells, . .	28	13	Chapels, . . .	1	–
Single Cells, of larger size, . . .	12	–	Workshops, . .	2	–
Cells to contain three persons, . . .	5	2	Kitchens, . . .	2	–
Sleeping Rooms, . .	2	2	Store Rooms, . .	3	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	1	1	Laundries, . . .	–	1
Hospital Rooms, . .	1	2	Lavatories, . . .	2	1
			Baths, . . .	1	1
			Pumps and Wells, .	1	–

I regret that I cannot report favourably of the condition of this prison. I found it dry and well ventilated, but in other respects much repair was required. There were holes in the walls of several of the yards, bricks having been pulled out, and consequently the prison was not secure; many panes of glass were broken in the cells of the female prison, and from this cause these cells were very cold; the privies were without exception in a filthy and offensive state, and the seats of some were broken; the sewerage is utterly inefficient, although a new main sewer has within the last year been constructed at considerable expense; there is an open cesspool immediately under the laundry windows, which at the time of my visit contained a quantity of putrid matter, from which the stench was most abominable; there are no eaves-shoots, and so the rain-water from the roofs falls not only into the yards, but into the area which encircles the basement floor, where are situated the laundry, kitchen, stores, &c. Every fire-place was smoking badly. The building was wanting in that cleanliness which is ordinarily a characteristic of Irish gaols. However, it is only fair to state, that in this respect the female prison and one ward of the male prison were in much better condition than the rest of the gaol. The bedsteads and wood work of the female prison required painting. The bed tickens and pillows supplied to the males were excessively dirty, and some of the blankets were bad. The cause assigned for this state of things was, the inadequate supply of bedding which prevented due change and washing. Sheets are used in the hospital only: if every bed were supplied with them, it would be found to conduce to health and cleanliness, and to economy, by saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets. Water is raised by a force-pump and distributed by pipes to all the yards, which are supplied with troughs and towels; some of the pipes were very leaky. Lavatories in connexion with each yard, and fitted with basins and foot-tubs, have been erected; but, owing to a dispute with the contractor, had not been used up to the day of my visit. There are two baths in the hospital, but washing on admission to the prison is not invariable. There is no reception-room, a want, which, in the event of the prevalence of any epidemic disease, would be severely felt.

Eighteen of the male cells are heated with hot air—in them approximative separation is carried on.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

The chapel was undergoing a thorough repair.

Amongst the males classification according to the prescription of the Prisons' Act is maintained. Formerly the eighteen cells partially adapted to separation were occupied by juveniles, but latterly tried felons and those summarily convicted have been confined in them. All the males take their meals in separation, but all do not sleep singly, although the number of cells is sufficient at present for this very desirable arrangement. I found three men employed in the kitchen, two of whom were felons, and one a misdemeanant. Not only is such an admixture of criminals of totally distinct denominations in direct contravention of the Prisons' Act, but it is a universal rule that prisoners convicted of heavy offences, such as felony, should not be employed as wardsmen.

The females are merely divided into two classes, the tried and untried.

There being only sixteen cells for this sex, uninterrupted association, and consequent moral corruption, are unavoidable. As many, however, as the number of cells will allow, take their meals in separation.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and their clothing adequate, but the supply of prison dresses in store was very scanty; provision in this respect ought to be made for the contingency of an increase in the number of prisoners. With regard to discipline, the mere fact that in the wall of one yard a hole had been made, and a stick introduced into it, thereby affording easy means of escape from that yard, is proof sufficient that considerable and reprehensible laxity had prevailed. The late governor is stated to have usually attended the lock-up. *There is no night patrol or inspection.* There were fifty-one punishments for prison offences in the past year—all, except two, inflicted by order of the governor.

The solitary cells are intended to be supplied with heat from the hospital, but owing to some defect in the flues I found that latterly it had been impossible to heat these cells. So long as this defect continues unremedied, I consider that these cells are unfit for occupation in winter.

Employment.—Males, stonebreaking (occasional), pumping water, prison duties, shot-drill (only for soldiers). Females—sewing, knitting, washing for prison.

Meagre as is the foregoing schedule, I regret to report that the actual employment of the males on the day of my visit fell far short of it. Stonebreaking was at a stand-still, there being no stones; and the only work of any sort that was going on was shoemaking, by two felons, adepts in that craft, who were working for the local inspector. The pauper marshalsea is used as a work-room for such purposes. The prison clothing has been made up from time to time in the prison; but none of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen, such works can only be carried on when any of the prisoners happen to be tailors or shoemakers. The females were chiefly employed in washing.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

There appears to have been no profit derived from articles disposed of outside the gaol, for the last two years.

STOCK at the TIME of INSPECTION.

Pairs Blankets,	110	Shirts,	70
Pairs Sheets,	9½	Jackets,	41
Rugs,	8	Trowsers,	30
Hammocks or Cots,	–	Caps,	70
Bed-ticks,	78	Pairs Shoes (Clogs),	46

Schools.—The males are taught by the schoolmaster for three hours daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic—the instruction is given in the chapel—the females are similarly instructed by the matron. The male Registry of Progress is good, and is tested from time to time by the Protestant chaplain. The female Registry appeared not to have been kept lately. Owing to the confusion which prevailed in the gaol, I was unable to obtain satisfactory information as to the real condition of this department.

Number attending school during the year 1854—males, 109; females, 87. Average number attending daily—males, 10; females, 7.

Dietary.—Breakfast—1st class—8 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. 2nd Class—7 oz. do. in do., ½ pint do. 3rd Class—5 oz. do. in do., ½ pint do.

Dinner.—1st Class—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk. 2nd Class—12 oz. do., ¾ pint new milk. 3rd Class—10 oz. do., ½ pint new milk.

Prisoners under one month's imprisonment get 1 pint of gruel for dinner instead of milk. All prisoners get gruel instead of milk for dinner on Mondays and Fridays in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, 8½*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, £14 15*s.* per ton; new milk, 5*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2½*d.* per do.; salt, 2½*d.* per stone; coals, 19*s.* 6*d.* per ton; straw, £2 per ton; candles, 8*d.* per lb.; soap, white, 35*s.* per cwt.; brown, 28*s.* per do.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1852, 2½*d.*; 1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2⅝*d.*; 1855, 3¼*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are stated to be regularly inspected by the chaplains; but as all visits and remarks of all officers are entered in one visiting book, it is very difficult to test the regularity of the performance of such duties. It is very desirable that each chaplain should have a separate visiting book, in which to enter his inspections of provisions, the quality of which should in each instance be noticed.

Books and Accounts.—Great irregularity prevailed amongst the books. None of the books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench to be kept in all gaols were of the prescribed form. The General Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons for 1851, contains authorized copies of the forms required to be kept, and detailed directions for their use; and, therefore, there

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

can be no difficulty in conforming to the legal prescription. But even the books in use had been very negligently kept, for in the Daily Consumption Book, *the most important of all, no entry* had been made from the *23rd of March to the 16th of May, inclusive.* Under these circumstances, it was utterly useless to attempt to check the expenditure or accounts, which were said to have been kept by the late governor. The medical officer's book, although it contains entries, under the doctor's hand, of all orders for the issue of extra diet, is not sufficiently explicit in its dates to afford full facility for checking the provision account. There are no by-laws, a want which might occasion much inconvenience.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years was—1852, £1,405 11*s.* 7*d.*; 1853, £1,282 3*s.* 8*d.*; 1854, £1,564 18*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Walter de Burgh, Local Inspector,	37	18	4
Same Protestant Chaplain,	27	13	10
Rev. Gerald Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	27	13	10
James Kellett, Esq., Surgeon,	40	0	0
Robert S. Hayes, Esq., Apothecary,	30	0	0
Mr. Samuel Connolly, Governor,	160	0	0
Miss Ellen Drill, Matron,	20	0	0
Jane Drill, Assistant-Matron,	6	0	0
James Tracy, Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
John Thornberry, Turnkey,	20	0	0
George Williams, do.,	20	0	0
Michael Donahoe, do.,	20	0	0
William Phayer, do.,	20	0	0
James Lytle, Baker do.,	20	0	0
William Greer, do., do.,	20	0	0

All the intern officers receive rations; the turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with uniforms, which, however, at the time of my visit were in very bad condition, having been in use since September, 1854. Two of the turnkeys are bakers.

The following changes have taken place amongst the officers during the year: a governor, deputy-governor, and turnkey, superannuated; a turnkey dismissed; a turnkey (John Smith) appointed (since resigned); a governor, resigned; turnkeys appointed, James Lytle and William Greer. Governor appointed, Mr. Samuel Connolly.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 1854, 145; 1855, 118; Surgeon, &c., 1854, 276; 1855, 246; Protestant Chaplain, 1854, 97; 1855, 74; Roman Catholic do., 1854, 135; 1855, 114.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick is sufficient: but males and females being in the same building with a common stairs, communication between the sexes appears to be quite practicable. The rooms were clean, but both the water closets were filthy and out of repair. There were two male

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

patients only in hospital. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1852,	40	1,196	17 4 1	2
1853,	21	914	10 9 6	–
1854,	31	804	8 4 4	–

Board of Superintendence.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Kildare.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Naas.
Edward J. Beauman, Esq.
Captain Benjamin Lefroy.
Rev. F. S. Trench.
George P. L. Mansfield, Esq.
Nathaniel Barton, Esq.
Michael Aylmer, Esq.
Thomas FitzGerald, Esq.
W. R. Bulwer, Esq.
Thomas Cooke, Esq.

The Board does not meet periodically, but only when summoned by the local inspector; failures to form a Board, from insufficiency of attendance, have been frequent during the past year, and much inconvenience has resulted therefrom. Contracts are paid half-yearly, and small bills from time to time, through the governor.

General Observations.—Under this head, I wish merely to draw attention to the many points in which I found this gaol to be defective. They are—the insufficient accommodation for females—the absence of proper artificial heating in the solitary cells—the general inefficiency of the sewerage and piping—the dirtiness and insufficiency of the bedding—the slovenliness observable in a great portion of the prison—the laxity of discipline—the absence of industrial employment—and above all, the carelessness and neglect in the keeping of the books.

I should not have detailed these defects, if they had not been before noticed; but a reference to Mr. Connellan's Report for 1854 will show that in nearly every particular my Report repeats the remarks which he felt called upon to make upon the state of the prison. As, however, a new and efficient governor has been appointed, and as the Board appears disposed to enable him to correct abuses, as well as to supply the necessaries which were required, it may confidently be expected that great improvement will take place in Naas gaol during the ensuing year.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited on the 21st of November, 1855.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	–	1	1
,, Larceny,	–	9	9	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	5	5	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	2	7	9	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	13	8	21	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	4	4	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	41	35	76	–	2	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	1	3	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	2	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	2	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	–	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

The totals in custody on the corresponding days of four consecutive years were:—

21st of November,	1852,	. 143
Ditto,	1853,	. 124
Ditto,	1854,	. 71
Ditto,	1855,	. 76

Although the return for the present thus shows a higher number than that for the preceding year, yet it does not appear that crime has, on the whole, increased.

Committals—1854: males, 438; females, 178. 1855, to November 21: males, 282; females, 126.

Re-committals—1854: Once—males, 26; females, 10. Twice—males, 1; females, 1. 1855, to November 21: Once—males, 8; females, 8. Twice—males, 2; females, none.

From these figures it may be gathered that the committals for the whole of 1855 will be far fewer than in 1854, as regards the males, and considerably so as to the females; and that in the re-committals a decided improvement will be indicated.

The reduction in female crime has certainly not kept pace with that in the male; but still the disproportion in that respect is not so great here as in the majority of gaols, and can occasion no surprise when the circumstances of the county are considered; more especially if reference is made to my Report upon the City of Kilkenny Gaol, where female offences so lamentably preponderate. Moreover, if the returns of former years are examined, the diminution in the amount of crime, as well female as male, will be found to be very striking; and, with the very satisfactory improvement exhibited in the re-committals, proves most conclusively that the "separate system" has here, as well as wherever else it has been applied, produced the most beneficial results.

Offences against the person, and crimes of a more aggravated nature, have much diminished, as have also workhouse offences and vagrancy, of which last two denominations there were none in custody on the day of inspection. Drunkenness has also been latterly on the decline. Petty larcenies—*i.e.* small thefts and pilferings—are rather on the increase. Juvenile crime generally has, of late, somewhat decreased.

Averages in 1854.—Average daily number: males, 62; females, 33. Highest at any one time: males, 95; females, 39. Lowest ditto: males, 39; females 29. Average daily number in hospital: males, 2; females, 1.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	14*	8	Single Cells,	104	88
Yards,	3	2	Single Cells, of larger size,	47†	–
Day Rooms,	4	–			
Solitary cells,	8	4	Sleeping Rooms,	4	1

* There are six of these fourteen in the old prison.
† These cells are in the old prison, not heated.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol

	M.	F.		M.	F.
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Laundries,	–	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	3	Lavatories,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Baths,	2	–
Workshops,	3	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Kitchens,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Store Rooms,	6	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

The building was throughout clean, in good repair, and tolerably free from damp, the defective water pipes having been much improved. The supply of water has not failed during the current year. The ground sewerage is effective, but the soil-pipes from the water-closets in the cells are often choked, owing to their want of sufficient slope. The ventilation of the new prison is very indifferent: the cells, generally, were very close, and some quite offensive; and apparently this defect can only be removed by an entire alteration of the windows, one pane only of which at present opens, and consequently the amount of fresh air thereby admitted is quite inadequate. The ventilation of the old prison also is defective. The chimneys of the governor's apartments continue to smoke badly. The locks of the cells of the new prison are reported to be of a bad description; indeed, principally from this cause the governor considers these cells to be so insecure, that he is in the habit of confining those charged with aggravated offences in the old gaol. The laundry and pump are not fitted with partitions, so that the system of separation is interrupted in those departments where association necessarily prevails. It is very desirable that this obstacle to "entire separation" should be removed. All the cells of the new prison are fitted with water-closets and lavatories; and there is also a lavatory in the old gaol. There are good reception-rooms, and baths in which all are washed on admission, and weekly during their incarceration.

The supply of bedding and blankets was good and ample, but sheets are used in the hospital only. If each bed were furnished with them, much advantage would accrue in health, cleanliness, and also in economy, by saving part of the wear and tear of the blankets.

The separate system is applied to all prisoners, except debtors.

The general appearance and state of the clothing of the prisoners was satisfactory, and due discipline is enforced. The governor always attends the lock-up; and one turnkey patrols at night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

The punishments for prison offences in 1854 were 113; and in 1855, up to the 21st of November, 43—all, except one, inflicted by order of the governor.

Employment.—Males.—Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel, the crank-pump, and by shot-drill; productive labour consists of mat-making, weaving, shoemaking, tailoring,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

brush-making, and prison duties. Females.—Carding, winding, knitting, spinning, washing for prison, repairing prison dresses, &c. The numbers being happily so small, all available hands are required for prison duties, and for the manufacture and making up of prison clothes and necessaries; so that nothing has been disposed of outside the gaol during the last two years.

STOCK at the TIME of INSPECTION.

Pairs Blankets,	258	Shirts,	109
Pairs Sheets,	9	Jackets,	84
Rugs,	291	Trowsers,	80
Hammocks or Cots,	104	Caps,	32
Bed-ticks,	106	Pairs Shoes,	107

Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic is given to the males by the schoolmaster, and to the females by the matron, for two hours daily. The pupils are placed in the doorways of the cells, and the teacher, standing in the centre of the corridor, superintends the whole, and is able to prevent, in a great measure, communication. These schools appear to be very well conducted, and many of the pupils have attained considerable proficiency. Registries of progress are kept, and are tested from time to time by the chaplains, who frequently visit this department.

Number attending school in 1854—Males, 375; females, 100. Average daily number—Males, 22; females, 9.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk. Females—Breakfast —3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk.

Males.—Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, with 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners receive a pint of gruel every day in lieu of milk for dinner.

All prisoners receive one pint gruel two days per week for dinner in lieu of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, 7*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 17*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; meat, 4½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 6½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 3*d.* per gallon; salt, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton; turf, 1*s.* 6*d.* per box, of 20 stone; straw, 25*s.* per ton; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 28*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1852, 2⅔*d.*; 1853, 2⅓*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, 3⅕*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected by the chaplains; on tasting the bread, however, I was decidedly of opinion that it was of very inferior quality, but I was assured that this was the only instance in which it had been in any respect indifferent. The bread is supplied from the town by contract, which provides that it should be

made entirely of whole flour. It is very desirable that a visiting-book should be set apart specially for the record of the inspection of provisions; at present all visits of all officers are in one book.

Books and Accounts.—All the books, including those prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and the accounts, are kept with very laudable care and accuracy, and tally exactly. The medical officer's books are peculiarly satisfactory, and contain very explicit entries of all orders of extra and hospital diet.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years was—1852, £1,867 17*s.* 7*d.*; 1853, £1,814 2*s.* 11½*d.*; 1854, £1,794 2*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Thomas Jones, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor,	240	0	0
Rev. A. B. Perry, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. John Gorman, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
Robert Cane, M.D., Physician,	65	0	0
Willian Lee, First Turnkey,	37	0	0
Thomas Whelan, do.,	30	0	0
Michael Leonard, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Ireland, do.,	30	0	0
Michael Murray, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas M'Cullagh, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Maxwell, do.,	30	0	0
James Leonard, do.,	30	0	0
Michael Curran, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Mrs. Jane Hoey, Matron,	30	0	0
Margaret Wills, Assistant-Matron,	18	0	0

None of the officers receive rations; the turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with uniform. Amongst them are men capable of instructing in weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, &c.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 270; Surgeon, &c., 201; Protestant Chaplain, 246; Roman Catholic do., 182.

This large number of visits bears additional testimony to the attentive zeal which prevails amongst the officials of this gaol.

Hospitals.—There were only two female patients in the hospitals, which were in excellent order, and contain adequate accommodation for the sick of both sexes. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	*s.*	*d.*	Deaths.
1852,	82	2,303	53	17	4	9
1853,	106	1,486	46	2	10	—
1854,	95	1,201	28	10	4	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord James Butler.	Richard Wheeler, Esq.
Sir John Blunden, Bart.	William B. Blunden, Esq.
Colonel Henry Wemyss.	James Burnham, Esq.
Michael Smithwick, Esq.	William Lloyd Flood, Esq.
John Power, Esq.	William Francis Finn, Esq.
John Newport Greene, Esq.	John Walsh, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and at each assizes the accounts are examined and discharged by cheques payable to the parties.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Thomastown.

Thomastown.—No prisoners here; forty-three in the last quarter. Dietary 5*d.* for both sexes. Committals and registry correct. No long detentions, the transmittals being immediate. The local inspector visits from time to time, but the magistrates attending petty sessions do so frequently. There is no inspection book. The building was clean, and the bedding sufficient for the present average of inmates, although many of the cells, which amount to twenty, are unsupplied with bed furniture. Some panes of glass were wanting, and whitewash was required. Eave-shoots ought to be attached to the roof, in order to prevent the flooding, in wet weather, of the narrow passage between the bridewell and the court-house. There is no exercising yard for either sex. The sewers of the privies allocated to the prisoners are stopped, and an escape took place in consequence: one of the male prisoners, who had been conducted to the keeper's privy, which is quite insecure, having found means to make his way over the circuit wall.

Callan.

Callan.—No prisoners; thirty-six in the last quarter, of whom sixteen were drunkards. The building was throughout clean and orderly, and well supplied with bedding and blankets, but the yards were weedy and otherwise untidy. There is no water on the premises, or allowance for fetching it. The sewers are effective, but the privies can only be emptied by carrying out the soil through the house. No alteration having been made, the accommodation continues to be both inadequate and imperfect; there is no division-wall between the male and female yards. Petty sessions are fixed to be held every three weeks, but are not regular, eight weeks having once elapsed without any such court being held. Transmittals are immediate, and registry and committals correct. The local inspector does not visit. Dietary, 5½*d.* per head for both sexes. The salary of the keeper here, as also at Urlingford, remains at its original inadequate rate. It has often been reported that £10 *Irish* per annum is manifestly insufficient to support a man who is specially debarred from following any other trade or occupation; and the prices of all necessaries of life being this year peculiarly high, it is now more than ever necessary that the salaries of these officers should be raised.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited 21st of November.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline and Accommodation.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	–	5	5	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	2	4	6	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	6	10	16	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	16	26	42	–	–	–

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified, at the time of Inspection —Vagrants, above 10 years of age, 6.

A comparison of the number in custody on the day of inspection with similar returns for the corresponding day in the three previous years, does not indicate the diminution so generally observable in Irish gaols:

21st of November,	1852,	48
Ditto,	1853,	29
Ditto,	1854,	30
Ditto,	1855,	42

Although crime has in amount undergone no improvement, in its nature there has been a favourable change. The more serious offences have become comparatively rare, and petty larceny, vagrancy, and drunkenness are now the chief causes of imprisonment. Vagrancy, which elsewhere has so much abated, here appears to be on the increase.

Vagrants in custody on the 21st November,		1852,	10
Ditto,	ditto,	1853,	1
Ditto,	ditto,	1854,	–
Ditto,	ditto,	1855,	16

Drunkenness was very rife at the commencement of the current year, but during the last three months it has decreased.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

The vast excess of female over male crime not only still continues, but has considerably increased, as is evident by the subjoined returns. The proportion of juvenile delinquents remains unchanged:

	1854.		1st January, to 21st November, 1855.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals, . . .	287	382	320	443
Re-committals, once, . .	6	20	2	12
„ twice, . .	4	29	6	18
„ thrice, . .	3	30	5	30
„ four times and more, .	1	40	8	40
Total, .	14	119	21	100

Averages in 1854.—Average daily number—males, 11; females, 22. Highest at any one time—males, 22; females, 32. Lowest ditto—males, 9; females, 7.

These figures afford melancholy proof that in no respect is any improvement taking place, for in both sexes the committals for the present year will greatly outnumber those for 1854. Although, throughout the south of Ireland the *decrease* in female is much smaller than in male crime, yet nowhere has so large an *increase* in the number of criminals of the former sex occurred as here, whilst as regards the latter sex in the city of Kilkenny gaol alone is an increase, and that a very considerable one, to be found. Nor can this lamentable state of things be wondered at, however much it may be deplored, when it is recollected that in no single respect has any one of the many defects in construction, administration, and general management, so frequently pointed out by previous Inspectors-General, and so forcibly commented upon by Mr. Connellan last year, been remedied.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	1	1	Chapels, . . .	1	–
Day Rooms, . .	3	1	Kitchens, . . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	1	–	Store Rooms, . .	1	1
Single Cells, . .	7	–	Baths, . . .	1	–
Sleeping Rooms, . .	7	3	Pumps and Wells, .	1	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	22	10			

No alteration or improvement having been made since the last inspection, either in the accommodation or classification, it is useless for me to go into detail. I beg, therefore, to refer to Mr. Connellan's report for 1854, as all the remarks there made by him apply

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

with equal force to the present time; and I shall confine myself to expressing my opinion that the gaol is so deficient in all the most ordinary requirements, that so long as it continues in its present state any attempt at introducing proper prison discipline, or legal classification, is impossible.

At the time of my visit an extension to the county court-house was being made, and the workmen thus employed appeared to make a thoroughfare of the city gaol to such an extent, that my only wonder was why any of the prisoners remained in the gaol, there seeming to be no obstacle to their free egress.

The one bath was out of repair.

The governor always attends the lock-up, but there is no night patrol.

There were sixty-six punishments in 1854, and no less than 151 up to the 21st of November in 1855, all inflicted by authority of the governor. The great number of punishments is the best proof of the laxity of the discipline which can require such assistance.

Employment.—Males, shot-drill and stone-breaking; females, washing for prison.

The stone-breaking is very seldom carried on; and, therefore, with the exception of prison duties, industrial labour may be said not to exist.

STOCK on the DAY of INSPECTION.

Pairs Blankets,	50	Shirts,	24
Pairs Sheets,	6	Jackets,	12
Rugs,	6	Trowsers,	12
Bed-ticks,	40	Pairs Shoes,	14

Schools.—There is no attempt at imparting any educational instruction.

Dietary.—Males—8 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of new milk for breakfast. 9 oz. of oatmeal and one pint of new milk for dinner.

Females.—8 oz. of Indian meal and a half pint of new milk for breakfast. 8 oz. of oatmeal and a half pint new milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, 1½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 6*d.* per gallon; coals, £1 4*s.* a ton; turf, 1*s.* 9*d.* per box.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1852, 2½*d.*; 1853, 1$\frac{14}{15}$*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*; 1855, 3⅛*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who duly record their visits; but I wish to call serious attention to the *illegality* of the dietary as at present issued; it exceeds in amount, and totally differs from in nature, the dietary prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, which is strictly observed in all other gaols. Bread is universally given instead of stirabout for one meal, and gruel is ordinarily substituted for milk at dinner for prisoners whose sentences do not exceed a month, and twice in every week for prisoners of all denominations. The greater part of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

the committals to this gaol being for short periods, a compliance with the foregoing rule would in all probability act as a very salutary *deterrent*, and would reduce the number of vagrants; whereas, the excessive quantity of stirabout, and the indiscriminate and uninterrupted issue of milk, are calculated to produce the exactly contrary results. It is to be hoped that the Board, by adopting the prescribed dietary, will prevent the necessity of an application on the subject to the Court of Queen's Bench.

Books and Accounts.—There are no bye-laws, and two of the books, ordered more than *three years ago* by the Court of Queen's Bench, to be kept in all prisons, viz.: State of the Prison at Lockings, and *Discharge Book*, are wanting. The absence of these very important books, and the irregular and arbitrarily assessed dietary, render it impossible to check the other books or the accounts satisfactorily.

The medical and visiting books are of the proper form, and are carefully kept.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salary, for the last three years—1852, £499 9*s.* 10½*d.*; 1853, £454 13*s.* 4½*d.*; 1854, £498 11*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Prim, Esq., Local Inspector,	30	0	0
Robert Cane, Esq., M.D.,	30	0	0
Rev. William Hobson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. William Hayden, Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
William Magee, Governor,	65	0	0
Miss Mary Magee, Matron,	15	0	0
Jeffrey Mara, Turnkey,	20	0	0
Thomas Foley, ditto,	20	0	0

The intern officers are paid half yearly. Monthly payments would be found to be far preferable. The two turnkeys receive uniform and rations.

Visits of Extern Officers during 1854.—Local Inspector, 312; Surgeon, &c., 108; Protestant Chaplain, 110; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 100.

There is no *Hospital.*

The gaol has been healthy and free from epidemic.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor.	Thomas Jones, Esq., J.P.
Lord James Butler.	William Douglas, Esq.
Edward Smithwick, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Bradley, Esq.
Henry Potter, Esq., J.P.	Mathew Rowan, Esq.
Thomas Hart, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Hewson, Esq.
Daniel Cullen, Esq., J.P.	John Fennessy, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and at each meeting gives a cheque for the aggregate amount of all bills to the local inspector, who makes the payments, and presents the receipts to the Board half yearly.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED ON THE 7TH OF MAY, 1855.

State on the 7th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	–	6	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	6	6	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	5	15	20	1	2	3
Of Misdemeanors,	8	6	14	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	39	38	77	1	2	3

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	2	1	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	6	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	2	–	2

It is very pleasing to note the steady and progressive reduction in the numbers confined in this gaol, as evidenced by the subjoined returns.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Total number in custody on the

7th of May,	1852,	181
„	1853,	133
„	1854,	99
„	1855,	77

This numerical decrease applies to crime of every description with the exception of *drunkenness*. Vagrancy and workhouse offences have much diminished here, as generally throughout Ireland, but offenders of this class appear never to have been very numerous in this gaol.

		Vagrants.	Workhouse Offenders.
7th of May,	1852,	4	7
„	1853,	2	4
„	1854,	3	3
„	1855,	1	2

An examination of the *State* will show that 8 male lunatics and 9 female convicts are included in the number in custody on the day of inspection. If these two classes, for whom special places of confinement are appointed, were removed, the gaol would be much benefited—the lunatics especially, of whom some were very violent, being a source of much trouble and inconvenience to all connected with the management of prisons. Drunkenness, notwithstanding the numerical reduction, has rather increased. This fact is in some degree attributable to the prosperity of the people generally; but recruiting, which has been extensively carried on in this locality, and its concomitants, have doubtless tended to increase the number of criminals of this denomination.

The committals for 1854 were, males, 338; females, 161. Re-committals—males, 16; females, 5. Average daily number, males, 52; females, 34. Highest at any one time—males, 70; females, 39. Lowest at any one time—males, 34; females, 14. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 2.

A comparison of these figures with those for 1853—in which the committals were, males, 469; females, 216—shows that the diminution is much greater amongst the males than amongst the females. Emigration and enlistment have probably considerably influenced this disproportion, but the association of so many females during the hours of labour deprives the discipline of a great part of its deterrent principle.

The number of juveniles has rather decreased.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Workshops,	5	–
Yards,	6	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	2	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	4	1	Store Rooms,	1	1
Single Cells,	107	17	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	–	8	Baths,	1	1
			Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	6	5	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
School Rooms,	1	–	Crank Mill,	1	–

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King's County Gaol.

The building was throughout excessively clean and orderly, well ventilated, and generally in good repair; many of the passages were, however, damp—apparently from some defects in the roof—and the galleries leading from the various ranges to the centre building require to be fresh boarded, the present floors seeming to be in a very ricketty condition. Water has latterly become somewhat scarce; the sewerage has been injuriously affected by this scarcity, as it has been impossible to flush the sewers adequately. The supply of bedding and blankets was ample and good; sheets are at present only used in the hospital, and in the "separate" cells for females, but it is in contemplation to extend the supply of sheets to the whole prison—a proceeding which will, doubtless, be found to promote health and cleanliness, as well as to effect a saving in the wear and tear of the blankets. The eight separate cells are now put under the "Separate System Act," 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, and are amply furnished with all the requirements therein specified; the heating apparatus, however, does not appear to work very efficiently, for during the coldest part of the last winter it was found impossible to raise the temperature in these cells above 46° Fahrenheit; but it must be recollected that the cold of last season far exceeded the average of Irish winters. The workshops, kitchen, bakery, store-rooms, baths, and reception-rooms, were in excellent order, as was also the male laundry; the female laundry is small and close, and will not admit of any attempt at separation during the hours of such labour; there are no drying-rooms, and it is very desirable that some arrangement should be made for the construction of an adequate female laundry and drying-room. There are no lavatories, except in the range containing the female separate cells; personal ablution can therefore be only procured by the use of buckets in yards: there is only one yard for both classes of debtors. Separation, that most effectual *deterrent*, might easily and cheaply be applied to the whole gaol; the only difficulty, and that not a great one, being the mode of heating the cells. Classification amongst the males is strictly attended to. The lunatics, who have generally been very numerous in this gaol, have a distinct ward assigned to them. I have been informed by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums that an arrangement is in progress which will enable them to relieve the gaol of the very inconvenient presence of this class, and when such removal shall have taken place, the lunatic ward might very advantageously be appropriated to the male juveniles, who are at present mixed up in the various adult classes, an association which has been universally found to retard reformation, if not to promote contamination. The females are divided into two classes according to general character, rather than the nature of their offences; and this classification is mainly applied according to the selection or discretion of the matron, who does not always observe the distinction between *tried* and *untried* prisoners. The eight separate cells for females are, in accordance with the existing by-laws, only occupied by re-committed offenders

South District.

King's County Gaol.

and recognised prostitutes; thus, it frequently happens that many of these cells are vacant. I would earnestly recommend, that *at all times*, all these cells should be occupied, the governor being empowered, when the classes hitherto admitted do not comprise a sufficient number, to select from the ordinary classes so many as would fill all the cells—*separation* having been invariably found to have such a salutary effect upon female criminals. All meals are taken in separation. All the prisoners were well clothed, and presented a most healthy and creditable appearance. Discipline is strictly enforced by the active and energetic governor, who himself always attends the lock-up. A turnkey patrols all night, and calls the hours. There were 15 punishments in 1854, all to solitary confinement, and all inflicted by order of the governor.

Employment.—There is no tread-wheel, but punitive labour is occasionally supplied by shot-drill. Productive employment consists of—for *males*, stone-breaking, bone-breaking, weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, smiths'-work, corn-grinding, cooking, and washing;—for *females*, carding, spinning, shirtmaking, sewing, and washing. All the prison clothing and necessaries are manufactured in the gaol.

Very creditable attention is paid to this portion of the prison management; but the high price of bones, from the breaking of which formerly a very considerable return was derived, and the great decrease in the number of hands, have naturally reduced the gross profits. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years, was—1853, £43 8*s.* 1½*d.*; 1854, £33 6*s.* 4*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs blankets,	327	Shirts,	131
Pairs sheets,	47	Jackets,	107
Rugs,	15	Trowsers,	120
Hammocks or cots,	12	Caps,	129
Bed-ticks,	153	Pairs shoes,	87

Schools.—The schoolmaster instructs all males under 21 years of age (and others if they desire it), for two hours daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. I examined some of the pupils, and was satisfied with their proficiency.

The females are supposed to be instructed by the matron, but, in this respect, there is room for much improvement.

A satisfactory registry of progress is kept for the males, but none for the females.

The schools were attended during the year 1854 by males, 65; females, 30. Daily average—males, 12; females, 5.

Dietary.—Males—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal, made into stirabout, with ½ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz.

brown bread, and 3 naggins sweet milk. Gruel is substituted two days in each week for milk at dinner, for both males and females; all prisoners under 1 month's imprisonment get gruel every day for dinner instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread (there is no contract for bread, it is manufactured in the gaol), per lb., $1\frac{7}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; turf, per 100 boxes, 50*s.*; straw, per ton, 39*s.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.*; soap, per cwt., 42*s.*

The net cost of dietary per day, for each prisoner, on day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years, 1852, 2*d.*; 1853, $2_{\frac{8}{10}}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1855, $3_{\frac{1}{10}}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains and local inspector.

Books and Accounts.—All the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with scrupulous accuracy and great neatness. The registry and hospital book, as indeed books of every description, are deserving of the highest commendation.

The accounts are kept with great exactness and clearness.

All the bills are paid by the local inspector, after audit by the Board of Superintendence. The total cost of the gaol, inclusive of dietary and salaries, for the last three years, stands thus:—1852, £1,954 1*s.* 7*d.*; 1853, £2,397 10*s.* 6*d.*; 1854, £1,830 2*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Edward Berry, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. O'Rafferty, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Francis Berry, Local Inspector,	130	0	0
Robert Harding, Governor,	184	12	4
Doctor John Ridley, Physician and Apothecary,	65	0	0
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor,	60	0	0
Eliza Fitzgibbon, Matron,	40	0	0
Catherine Toory, Female Turnkey,	25	0	0
Mary Thompson, Nurse,	20	0	0
William Smith, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker,	40	0	0
Philip Green, 2nd Do., Shoemaker,	25	0	0
Thos. Brennan, 3rd Do., Weaver,	25	0	0
John Silver, 4th Do., Super. Tailoring,	25	0	0
Jones Commons, 5th Do.,	25	0	0
John Doolin, 6th Do.,	25	0	0
Henry Neil, 7th Do., Weaver,	25	0	0
Geo. Skerrett, 8th Do., Weaver,	25	0	0
Philip Green, jun., Messenger,	6	10	0
William Adams, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0

All the turnkeys, both male and female, can read and write.

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and receive uniform, fuel, and candles, but no rations. Two of them are weavers, and one a shoemaker; one of the weavers, Thomas Brennan, was in hospital at the time of my inspection, and had been there

South District. — *King's County Gaol.*

for seven months. He has since been recommended for superannuation. The remark relative to the salaries of the turnkeys, made by my colleague last year, applies now with still greater force; the price of provisions of every kind being far higher now than in 1854. I, therefore, beg to submit the propriety of a temporary increase of wages to the consideration of the Board.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 219; Surgeon, &c., 275; Protestant Chaplain, 173; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 174.

These returns exhibit the attention paid by all the officers to their respective duties, in the performance of which the local inspector sets so zealous an example.

Hospitals.—There were two males (one a turnkey) and two female patients in the two hospitals, which were in good order in every respect. Total number in hospital in 1852, 113; 1853, 76; 1854, 65. Total number of days and cost of medicine for three years: 5,440 days. Cost, £65. Number of deaths: 1852, 7; 1853, 2; 1854, 2.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Rosse.	Robert Goodbody, Esq.
The Earl of Charleville.	Henry Manly, Esq.
John O'Brien, Esq.	John Hussey Walsh, Esq.
John W. Tarleton, Esq.	Robert B. Slator, Esq.
Dawson French, Esq.	Thomas A. Pierce, Esq.
David Thompson, Esq.	Marcus Goodbody, Esq.

The Board meets regularly every month; all the accounts are paid monthly, and a general audit by the Grand Jury takes place at each assizes.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Parsonstown.

Parsonstown.—Two male and one female prisoners at the time of my visit; 121 in the last quarter. The total of the prisoners confined in 1854 was 541; the entire cost amounted to £120 7*s.* 4*d.*

The building was throughout clean and orderly, and well supplied with good bedding. There is a good supply of water, and the sewers are effective. The registry and committals correct. Petty sessions are held weekly. The local inspector does not visit, but the magistrates inspect the bridewell frequently. Dietary, 3¾*d.* for both sexes. The keeper's salary is £40.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF APRIL, AND ON THE 10TH OF MAY, 1855.

State on the 16th of April

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	9	–	9	2	–	2
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	3	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	6	6	–	3	3
To Penal Servitude,	6	1	7	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	45	20	65	1	2	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	2	12	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	5	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	82	42	124	3	5	8

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	5	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	9	–	9	2
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	–	5	–	2	–
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	4	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	6	–	2	–
Five times and upwards,	–	–	2	–	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

The subjoined returns of the total numbers confined in this gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three previous years, exhibit a progressive decrease.

16th of April, 1852,	316
„ 1853,	294
„ 1854,	215
„ 1855,	124

This reduction appears applicable to crime generally; but the most striking diminution is observable in the number of vagrants and workhouse offenders, the returns for the last four years being—

	Vagrants.	Workhouse Offenders.
16th of April, 1852,	25	31
„ 1853,	38	27
„ 1854,	31	4
„ 1855,	3	4

Drunkenness, however, forms an exception to the general rule, the number of drunkards being nearly as great in the present reduced state of the gaol as when the total of prisoners was much larger.

Committals during the past year—males, 725; females, 275. Re-committals during the past year.—Once—males, 66; females, 20. Twice—males, 12; females, 7. Thrice—males, 11. Four times and more—males, 9; females, 2. Total—males, 98; females, 29. Average daily number—males, 99; females, 80. Highest number at any one time—males, 127; females, 97. Lowest number at any one time—males, 82; females, 60. Average daily number in hospital—males 4; females, 7.

A comparison of these returns with those for 1853 shows a sensible diminution in the committals of both sexes; but with regret it is to be observed, that in both sexes the re-committals have increased, notwithstanding the numerical reduction of the committals. There has been little change in the relative proportion of the sexes since 1853, but the number of juvenile offenders has considerably decreased. With respect to this class it is to be remarked, that the workhouse juveniles are invariably found to be the most troublesome, and are generally derived from particular unions, although no reason, except difference of discipline, has been assigned for this unenviable pre-eminence of one workhouse over another.

With respect to the convicts confined in this gaol at the time of my inspection, I must observe that seven of the females had been there for a long period—one having been sentenced to seven years' transportation in 1851; three, to the same, in 1852; two, to the same, in 1853; and one, to four years' penal servitude, in 1853. The removal of these female convicts has been frequently and urgently requested; and it is most desirable that steps should be speedily taken to relieve the gaol of these inmates, whose presence is productive of much inconvenience and discontent.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol

There had been twenty-six punishments since the last inspection, and forty-four in the year 1854, all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Classification is carried out as extensively as the present construction of the building will permit. The male juveniles are kept apart from the adults as far as is practicable—seventeen cells fully adapted for separation being assigned to this class. All the juveniles sleep in separation, and, as do also the male re-committals, take their meals in separate cells; the remainder of the males take their meals in the day-rooms. The "separate system" is also approached by carrying out employment in stalls; and in furtherance of this system, partitions have been affixed to the tread-wheel, and also to the stonebreaking yard, so as to prevent any communication between the prisoners during their hours of labour.

The females are classified chiefly according to character and to their previous habits of life, the prostitutes being always kept apart from the rest. All the females sleep in separate cells, when their numbers will admit of such an arrangement; but they all take their meals in the day-rooms. I could discover no reason why the practice of taking meals in separation, which is so successfully pursued amongst the juveniles and "re-committed males," should not be applied to the females, who, as their employment is carried on in unrestricted communication, are the more in need of the deterrent remedy of separation at other times.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	5	Worksheds,	2	–
Yards,	12	5	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	8	5	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	4	–	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells,	118	50	Laundries,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	7	4	Lavatories,	12	5
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Baths, 1 for classes, and 1 for hospital,	2	–
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
School Room,	1	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Workshops,	22	1			

The prison throughout was clean and orderly, and amply supplied with excellent bedding, blankets, and sheets. The building, generally, was in good repair; but there appeared to be a rather serious crack in the tower, and some of the cells were damp, apparently from some defect in the pipes. I wish to call attention to the very defective state of the sewerage, especially in the female prison, the yards of which were, chiefly from this cause, excessively damp. The drains and cesspools connected with the privies are very badly constructed, the former being so nearly on a level, and having such bends in them that they are very frequently choked; and the latter being situated near the surface, within the walls of the prison,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

the smell from them is often very offensive, particularly as it is now necessary that the soil should be carried out through the premises. Having carefully examined into this matter, I beg to suggest a plan which the locality would render easy, and which might be carried out at a trifling expense, viz., that the drains from the privies should be deepened, sloped, and lengthened, and should be carried out under the exterior wall of the gaol. As the ground outside the walls belongs to the prison, cesspools might there be constructed, or a general sewer might be made, which would obviate the necessity of emptying cesspools.

The tread-wheel, at present, is applied to no use. It might easily be made to work a pump, whence water could be supplied in sufficient quantity to flush all the sewers, and thus to remove the existing nuisance. There is no probationary, or reception ward, the want of which would be very seriously felt in the event of the prevalence of any epidemic. There are baths and ample means for the personal ablution of the prisoners. The males are compelled to wash frequently, but a similar rule is not observed with respect to the females. The general appearance of the prisoners, and indeed, the state of the entire prison, was highly creditable to all concerned.

The governor always attends the lock-up; and frequently ascertains if the patrol, which is made all night by two turnkeys, is vigilantly carried on.

Employment and Schools.—Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel, which is in daily use, and occasionally by shot-drill. Productive employment consists of, for males—stone-breaking, mat-making, cleaning flax, weaving, smiths'-work, baking, tailoring, shoemaking, and prison duties. For females—washing for prison, sewing, cleaning flax, spinning, carding, and winding.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—for 1853, £24 19*s.* 1*d.*; for 1854, £22 10*s.* 3*d.*

The energy with which these labours are carried out, under the active superintendence of the officers, is highly commendable. Educational instruction is given by the schoolmaster and matron to the males and females, respectively, for two hours each day. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught.

The proficiency attained by many of the males, especially in writing, was highly satisfactory; and the male registry of progress was peculiarly explicit, and reflected great credit upon the schoolmaster, who, I regretted to find, was temporarily incapacitated by illness from the performance of his duties. The female instruction does not deserve similar commendation; and no registry of their progress is kept.

Number attending school during the year—males, 194; females, 51. Average number attending daily—males, 38; females, 17.

The stock consisted of—pairs blankets, 373; pairs sheets, 275; rugs, 35; hammocks or cots, 81; bed-ticks, 281; shirts, 160;

jackets, 206; trowsers, 230; caps, 124; pairs shoes and clogs, 281.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males—8 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—15 oz. bread, half wheat and half barley meal, and 1 pint new milk. Females—13⅛ oz. bread, half wheat and half barley meal, and ¾ pint new milk.

For sentences not exceeding one calendar month—oatmeal gruel—males, 1 pint; females, ¾ pint—is substituted for dinner milk daily; the other prisoners get this gruel twice each week.

Net cost of dietary, for each prisoner, on 16th April, 1852, 1⅝*d.*; 1853, 2¾*d.*; 1854, nearly 2⅞*d.*; 1855, nearly 3*d.*

Contracts.—New milk, 1⅛*d.* per quart.

There were some complaints that the bread was not always well baked, and that the stirabout was frequently thin and cold; but I came to the conclusion, after several tests, that these complaints were groundless. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. B. Jacob, Local Inspector,	85	0	0
Rev. H. H. Rose, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Wm. Burke, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0
David O'Callaghan, M.D., Physician,	44	0	0
Joseph Parker, M.D., Apothecary,	30	0	0
Henry Woodburn, Governor,	300	0	0
Mary Roche, Matron,	40	0	0
Alice O'Neill, Assistant,	20	0	0
Margaret Gabbett, do.,	31	4	0
Johanna FitzGerald, Hospital Nurse,	31	4	0
Patrick Roche, Schoolmaster and Clerk,	70	0	0
Patrick Brown, 1st Turnkey, Blacksmith,	45	0	0
David Fitzgerald, Turnkey,	35	0	0
David Hallinan, do., Blacksmith,	35	0	0
Joseph Gabbett, do., Shoemaker,	35	0	0
William Leary, do., Blacksmith,	35	0	0
John Hickey, do.,	35	0	0
Henry Roberts, do., Stone Mason,	35	0	0
George Fitzgerald, do.,	35	0	0
Matthew Lyons, do., Weaver and School Instructor,	31	5	0
William Airey, do., Carpenter,	31	5	0
Philip Stark, do., Weaver,	31	5	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and receive uniform and arms—but no rations or allowances. Eight of them are handicraftsmen: 1 carpenter, 3 blacksmiths, 2 weavers, 1 shoemaker, and 1 stone mason. One of the turnkeys died during the past year, and his vacancy has not been filled up.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 232; Surgeon, &c., 475; Protestant Chaplain, 120; Roman Catholic do., 103.

The hospital, in which were eight patients, was clean and orderly; but the chimney of the male room was smoking badly.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

This building is quite out of proportion to the rest of the gaol; it consists of two rooms only, and was, until very lately, used merely for females; but owing to the reduction in the number of prisoners it has, within the last year, been divided between the sexes; it is barely sufficient for even the present numbers and health of the gaol; and were any increase in the number of patients to take place, it would be absolutely necessary to send back the male patients to the sheds formerly used as, but most unfit for, an hospital. Its situation also—for it is merely the upper story of the chapel—and its want of a proper separation between males and females, in addition to the inadequacy of its accommodation, render it quite unfit for a general hospital. The health of the gaol had been good, and free from epidemic.

	Cost of Medicine.	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.
	£ s. d.			
1852,	16 12 8	182	6,795	5
1853,	15 14 5	108	4,262	2
1854,	12 1 10	81	2,990	2

Books and Accounts.—The gaol books and accounts are very neatly and accurately kept; the Discharge Book, however, is not of the form prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years was—1852, £2,791 19*s.* 5½*d.*; 1853, £2,905 17*s.*; 1854, £2,646 16*s.* 6*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Richard Bourke.	Henry Maunsell, Esq.
The Archdeacon of Limerick.	John Croker, Esq.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq.	The Lord Clarina.
William H. Gabbett, Esq.	T. P. Vandeleur, Esq.
Michael Furnell, Esq.	Eyre Lloyd, Esq.
William Monsell, Esq.	Colonel J. Vandeleur.

The Board meets regularly twice every month for the discharge of general business, and for the payment of the bills.

General Observations.

Under this head I have only to refer to a case which occurred in the gaol during the last winter, and which, by direction of the executive, I investigated at my inspection. The body of an infant, in an advanced state of decomposition, was discovered on the 10th of March, 1855, in a sewer leading from the privy attached to the south-eastern yard of the female prison. From various suspicious circumstances which *then, for the first time,* transpired, a convict, named Margaret Holmes, who had been received into the County Limerick Gaol on the 24th of May, 1854, and had been removed to Cork Government Prison on the 31st of January, 1855, was believed to be the mother of the child. Dr. Parker was accordingly directed by the Board of Superintendence to proceed to Cork for the purpose of examining the convict in question, and ascertained from her

that she had delivered herself of a still-born child at night, whilst in her separate cell, towards the end of December, 1854, and had in the morning succeeded in depositing the body in the privy without detection. Dr. Parker farther stated, that he believed, from an examination of the body, that the birth was considerably premature. The length of time which elapsed between the birth of the child and the discovery of the body is accounted for by the faulty construction of the sewer, in the bend of which the body had lodged until washed out by an unusual flush of water. After a careful investigation I arrived at the conclusion that no actual blame attached to any of the prison officials; but, at the same time, I feel bound to state, that a more careful and stringent supervision would have prevented the possibility of so long a concealment of the woman's pregnancy, and of the undetected disposal of the body.

South District. — *County of Limerick Gaol.*

The use of the bath by the females appears to be neglected in this gaol. I therefore suggest, that all the female prisoners should be forced to wash in the bath, at least once a month, and that a personal inspection by the surgeon should take place at fixed intervals, which steps would effectually prevent the recurrence of such irregularities.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

It is necessary to remark, that the bridewells of Rathkeale, Bruff, and Kilfinnan are not provided with the form of registry *expressly* ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, under section 95 of the Prisons' Act.

Glin.—Two males and one female at the time of my visit; 31 in the last quarter. This bridewell was clean and orderly, and well supplied with bedding. There is no water on the premises, nor any proper means of cleaning out the privies. A new copy of the "Rules and Regulations of the Court of Queen's Bench," which has been frequently applied for, is required. The registry and committals were correct. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are tolerably regular. The local inspector visits weekly. Dietary for both sexes, 4*d*. Glin.

Newcastle.—No prisoners; 86 in the last quarter. The bridewell clean and orderly. There is no water on the premises, and the sewerage is not very effective. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits. The registry and committals correct, except that in the former, the column headed "amount paid for subsistence per head," was not filled up; and the bridewell keeper being absent, I could not ascertain the cost of dietary. Newcastle.

Rathkeale.—One male and one female; 98 in the last quarter. The bridewell was clean and orderly, but very damp. The female yard is very small. The bedding was good and sufficient. Water is brought from the river. The sewerage is very bad. The registry and committals were correct; the registry, how- Rathkeale.

South District.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

ever, is of the old form; the new form prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench ought to be at once supplied. Petty sessions are held fortnightly; transmittals only tolerably regular. The local inspector visits. Keeper knew nothing about the cost of dietary.

Croom. *Croom.*—No prisoners; 18 in the last quarter. The house was clean and orderly, and well supplied with bedding. There is only one yard for both sexes, which requires gravel. Repairs are also urgently required to the storehouse and to the roof of the building. The sewerage is effective, but there is no water on the premises. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits, but makes no entry in the visiting book. Dietary, 5½*d.* for both sexes.

Bruff. *Bruff.*—One male prisoner; 45 in last quarter. This bridewell was clean and orderly, and very well supplied with bedding, but wanted some repairs. The chimneys are intolerably smoky, and the windows in a very bad state. The sewerage is good, and water is obtained from the river, which is close at hand. A new copy of the "Rules and Regulations" is required. The registry is of the old form; the new form prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench ought to be at once supplied. Many of the committals were not forthcoming. The keeper asserted that this was owing to the *illegal* practice of sending prisoners to the bridewell without *written* committals. He further alleged that he had protested against this *illegality*, and had been informed that he would be dismissed unless he took whatever prisoners the constables might bring to the bridewell. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are regular. The local inspector visits, as also does the stipendiary magistrate, very frequently. Dietary, 5*d.* for both sexes.

Kilfinnan. *Kilfinnan.*—One female; 33 in the last quarter. This bridewell was clean and orderly, but very damp. The roughness of the walls of the male yard affords great facilities for escape. Some of the blankets were very thin and worn. There is no water on the premises, nor proper arrangements for cleansing the privies. The registry and committals were correct, but the new and *prescribed* form of registry ought at once to be issued from the county gaol. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary, 5*d.* for both sexes.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

City of Limerick Gaol.—Visited on the 16th and 17th of April, 1855.

State on the 16th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper do.	7	1	8	1	–	1
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	10	7	17	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	3	5	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	13	19	32	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	14	4	18	–	–	
Offences under Larceny Act,	4	3	7	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	2	6	8	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	11	7	18	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	76	55	131	2	–	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	6	3	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	5	3	6	3
Vagrants,	–	3	7	1	4	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	5	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	2	4	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	5	–	3	2
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	2	–	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

The subjoined returns, taken on the corresponding days of the four last years, show a steady decrease in the number of prisoners, especially in the classes of vagrants and workhouse offenders:—Total of all classes in gaol, 16th of April, 1852, 240; 1853, 246; 1854, 180; 1855, 131. Vagrants on same dates:—1852, 49; 1853, 42; 1854, 25; 1855, 18. Workhouse offenders do.:—1852, 38; 1853, 34; 1854, 6; 1855, none.

This reduction however, does not extend to the crime of drunkenness, offenders of that class being, I regret to say, rather on the increase. There is also a considerable improvement in the nature of crime, the greater part of the committals having been for petty larcenies; and the number of juveniles has rather decreased. The commitments during the past year were—males, 3,165; females, 1,886. Re-commitments—males, 108; females, 69. The highest number in gaol at any one time—males, 135; females, 85. Lowest do.:—males, 78; females, 47. Average daily number—males, 109; females, 64.

A comparison of the above returns with those of the preceding year, will demonstrate that in the committals, although the *total* number has decreased, the number of *females* has considerably increased; but that, notwithstanding this apparent increase of female crime, the re-committals of that sex are far fewer, not only in relative proportion, but in actual numbers—a discrepancy for which, in the absence of any new mode of treatment of the females in this gaol, it is difficult to account, except upon the supposition that their discipline, as described by the governor, has been more strictly enforced.

The building was in good repair, and very clean. The supply of water is ample, and an excellent arrangement has been made for flushing the sewers frequently, which renders them peculiarly effective. One escape had taken place since the last inspection; the prisoner forced his way between the bars of the window of his cell, which were too far apart. An additional bar has been fixed to the windows, and the cells now appear to be secure. The bedding was indifferent, the blankets were much worn, and there were none in store. I was informed by the local inspector that the Board were about immediately to remedy this deficiency. Sheets are allowed for the hospital only. Gas has been introduced into the gaol since the last inspection, and is found to very much facilitate the maintenance of proper discipline at night.

There is no change in the accommodation since last year. It consists of

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	4	Hospital rooms,	2	2
Yards,	7	4	Chapels,	1	1
Day rooms,	6	4	School rooms,	1	1
Solitary cells,	6	4	Worksheds,	33	–
Single cells,	33	20	Kitchens,	1	–
Cells to contain three persons,	17	–	Store rooms,	7	1
Sleeping rooms,	20	6	Laundries,	–	1
No. of beds in such rooms,	88	14	Lavatories,	1	1
			Baths,	4	1
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

besides 7 sheds, which, however, were not in use as sleeping cells at the time of my visit.

The master debtors and pauper debtors inhabit the same building and yard. The laundry is small, the kitchen good. There is no drying-room, or bake-house, or lavatory. The bath is regularly used. The hospital is spacious and comfortable in every respect.

Strict classification is impossible in this gaol; it is, however, in some degree applied.

The males are, exclusive of debtors, divided into five classes—1, untried; 2, vagrants and drunkards; 3, worst cases of larceny and felony; 4, misdemeanants; 5, lighter cases of larceny. There are now three classes of females—an additional class having been formed in accordance with the suggestion of last year's Inspector-General. The classes are—1, the tried and untried generally; 2, prostitutes, vagrants, and drunkards; 3, those of light crimes, and good general character. The juveniles are in association with the adults, but they sleep in single cells, as do all the prisoners when the state of the gaol will admit of such an arrangement. As far as is practicable the males take their meals in separation, the females in their day-rooms.

The governor always attends the lock-up, and there is a nightly patrol of two officers. There were 41 punishments in 1854; and 15 in 1855, up to the day of inspection, all except one inflicted by the governor, and all to solitary confinement.

Employment.—Males—Tread-wheel, shot-drill, breaking stones, picking oakum, shoemaking, making prison dresses, and prison duties.

Most of these headings are merely nominal, the prisoners being mainly employed upon the tread-wheel and at stone-breaking; shot-drill is rarely resorted to, and there being no instructors the other modes of employment are necessarily dependent upon the chance of some of the prisoners being handicraftsmen.

Females—Sewing, knitting, spinning, carding, hackling, washing, making prison dresses, and prison duties, &c.

The net profit of articles disposed of outside the gaol for the year 1854 was £37 18*s.* 6*d.*

Schools.—Educational instruction is given by the clerk, who appears to perform his duties very satisfactorily. The school for males is open for from four to five hours daily, and is chiefly devoted to juveniles: the instruction includes reading, writing, and arithmetic. I examined some who had been taught to read in the prison, and was well pleased with their proficiency, the copy books also showed that great attention is paid to writing. The registry of progress for males is very correctly kept, and the progress of the pupils can be satisfactorily tested by it. Females are also instructed by the matron, but there does not appear to be much provision for the instruction of this sex, neither is there any registry kept of their educational progress.

Dietary and Contracts.—Bread, 1$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 16*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 12*s.* per cwt.; rice, 18*s.* per cwt.; new

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

milk, 5½*d.* per gallon; salt, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, £1 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; candles, 6¾*d.* per lb.; soap, £1 16*s.* per cwt.

Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. of Indian meal, and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. of Indian meal, and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Children under 10 years of age—4 oz. of Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread, and 3 naggins of new milk. Children—10 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Supper for children.—4 oz. of bread, 1½ naggin of new milk.

The bread is made of second quality flour.

There were some complaints of the provisions, but on tasting them I could discover no cause for discontent; the provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are very regularly and correctly kept, and there is a very useful book in use called the Registry of Labour, which marks distinctly what work has been done each day. There are still no bye-laws. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years is as follows:—1852, £1,843 0*s.* 9*d.*; 1853, £2,466 9*s.* 11*d.*; 1854, £1,832 6*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Capt. John Griffin, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Rev. Wm. N. Willis, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. John Brahan, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Robt. R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
J. B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0
John Moore, Governor,	130	0	0
John Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	66	0	0
Henry Pardy, Head Turnkey,	52	10	0
Jonathan Danne, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Madigan, do.,	26	0	0
Patrick Russell, do.,	26	0	0
John Jevers, do.,	26	0	0
Samuel Miller, do.,	26	0	0
William Frost, do.,	26	0	0
Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron,	40	0	0
Anne Gaynor, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Catherine Wheeler, Hospital Nurse,	16	18	0

The turnkeys are paid weekly, but receive no rations or allowances. They are, with the exception of the head turnkey, supplied with uniform; none of them are handicraftsmen.

Extern Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 230; Surgeon, &c., 176; Protestant Chaplain, 154; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 262; Apothecary, 128.

The following changes have taken place since last inspection—the Protestant chaplain, the Rev. M. T. De Burgh, having resigned, the Rev. Wm. N. Willis has been appointed in his stead by the Town Council; and on the resignation of John

Doyle, one of the turnkeys (whose salary was £40 per annum), another has been appointed in his place at a salary of £26 per annum.

Hospital.—This department, which is by far the best portion of the gaol, was very clean and orderly; there were only two patients, males, at the time of my inspection. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic.

Number of sick in hospital for last three years—1852, 61; 1853, 85; 1854, 170. Number of days—1852, 305; 1853, 382; 1854, 425. The cost of medicine, £30 per annum (by contract); 2 deaths in 1852, 6 in 1853, and 3 in 1854.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry O'Shea, Mayor.	Dr. Kane, J.P., and T.C.
Alderman T. M'Donnell, J.P.	William Phayer, Esq., T.C.
Alderman Rich. Russell, J.P.	John Thos. Sheehy, Esq., T.C.
Alderman L. Quinlivan, J.P.	Robert Keays, Esq., T.C.
Alderman H. Watson, J.P.	John M'Donnell, Esq., T.C.
Francis Spaight, Esq., J.P., & T.C.	Francis Ward, Esq., T.C.

The Board meets regularly every fortnight.

General Observations.—This gaol, considering the many defects in its construction, was very clean and orderly and generally in a creditable state; but there are several points to which I wish to direct the attention of the Board, they are—the state of the bedding and clothing, the slovenly appearance of many of the prisoners, the want of proper educational instruction for females, and the insubordinate feeling exhibited by several of the juveniles. With respect to the bedding, I hope, as I have above stated, that the deficiencies will be immediately remedied. As to the clothing, I must urge upon the Board the absolute necessity of taking some steps to supply the prisoners with such prison dresses as will, at least, insure decency; the state of the clothing of some of the juveniles at the time of my visit having been such that I felt considerable difficulty in forbearing to exercise the powers conferred upon the Inspector-General by the 87th section of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74. Instruction is very imperfectly imparted to the females by the matron, and no registry of progress is kept. I would suggest that an arrangement should be made to enable the schoolmaster to instruct the females in the presence of the matron, and that a registry similar to that in use for the males should be established.

With respect to the condition of the juveniles, I am induced by various reasons to think that some change in their discipline and management is urgently required. Several of them made evidently frivolous complaints of their dietary; others complained that they were maltreated by the turnkeys, for which charge I could discover no foundation; and generally their bearing and language indicated the necessity of some change in their treatment. The numbers in this gaol being now considerably re-

South District. *City of Limerick Gaol.*

duced I think that separation in its entirety could be applied to the greater part, if not all, of this class, and I believe that such an arrangement would be found to remove very speedily that insubordinate feeling which at present manifestly exists, and which evidently results from too unrestricted association.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

Subsequently to writing the above report, I visited the City of Limerick gaol, on the 9th of May, and with much pleasure noticed a considerable improvement in the dress and general appearance of the prisoners.

F. F. W. H.

Queen's County Gaol.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED THE 3RD OF AUGUST AND THE 11TH OF DECEMBER, 1855.

State on the morning of the 3rd of August.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Transportation,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	–	4	4	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	23	15	38	2	1	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	–	6	3	–	3
Gross Totals,	40	26	66	5	1	6

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	1	5	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	1	
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	2	–

A comparison of the number in custody on the day of inspection, with similar returns for the corresponding days of the three previous years, will show that crime is steadily decreasing in amount, although not perhaps to the extent observable in some counties.

Total of all classes in custody on the 3rd of August,		1852,	107
Ditto,	Ditto,	1853,	85
Ditto,	Ditto,	1854,	79
Ditto,	Ditto,	1855,	66

Crime has in its nature also undergone considerable improvement, the more serious offences being now comparatively rare. Workhouse offences and vagrancy have nearly ceased, there having been no prisoners of either class in custody on the 3rd of August, for the last three years. Drunkenness has also very much diminished; in the month of May, June, and July in 1854, there were fifty-four drunkards committed to this gaol; but in the same period in 1855, there were only thirteen, a most gratifying and remarkable fact. The numbers are, however, somewhat maintained by the prevalence of petty larcenies—the majority of the inmates being committed for small thefts and pilfering, which offences are here, I am sorry to learn, rather on the increase. There has been little change in the relative proportion of the sexes, but there has lately been some decrease in the number of juvenile offenders. The removal of the lunatics, three of whom were very violent, to an asylum, is very desirable.

The committals in 1854 were—males, 625; females, 256.

Re-committals—Once—males, 25; females, 16. Twice—males, 5; females, 2. Thrice—females, 2. Four times and more—females, 1. Total—males, 30; females, 21.

The committals in 1853, were—males, 629; females, 286—so that in the last two years there has not been much change in the total amount of crime, but it is gratifying to note that in the females there has been some reduction, a somewhat exceptional case at the present time. In the re-committals also some improvement has taken place.

Averages in 1854.—Average daily number—males, 58;

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

females, 34. Highest at any one time—males, 78; females, 56. Lowest at any one time—males, 41; females, 20. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 1.

Number sentenced in 1854 to solitary confinement—males, 15; females, 2. Whipping—males, 3. Total—males, 18; females, 2.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Kitchens,	2	–
Yards,	13	5	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	8	4	Store Rooms,	2	–
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Laundry,	1	–
Single Cells,	67	50	Lavatories,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	16	4	Baths,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Workshops,	10	4	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Worksheds,	2	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–

The prison was throughout in excellent repair, and in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness; it is also secure, well ventilated, dry, and abundantly supplied with good water from the new well constructed entirely by prison labour. The sewerage is also very effective; the water raised by the tread-wheel from the old cistern being distributed by pipes throughout the gaol, and applied to flushing all the cesspools and sewers. Two large main sewers have lately been laid down, which remove all the previously existing obstacles to thorough drainage.

The bedding and blankets were, in every respect, sufficient; sheets are as yet used in the hospital only, but it is intended to supply them for every bed, and for this purpose a large quantity of sheeting was in process of manufacture. This change will be found beneficial in point of health, cleanliness, and even of economy.

A new kitchen, fitted with a steam-boiler, has been erected.

The new female prison having been reported to be complete, I inspected it on the 11th of December, and have much pleasure in being able to certify to its fitness for carrying out "separation" under the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44. The required certificate of fitness will accordingly be given, and the bye-laws which have been prepared will be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and when they shall have been approved of, the new prison may at once be occupied. This prison contains thirty cells, in three stories, of ten cells each. The lighting, ventilation, and heating of the cells are in every respect satisfactory; the heat is supplied by hot water pipes, which are fed from a stove and boiler, situated in the hall of the building. Each cell is duly fitted with bells, and rooms have been arranged for the matrons within easy hearing.

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There are two water-closets on the ground floor; so long as the number of female prisoners continues as low as at present, these will be sufficient; but, should the whole prison be occupied, it will become necessary to erect additional water-closets on the middle or upper story. A good bath-room, laundry, and lavatories have been constructed—the two latter were not, at the time of my visit, fitted with partitions, but this very essential portion of the arrangement was about immediately to be supplied.

The males are duly classified according to the prescriptions of the Prisons' Act. The females are divided into four classes, such classification being regulated rather by character than the denomination of crime. The prostitutes are kept apart from the others.

Juveniles are still mixed with adults—the formation of a distinct class for male juvenile offenders would be advantageous as preventing moral corruption and promoting reformation; but it is to be hoped that *the separate system* about to be applied to the females will shortly be extended to the males, and thus provide a still more effectual check than the most minute classification can afford. All prisoners, of both sexes, are kept separate at meals and at night. The general appearance and clothing of the prisoners were very satisfactory, and strict discipline is maintained—silence, a great assistant to discipline, is enforced during association.

The governor always attends the lock-up. There are two watchmen always on duty, who relieve one another every six hours. A tell-tale clock most accurately tests their vigilance at night. This clock has been subjected to many experiments and proofs, and has been found to be a faithful register of the regularity of the patrol.

There were thirty-five punishments in 1854, all inflicted by authority of the governor, and none requiring particular notice.

Employment.

Males.—Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel, which has been fitted with partitions, and by shot-drill, which has not, however, been of late in operation.

Productive labour comprises—Tailoring, shoemaking, weaving; the manufacture of mats, brushes, matting, and nets; and carpenters', bricklayers', smiths', and masons' work.

Females.—Crochet-embroidery, knitting, spinning, plain work for the public, washing and ordinary work for the prison.

Great activity prevails in this department, and the quantity of work executed by the small number of hands is very remarkable. In addition to prison clothing and necessaries, and a vast number of mats for sale, the whole of the new female prison, the well, and the two extensive sewers have, within the last few years, been constructed solely by prison labour, under the immediate direction and supervision of the governor. The energy and skill with which this officer has conducted these extensive works, entitle him to the highest praise.

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Queen's County Gaol.

A considerable saving to the county has been thereby effected, and much instruction in useful handicrafts, calculated to enable individuals on release from prison, to support themselves in respectability by honest industry, has been imparted.

Total net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years separately—1853, £324 11*s.*; 1854, £331 4*s.* 11*d.*

Relative to the work account as above, the cut stone, smith, and carpenter work was taken as so much cash by the contractor, and this, together with other manufactured articles sold, produces the above sums.

STOCK at the TIME of INSPECTION.

Pairs Blankets,	178	Jackets,	80
Pairs Sheets,	13½	Trowsers,	93
Rugs,	207	Caps,	137
Bed-ticks,	177	Pairs Shoes,	147
Shirts,	134		

Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic is given by the turnkeys and matrons to their respective classes for an hour daily. The registries of progress are correctly kept, and are often tested by the chaplains. The appointment of a regular schoolmaster would tend very much to improve this department, for the present salaries are not sufficient to insure the services of persons competent to teach, as well as to discharge the other duties of discipline officers.

Number attending school during the year 1854—males, 276; females, 168.

Average number attending daily—males, 38; females, 26.

Dietary.—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal, half-pint milk for males; 7 oz. of meal and half-pint of milk for females.

Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of milk, for males; 12 oz. bread, and three-quarters pint of milk for females.

Males and females, (juveniles)—5 oz. of oatmeal, and half pint of milk for breakfast; and 8 oz. bread and 1 pint soup for dinner. Supper, 4 oz. bread.

Male and female prisoners, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month, receive gruel instead of milk for dinner.

The milk used above is new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, baked in the gaol, per lb., 2*d.*; Indian meal, per ton, £14; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, £2 1*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per hundred, £5; straw, per ton, £1 10*s.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.*; soap, per cwt., £2 9*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1852, 1¾*d.*; 1853, 2$\frac{1}{45}$*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I tasted and found to be of excellent quality. The chaplains are very regular in their inspection of the food, and record their remarks

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in books kept specially for that purpose. The bread is baked in the prison.

Books and Accounts.—I carefully examined the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and also the surgeon's books, in which all orders for extra diet are duly entered, and found them to be very accurately kept, and to tally exactly. There are several other very useful records of labour performed, stores received and issued, &c., all affording salutary checks upon the expenditure. The general accounts are very clear and explicit.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years was, 1852, £1,529 5*s.*; 1853, £1,568 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1854, £1,588 1*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Thomas Harpur, Local Inspector,	40	0	0
James Young, Governor,	200	0	0
Rev. William Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary,	30	0	0
David Weir, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Thomas Pratt, Gate Porter,	30	0	0
William Whitfield, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Henry Dawson, 2nd ditto,	30	0	0
Abraham Case, 3rd ditto,	30	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, 4th ditto,	27	10	0
Robert Bryan, 5th ditto, Weaver,	27	10	0
William Sythes, 6th ditto,	25	0	0
James Cooper, 7th ditto,	25	0	0
James Heenan, 8th ditto, Mason,	25	0	0
James Corbett, 1st Watchman, Baker,	25	0	0
Richard Tennant, 2nd ditto, Mason,	25	0	0
Maryanne Sythes, 1st Matron,	21	0	0
Maryanne Nicholls, 2nd ditto,	17	10	0
Anne Dawson, Hospital ditto,	21	0	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with uniform, but receive no rations or allowances—amongst them are a baker, a weaver, two masons, and a shoemaker. A vacancy amongst the turnkeys has not been filled up. Any further reduction in the strength of the staff would seriously impair the efficiency of the establishment.

Visits Paid by Officers during the year 1854.—Local Inspector, 107; Surgeon, &c., 69; Protestant Chaplain, 169; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 79.

Hospital.—There were five males (three of whom were lunatics) and one female in the hospital, which was clean and airy, and well supplied with all requirements, including two new water-closets in process of erection.

The hospital books afford very satisfactory references. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

The following are the returns for the last three years collectively:—Number in hospital, 132; number of days, 1,508; cost of medicine, £19 4*s.* 9*d.*; deaths, 7.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Thomas Vesey.	Rev. J. T. Moore.
George Adair, Esq.	William Hamilton, Esq.
Chidley Coote, Esq.	Lewis Moore, Esq.
Edward W. Chetwode, Esq.	Richard S. Hawkesworth, Esq.
William W. Despard, Esq.	Henry White, Esq.
Matthew S. Cassan, Esq.	Robert H. Stubber, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and then gives a cheque for the aggregate of all accounts to the governor, who pays the bills, and returns the receipts at the next meeting.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Borris.

Borris.—One female in custody; 29 in the last quarter. The house was clean and orderly, and the bedding in good condition, but an additional supply was required. There is only one yard for both sexes, and it was untidy. On the 23rd of May the pump had been dry for six months, and the keeper's apartments were still smoky. The sewerage effective. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, which consists of two meals of bread and milk, males, 6*d.*; females 5½*d.*

Abbeyleix.

Abbeyleix.—No prisoners; thirty-one in the last quarter. This bridewell was throughout clean and orderly, but the blankets were very indifferent. It is in contemplation to erect an outside wall, which will enclose space sufficient for the establishment of a new yard, into which a window is to be made from the male day-room. These improvements are urgently required, for the present accommodation is quite insufficient for health or exercise, and the day-room, notwithstanding the open iron gate, is still very dark. There is a good supply of water from a pump on the premises, but the privy, although clearable from the outside, was very offensive. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals very correct. The local inspector visits. Dietary as above.

Stradbally.

Stradbally.—No prisoners; thirteen in the last quarter. The house throughout clean and orderly, but the chimney of the keeper's kitchen smokes badly. Water from a pump on the premises, and sewerage effective. The bedding adequate. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits, and the governor of the county gaol inspects this as well as the other county bridewells frequently. Dietary—males, 6½*d.*; females, 5½*d.* There is only one yard for both sexes, and it is so insecure that prisoners cannot be left in it, even for five minutes, unwatched.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—VISITED ON THE 8TH OF MAY, 1855.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper do.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	–	6	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	4	3	7	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	3	12	15	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	21	8	29	3	2	5
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	9	7	16	–	1	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	1	5	2	–	2
Gross Totals,	67	39	106	5	5	10

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED AT THE TIME OF INSPECTION.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	7	2	6	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	–	2	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	5	–	3	–
Vagrants,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	1	–	–	3
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	3	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	1	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	3	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	4	–	1	1
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	–	2	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

A comparison of the numbers in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, exhibits a very gratifying decrease in crime—8th of May, 1852, 316; 1853, 245; 1854, 191; 1855, 116. These figures demonstrate that the number confined in 1855 is less by 200 than that in 1852; and when we consider that of the 116 in custody on the day of inspection, 17 were convicts and 7 lunatics, two classes for whom special places of confinement are provided, the reduction is still more striking. Vagrancy and workhouse offences here, as generally throughout Ireland, have much decreased.

		Vagrants.	Workhouse offenders.
8th of May,	1852	28	17
„	1853	13	13
„	1854	8	9
„	1855	3	4

Offences against the person have greatly decreased, the majority of prisoners being in custody on charges of larceny. Petty larcenies are very prevalent; drunkenness has, I grieve to say, considerably increased, the number of drunkards committed in the first four months of 1855 being greater than in the corresponding periods of preceding years, notwithstanding the great reduction in the total of committals.

The committals and re-committals for the last year may also be favourably contrasted with those of the previous year.

Committals—1853, males, 985; females, 522; 1854, males, 854; females, 344. Re-committals—1853, males, 39; females, 49; 1854, males, 58; females, 31. Average daily number—1853, males, 121; females, 75; 1854, males, 89; females, 62. Highest and lowest in custody at any one time—1853, males, 193 and 95; females, 110 and 50; 1854, males, 120 and 69; females, 78 and 39.

The relative proportion of the sexes appears to have undergone much less change in this gaol than in the generality of prisons; and as it may fairly be supposed that the causes which have tended elsewhere to prevent the reduction of female, equally with male, crime, apply with considerable force to North Tipperary, we are impelled to the conclusion that the careful and strict discipline here so efficiently carried out with respect to the females has acted as an effectual deterrent to this class of offenders. The same remarks are applicable to the juveniles, in whose number a considerable reduction is observable.

The accommodation consists of

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	23	7	Sleeping rooms,	9	2
Yards, . . .	13	6	No. of beds in such rooms, . .	9	2
Day rooms, . .	12	4	Hospital rooms, .	7	4
Solitary cells, . .	4	4	Chapels, . . .	1	1
Single cells, . .	112	18	School rooms, . .	1	1
Cells to contain three persons, . .	39	14	Workshops, . .	4	–

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Worksheds, . .	4	1	Baths, . . .	10	4
Kitchens, . .	3	1	Reception room, .	1	–
Bakery, . . .	1	–	Pumps and wells, .	2	–
Store rooms, . .	4	1	Tread-wheels, . .	2	–
Laundries, . .	–	2	Capstan-mill, . .	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

The gaol was throughout in excellent repair, and in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness; the ventilation is good, and the supply of water unfailing. The sewerage is, however, very indifferent—the drains leading from the privies do not effectively carry off the soil, consequently at the time of my visit the privies and sewers in most of the yards were excessively offensive, and I have been informed that since that period the nuisance has increased. The readiest, and indeed the only effectual method, of remedying this great defect appears to be by flushing the sewers constantly with large quantities of water—the sewers having so little slope that small quantities of water are of no avail. The new force-pump, now so nearly completed, will afford means of applying this remedy; and I was informed that it was in contemplation to carry pipes from this pump to each yard for the purpose of flushing the sewers. I regretted to find that the completion of the pump was temporarily suspended, owing to some omission in the presentment; but I trust that the work will shortly be resumed and finished; and by its aid the sewerage, in which consists the almost sole defect of this gaol, be rendered permanently effective.

There was an ample supply of good bedding. Sheets are in process of manufacture in the prison for the use of the whole gaol, an arrangement which will undoubtedly be productive of considerable advantage. The locks—as, indeed, was all the iron-work—were in especially good order. Excellent lavatories are attached to each wing, and new and capacious baths have been erected in the wash yards. The store rooms are large, dry, and commodious. The drying-room is fitted with a stove, and a thorough draught can at all times be procured. There are two laundries: in one washing for the public is carried on with great activity, regularity, and neatness; but it is decidedly desirable that partitions should be affixed to the washing troughs, as the unrestricted association enjoyed by the females employed in this department appears scarcely consistent with the strict discipline enforced elsewhere in the gaol. There are excellent probationary wards, which tend to prevent infection and other evils unfortunately not provided against in many prisons. The complete separation between the male and female prisons is a very important characteristic of this gaol.

The ranges of building are alternately composed of large and small sized cells—all the large cells are heated with hot water, and require nothing but the addition of bells to qualify them for entire separation.

Classification among the males is duly observed. The juveniles are kept apart from the adults except whilst working at the corn mill, and are in all respects maintained in approxima-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

tive separation. All the males sleep and take their meals in separation, but their handicraft employment is chiefly carried out in association in the day rooms. Classification amongst the females is not so strictly maintained, and is in a great measure dictated by character; the re-committals and worst characters do their work in separate cells, the best behaved are generally employed in the laundry. All take their meals, and 32 sleep in separation.

The prisoners were all well clothed, and their general appearance, bearing, and discipline were highly creditable; nor, indeed, could it well be otherwise under the active supervision of the very efficient governor.

The lock-up is always attended by the governor or his deputy —the night patrol is carried on by two watchmen on alternate nights.

The punishments in 1854 were 52, but there had been only 1 from the 1st of January to the 8th of May, 1855—all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Number sentenced during the year 1854 to whipping, males, 18.

Employment.—Return showing how the prisoners were employed in the gaol of Nenagh, 8th May, 1855.

Employment of Males.

Carpenters,	3	Painting and glazing,	2
Sawyers,	2	Grinding corn,	18
Shoemakers,	1	Employed at bake-house,	2
Tailors,	2	Stonebreaking,	4
Weavers and winders,	5	Prison duties,	8
Mat-making,	4	Unemployed and sick,	10
Teasing cocoa-nut fibre,	10		
Smiths' work,	1	Total,	72

Employment of Females.

Washing,	8	Teasing cocoa-nut fibre,	5
Mangling,	3	Prison duties,	3
Needlework,	2	Unemployed and sick,	8
Knitting,	2		
Spinning and hackling flax,	9	Total,	44
Pounding and scutching flax,	4		

Industrial and productive labour is most systematically and energetically pursued, as is evidenced by the above schedule: all the prison clothing and necessaries are manufactured within the gaol. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years was—1853, £113 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1854, £54 18*s.* 7*d.* The decrease of numbers and the dearness of flax having diminished both the quantity manufactured and the profit derived. Flax is prepared by the females from the straw to the thread.

Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel (by which water is pumped), and occasionally by shot-drill.

Stock on the day of inspection.

Pairs blankets,	274	Shirts,	45
Pairs sheets,	38	Jackets,	111
Rugs,	236	Trowsers,	52
Hammocks or cots,	12	Caps,	63
Bed-ticks,	240	Pairs shoes,	31

Schools.—The males are instructed for an hour morning and evening in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by Robert Hawksley, a turnkey, who appears to perform his duties most efficiently, and to have a peculiar aptitude for teaching—one male, 24 years old, who did not know his alphabet when received into the gaol, having thoroughly learnt to read in four months. The females are similarly taught by the matron. Satisfactory registries of progress for both males and females are kept. The schools were attended during the year 1854 by 474 males, and 296 females—daily average, 18 males; 14 females.

Dietary and Contracts.—Bread—No contract for bread, it being baked in the prison at 5½*d.* per 4lb. loaf; oatmeal, 16*s.* 8½*d.* per cwt.; meat, 4½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 7*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 5*d.* per gallon; salt, 2½*d.* per stone; coals, 28*s.* per ton; candles, 6½*d.* and 7*d.* per lb.; soap, 28*s.* per cwt.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal with ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of oatmeal, with ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread with 1 pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel. Females—12 oz. of bread, with 3 naggins of skim milk, or the same of gruel.

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the last three years, was—1852, $1\frac{7}{7}\frac{8}{9}\frac{3}{9}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{3}{4}\frac{8}{7}\frac{3}{0}\frac{1}{4}d.$; 1854, 3½*d.*; 1855, $3\frac{1}{3}\frac{4}{8}\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{5}d.$ There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who now enter their remarks in a visiting book. The brown bread was peculiarly good, and is baked in an oven heated by hot air—the whole apparatus and arrangement being most skilful, interesting, and economical. The stirabout is composed entirely of oatmeal, no Indian meal being used in the gaol.

Books and Accounts.—The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with great neatness, and tally exactly.

The hospital book is very satisfactory, as are also the labour book and the distinct visiting books for each extern officer. The accounts appeared to be most accurate. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years was—1852, £2,301 11*s.* 11*d.*; 1853, £2,223 13*s.*; 1854, £2,357 11*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas T. Abbot, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
James H. Poe, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Thomas Mahony, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0
George Frith, Surgeon,	50	0	0
Francis Calahan, Apothecary,	25	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Rock, Governor,	250	0	0
Nathaniel Betty, Deputy-Governor,	100	0	0
James Going, Head Turnkey, and Storekeeper,	36	0	0
Edward Tracy, Watch or Gate Turnkey,	36	0	0
Henry Alcock, Turnkey, in charge of bake-house, and Clerk,	31	0	0
Philip Heany, Turnkey, and carpenter,	36	0	0
Thomas Pyke, do., and shoemaker,	31	0	0
Robt. Hawksley, do., whitesmith, and schoolmaster,	31	0	0
Geo. Robinson, do., and tailor,	31	0	0
Robert Parker, do., and weaver,	31	0	0
Edward Greene, do., miller, and attending shot-drill,	31	0	0
William Roberts, do., and painter,	31	0	0
James Pierce, do., and watchman,	31	0	0
Charles Smith, do., do.,	31	0	0
Eliza Betty, Matron,	40	0	0
Rebecca Owens, Female Assistant,	21	0	0
Mary Purtill, Laundress,	21	0	0
Mary Galbraith, Hospital Nurse,	21	0	0

All the officers, except the governor and deputy-governor, receive 2 lbs. of bread and 2 pints of new milk daily. The turnkeys are paid monthly, and wear uniform. As a reward for great attention to their duties the Board granted, at the end of last year, a gratuity of £5 out of the profits to each of the seven turnkeys who are handicraftsmen. Among them are a carpenter, a tailor, a smith, a shoemaker, a weaver, a painter, and a miller.

Visits of Extern Officers.—Local Inspector, 124; Surgeon, &c., 115; Protestant Chaplain, 27; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 75.

Hospitals.—There were 5 males and 5 females in the hospitals, which are commodious and convenient, and were in excellent order. The gaol has been free from epidemic, and has been generally healthy, but the number in hospital was greater in proportion to the total in custody than in the majority of gaols. For the last three years the number of patients was 299; of deaths, 15; of days, 13,668; and the cost of medicine was £67 6*s.* 3*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John C. Carden, Bart.	Thomas Sadlier, Esq.
Joshua R. Minnett, Esq.	William H. Carroll, Esq.
Caleb Going, Esq.	Richard Gason, Esq.
John Going, Esq.	Bassett W. Holmes, Esq.
Richard E. Phillips, Esq.	Major G. Jackson.
John Bennett, Esq.	Major Dundas.

The Board meets monthly, and then discharges all bills by cheques payable to the purveyors.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Borrisokane.

Borrisokane.—No prisoners at the time of my visit; 34 in the last quarter. This bridewell was clean and orderly throughout, and well supplied with bedding. The sewerage is effective, but

water is very scarce, and the pump is out of repair. The walls are so low that the yards are quite insecure. The keeper has only one small room, in which he and his family are obliged to sleep, to cook, and to pass the day. The registry and committals were correct. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are immediate. The local inspector visits occasionally. There is no contract for provisions. Dietary, 6*d.* for males; 5½*d.* for females. Keeper's salary, £25. SOUTH DISTRICT. *County of Tipperary (North Riding.)* *Bridewells.*

Newport.—No prisoners; 36 in the last quarter, 27 in the quarter ending December 31st, 40 in that ending September 30th. Bedding sufficient; registry and committals correct. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals immediate. The local inspector never visits. Dietary, 5*d.* for both sexes. This bridewell, the accommodation of which merely consists of *two dark, damp dungeons, by way of cells, and of one low, wet yard*, is quite unfit to be used as a place of confinement for human creatures. It has been often reported against, and a change is imperatively called for. Newport.

Thurles.—One female; 200 in the last quarter, of whom 117 were drunkards. The cells of this bridewell were clean and orderly, and well supplied with bedding, but the male yard was very untidy, and was covered with large stones which required breaking; both the privies also were dirty. The sewerage is effective, but the force-pump in the male yard was out of repair. The registry appeared to be correct; the keeper was absent, and had locked up all the committals. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary, 4$\frac{3}{16}$*d.* for males, 3¾*d.* females. Keeper's salary, £34. Thurles.

Templemore.—Three males; 84 in the last quarter. This bridewell was clean and orderly, and well supplied with water from a pump on the premises. The sewerage is effective; some new bed tickens are required. The accommodation, especially for females, for whom there is only one bed, is too limited. The male yard is insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls. All the chimneys smoke very badly. The registry and committals particularly correct. Petty sessions weekly; transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits once a quarter. Dietary, males, 5*d.*; females, 4¾*d.* Keeper's salary, £25. Templemore.

Roscrea.—One male and 1 female; 110 in the last quarter. The bridewell throughout was clean and orderly; some new bed tickens and rugs are required. There is no water on the premises, but an allowance of 1½*d.* per day is allowed for fetching it. The sewers are not unfrequently choked, and there is an open cesspool in the male yard, which is a great nuisance. The registry and committals correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector seldom visits, and makes no entry. The dietary, which consists of two meals of bread and milk, 5$\frac{1}{8}$*d.*, males; 5$\frac{1}{8}$*d.*, females. Keeper's salary, £25. Roscrea.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—VISITED THE 21ST OF AUGUST, 1855.

Number of Prisoners and Nature of Offences.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	3	3	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	6	3	9	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	1	5	6	–	1	1
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	15	16	31	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	62	33	95	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	13	4	17	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	7	9	16	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	11	14	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	8	6	14	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	3	7	–	–	–
Vagrants,	11	2	13	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	4	8	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	138	99	237	2	2	4

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED AT THE TIME OF INSPECTION.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	36	2	17	10
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	1	5	1	7	9
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	1	2
Summary convictions,	1	–	2	–	–	1
Vagrants,	–	–	6	–	4	2
Workhouse offenders,	1	–	1	–	6	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	10	–	8	5
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	5	–	6	6
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	4	–	3	2
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	6	–	2	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Nowhere has the decrease in the number of prisoners been more steadily progressive than here, as may be proved by an examination of the subjoined returns of the totals in custody on the 21st of August, in the four last years—1852, 498; 1853, 437; 1854, 362; 1855, 237. This very marked improvement is the more striking, when it is considered that on the 16th of June, 1851, Clonmel *gaol* contained no less than 1,035 prisoners—nor is it only in amount that crime has undergone so favourable a change, for it has much improved in nature also. Committals for the more aggravated offences have been very few during the past year; and here, as elsewhere, petty larcenies and misdemeanors constitute the chief causes of imprisonment. Drunkenness, which in the commencement of the year was very prevalent, has of late considerably decreased; and in vagrancy and workhouse offences a material decline has taken place.

	Vagrants.	Workhouse Offenders.
21st of August, 1852,	82	60
„ 1853,	28	57
„ 1854,	1	35
„ 1855,	13	7

These are indeed most gratifying indications of social improvement; but it will be seen, from a comparison of the committals for 1854 with those of the preceding year, that the reduction in female crime has not been at all in proportion to that in the male—

	Males.	Females.
Committals in 1853,	3,260	1,383
„ 1854,	2,186	1,011

Thus, whilst the decrease in the male committals amounted to 1,084, that in the females was only 372. Nor is this disproportion surprising, for besides that the male population has been especially thinned by enlistment, it must be recollected that the limited accommodation of the female prison prevents the application to offenders of that sex of the dissociative, and consequently *deterrent* system, which has in some measure been brought to bear upon the males.

There has latterly been some diminution in the number of juveniles, and in the re-committals, but in this respect also the females may be unfavourably contrasted with the males.

Re-committals during 1854—Once—males, 53; females, 22. Twice—males, 106; females, 16. Thrice—males, 32; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 15; females, 8. Total—males, 206; females, 52.

Average in 1854.—Average daily number—males, 214; females, 119. Highest at any one time—males, 312; females, 150. Lowest at any one time—males, 142; females, 71. Average daily number in hospital—males, 6; females, 3.

The convicts, of whom there were 31 at the time of my visit, have since been removed to Government Prisons; and it is very desirable that the *gaol* should be relieved of the lunatics, for whose cure, or indeed safe custody, prisons can never properly provide.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	34	4	Workshops,	10	4
Yards,	18	3	Worksheds,	27	–
Day Rooms,	10	4	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells,	100	40	Store Rooms,	5	–
Single Cells of larger size,	39	–	Laundries,	1	1
Cells to contain 3 persons,	57	–	Lavatories,	8	2
Sleeping Rooms,	6	4	Baths,	7	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	25	20	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	10	4	Pumps and Wells,	10	–
Chapels,	2	1	Tread-wheels,	2	–
School-rooms,	1	1			

The building was throughout in good repair, dry, well ventilated, and very clean; drinking water is supplied by numerous pumps, and the sewers, which are very effective, are frequently flushed with water, raised by the two tread-wheels, and conducted to every yard. The bedding and blankets were sufficient in quantity and quality, sheets are used in the hospitals only; if every bed were supplied with them, it would be found advantageous in point of health, cleanliness, and even of economy, as saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets. The accommodation for males is in every respect adequate, and they are well provided with baths and lavatories, except in the old *gaol*, where buckets are used for personal ablution; but the female prison is not large enough for even the present reduced number of inmates, and is only furnished with one bath; it has, however, a good laundry, drying, and ironing room.

Classification, according to the Prisons' Act, is strictly maintained amongst the males. In addition to the prescribed divisions, the juveniles are collected in a separate class, and are not brought into contact with adults, except occasionally at hard labour; and as the tread-wheels, the yard in which they are placed, and the stone-breaking yards are fitted with partitions, the isolation of the young from the old may be said to be complete, than which nothing can tend more to prevent moral contamination, and to promote reformation. All the males sleep, and take their meals in separation.

The classification of the females is necessarily imperfect; they are merely divided into four classes, according to character, (the prostitutes being, when the numbers will permit, kept apart from the rest), and sleep and take their meals in association.

The adults were all well clothed; but some of the boys were in a very ragged and scarcely decent condition, and were, besides, not very clean in their persons.

Proper discipline appeared to be enforced. The governor always attends the lock-up; two turnkeys patrol at night, and their vigilance is tested by three tell-tale clocks.

There were 148 punishments for prison offences in 1854, all inflicted by order of the governor, and none requiring particular notice. During the year 1854, 52 males were sentenced to whipping.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Employment.—Males.—Punitive labour—tread-wheel and shot-drill—the latter however is not at present in use.

Productive labour.—Tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, tinkering, carpentering, smiths' work, stone-breaking, wood-chopping, washing barrack bedding, and prison duties.

Females.—Washing for public and prison, carding, spinning, knitting, needlework, &c. Very creditable activity prevails in this department; the works are carried on in shops and sheds arranged for the purpose. All the prison clothing and necessaries are manufactured and made up in the prison.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, for the last two years, was:—1853, £118 17*s.* 3½*d.*; 1854, £127 7*s.* 8*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	376	Shirts,	120
Pairs Sheets,	100	Jackets,	130
Rugs,	350	Trowsers,	150
Hammocks or Cots,	388	Caps,	130
Bed-ticks,	380	Pairs Shoes,	156

Schools.—The males and females are instructed by a turnkey and assistant matron respectively, for two hours daily in reading and arithmetic. Registries of progress are kept, that for the males being now of a proper form, but are of little use, since they are never tested by the chaplains, who indeed take no cognizance of the schools. It is to be regretted that no instruction is given in writing. Number attending school during the past year—males, 692; females, 193. Average number attending daily—males, 30; females, 20.

Dietary.—Breakfast—first class—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and half-pint new milk; second class, 7 oz. oatmeal, and half-pint new milk. Dinner—first class—14 oz. household bread, and one pint new milk. To prisoners sentenced to one month and under, 1 oz. oatmeal in gruel, in lieu of milk; second class—12 oz. household bread, and ¾ pint of new milk. To prisoners sentenced to one month and under, same as first class.

Contracts.—Bread, 7½*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 16*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; meat, 5½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 6½*d.* per gallon; salt, 2*d.* per stone; coals, 18*s.* 4*d.* per ton; candles, 7*d.* per lb.; soap, 24*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1852, $2\frac{13}{100}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{95}{100}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{21}{72}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{132}{576}d.$ There was one, apparently frivolous, complaint of the quantity, but none of the quality of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who duly record such inspections, each in a separate visiting book; an excellent arrangement. The bread is not baked in the prison.

Books and Accounts.—All the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are now kept with great care and accuracy; the Gate-Porter's Book, and the errors in the Daily Consumption Book, having been corrected since the last inspection. The

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

hospital books are deserving of peculiar commendation, as giving so much valuable information, as well as recording so exactly all issues of hospital and extra diet. Many other valuable forms, including the labour account, afford most satisfactory references. There are pass-books for all tradesmen; and the general accounts are kept with great care.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, was—1852, £4,635 2*s.* 8*d.*; 1853, £4,573 8*s.* 6*d.*; 1854, £4,343 11*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Henry Fry, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Michael Bourke, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
William J. Sheill, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Mr. Isaac Strahan, Governor,	250	0	0
Mr. Robert Grubb, Deputy-Governor,	120	0	0
Mr. John Sandford, Clerk,	100	0	0
Mr. Richard Legge, Secretary to the Board,	30	0	0
Mrs. Mary Cleary, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Anne Cleary, Turnkey,	15	0	0
Margaret Cleary, ditto,	10	0	0
James Baron, Turnkey, Cook,	34	7	6
Denis Kearney, ditto,	34	7	6
Humphry Jessop, ditto, Slater,	34	7	6
Joseph M'Caffrey, ditto,	34	7	6
John Whetston, ditto,	34	7	6
John Fetherston, ditto, Carpenter,	34	7	6
Nathaniel Russell, ditto, Shoemaker,	34	7	6
James Walsh, ditto,	34	7	6
Richard Walsh, ditto,	34	7	6
Philip Shea, ditto,	34	7	6
Henry Bushell, ditto, Weaver,	34	7	6
James Quin, ditto,	34	7	6
Edmond Power, ditto, Schoolmaster,	34	7	6
Thomas Somers, ditto, Hospital,	34	7	6
Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse,	15	15	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with uniform, but receive no rations.

I was glad to find that in consequence of the continuance of the high price of provisions, the extra pay was still issued to them. Three only are handicraftsmen—a shoemaker, a weaver, and a carpenter. The services of three turnkeys have lately been dispensed with, the number of prisoners having been so much diminished.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 232; Surgeon, &c., 326; Protestant Chaplain, 202; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 168.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick is very good, and both hospitals are furnished with all requirements. The medical books, as has been above referred to, are peculiarly clear and explicit. There were two male and two female patients only, at the time of my visit. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1853,	412	3,815	6	33	8	7
1854,	315	3,645	5	25	6	11
1855,	175	1,816	2	22	1	10

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Donoughmore.
John Bagwell, Esq.
Stephen Moore, Esq.
Pownal Phipps, Esq.
Samuel William Barton, Esq.
William H. Riall, Esq.
Samuel Riall, Esq.
Joseph Grubb, Esq.
Edward Phelan, Esq.
Honorable George Gough.
Percy Gough, Esq.
William Quin, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business; and at each meeting discharges all accounts by cheques, payable to the parties.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Clogheen.—One male prisoner at the time of my visit; forty-eight in the last quarter, of whom ten were drunkards. The building was throughout very clean and orderly. The blankets were, however, insufficient both in quantity and quality; and there is no water on the premises, but an allowance is made for fetching it. The sewerage is tolerably effective, but the soil from the privies can only be removed through the prison. Nothing had been done to render this bridewell more secure, either by bevelling off the projections of the window sills, or erecting *chevaux de frise,* which were recommended last year by Mr. Connellan. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate; the registry and committals very correct. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 4*d.* per head for both sexes, by contract. Some gravel for the yards was much wanted. Clogheen.

Tipperary.—Four male prisoners; 234 in the last quarter, of whom 125 were drunkards. This bridewell was throughout clean, orderly, and amply supplied with excellent bedding; the pumps were in good order, and the sewerage effective; some improvements in the method of cleaning the privies had also been made; no repairs had been done to the roof since the last inspection, and some cave-shoots were much required. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate; registry and committals correct. The local inspector and the governor of the county gaol visit. Dietary, males, 4*d.*; females, 3½*d.* per head, by contract. Tipperary.

Cahir.—No prisoners; 127 in the last quarter, of whom forty-six were drunkards. The house clean and orderly, and the bedding adequate; the yards required gravelling, and the windows of the keeper's apartments were very leaky, rendering it impossible to keep the rooms clean or dry in wet weather. No water on the premises, but an allowance for fetching it. There are no sewers, and the cesspools can only be emptied by carrying out the soil through the bridewell. No alteration had been made in the accommodation for drunkards. I had the advantage of Mr. Chaytor's company during my visit, and with him am of opinion that convenient cells for that class might be erected in the yards. Cahir.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding.)

Bridewells.

An escape was made during the last year through the roof of one of the turrets situated in the yards; proper steps have since been taken to close the openings, and to prevent the recurrence of an escape in the same spot, but the yards are still far from being secure. Petty sessions are held fortnightly and transmittals are regular; registry and committals very correct. The local inspector never visits, but Mr. Chaytor, J.P., does so frequently. Dietary, 4½*d.* per head for both sexes, by contract.

Carrick-on-Suir.

Carrick-on-Suir.—No prisoners in custody; 212 in the last quarter, of whom no less than 108 were committed as drunkards. The house fairly clean, and the yards and the chimneys in better order than at the last inspection; the pump tolerably effective, and the sewers clear; the bedding adequate. The window-stools, which have been frequently noticed in former Reports, as affording the means of escape to any person of ordinary activity, have not been yet bevelled down. The registry was defective, the constables not adding a.m. and p.m. to the time of lodging or removing prisoners; the accuracy of such entries is the only reliable check upon the actual issue of meals. I regretted to find, as before, that short sentences to imprisonment are still *illegally* carried out in this bridewell. Dietary—4½*d.* for males and 4¼*d.* for females; no long detentions. The local inspector visits frequently, and the governor of the county gaol from time to time.

Cashel.

Cashel.—Five male prisoners; 293 in the last quarter, of whom seventy-two were drunkards. The house was clean and orderly, and well supplied with good bedding; but the yards were in a very slovenly condition, being full of weeds, and requiring gravel; the sewerage is fair, but the soil is carried out through the prison. No repairs had been made since the last inspection. The doors and windows of the female side were much decayed; the pump was dry, and the well water very bad; these matters demand prompt attention. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate; the registry and committals very correctly kept, but *illegal* sentences to imprisonment in the bridewell are frequent. The local inspector visits. Dietary, 4*d.* per head for both sexes, by contract.

New Birmingham.

New Birmingham.—One male prisoner; fifty-four in the last quarter, of whom twenty-four were drunkards. The house was clean and orderly; it had lately been painted throughout, the roof and windows had been repaired, and it was altogether in a very creditable condition. There is no water on the premises, but an allowance is made for fetching it; sewers effective, and cesspools clearable from the outside. Petty sessions are held fortnightly at Ballymunty, about two miles distant, and transmittals are immediate; registry and committals very correct. *A fresh supply of blankets* is required, some of those at present in use being very thin and ragged. The local inspector and the governor of the county gaol visit frequently. Dietary—males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Waterford Gaol.—Visited on the 18th of August, 1855.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
For Contempt of Court,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
Larceny,	4	4	8	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	2	4	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	23	15	38	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	9	3	12	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	48	30	78	1	–	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	8	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	1	2	2
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	2	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	3	1
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	4	–
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	2	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	3	1
Five times imprisoned, & upwards,	–	–	–	–	1	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

It is very gratifying to note the striking and progressive decrease in the amount of crime, as shown by the subjoined returns of the numbers in custody on the corresponding days of four consecutive years, 18th of August, 1852, 211; 1853, 139; 1854, 111; 1855, 78.

Crime has also undergone a favourable change in its nature; offences of the more serious kind have considerably diminished, petty larcenies and misdemeanors now constitute the chief cause of imprisonment. Drunkenness has, I have great pleasure in reporting, decreased in a remarkable degree; in fact, during the first four months of 1855, there were no committals of drunkards to this gaol. In vagrancy and workhouse offences also, improvement is observable.

	Vagrants.	Workhouse Offenders.
18th of August, 1852 . .	23	19
„ 1853 . .	–	6
„ 1854 . .	3	3
„ 1855 . .	6	2

and there is every reason to expect that this class of offenders will became in a short time even much smaller, if not wholly extinct. An examination, too, of the committals and re-committals for the last two years, will afford additional proof that crime generally is considerably on the decrease in the county of Waterford. Committals, 1853—males, 372; females, 242; re-committals—males, 21; females, 20. Committals, 1854—males, 313; females, 167; re-committals—males, 17; females, 13.

The reduction in female crime appears from the above figures to have even exceeded that in the male; and this fact is remarkable, for the contrary is at present generally the case throughout Ireland; and there is certainly nothing either in the state of the county, or the condition of the female portion of the gaol, to account readily for this peculiarity.

The average daily number in 1854 was—males, $65\frac{13}{73}$; females, $52\frac{14}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 80; females, 65. Lowest at any one time—males, 55; females, 32. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{194}{365}$; females, $1\frac{162}{365}$.

There has also been latterly a sensible diminution in the number of juvenile offenders.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	7	2	School Rooms, . .	1	–
Day Rooms, . .	6	2	Workshops, . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	2	–	Worksheds, . .	1	–
Single cells, . .	57	16	Kitchens, . . .	1	–
Single cells of larger size, ...	8	–	Store Rooms, . .	2	–
Sleeping Rooms, . .	8	1	Laundries, . . .	1	–
Number of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	6	8	Lavatories, . . .	3	1
Hospital Rooms, . .	5	4	Baths, . . .	5	1
Chapels, ...	1	–	Reception Room, .	1	–
			Pumps and Wells, .	6	1
			Tread-wheels, . .	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

The building was throughout clean, dry, and in good repair. The male portion was well ventilated; but the female prison was sadly deficient in this respect, and in hot weather must be very close and unwholesome. There is everywhere an abundant supply of good water, but the sewerage is sadly defective, and the privies can only be cleared by carrying out the soil through the front gate of the gaol. The bedding and blankets were good, both in quantity and quality; sheets are at present used in the hospital only, but it is in contemplation to extend the issue of them to the entire prison, which will undoubtedly conduce to cleanliness and health; and probably, by saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets, to economy. There is a good reception ward in which all prisoners are detained until after examination by the medical officer; and the kitchen and stores are sufficient. The male prison now contains adequate accommodation for the much diminished number of prisoners; and is well supplied with lavatories and baths, in which all are washed on admission, and weekly during summer; but the female prison, with the exception of the laundry and drying and mangling rooms, is lamentably deficient in every essential. The accommodation is utterly insufficient for even the present reduced number of occupants, and each cell is nightly tenanted by at least double the number it is qualified to contain. There is only one bath and one lavatory for this sex.

Classification with regard to the males is carefully attended to. All the juveniles are collected in one class, and are, as far as is practicable, kept apart from the adults,—a system which cannot be too highly extolled, as tending in an especial degree to prevent corruption, and to facilitate reformation. At the time of my visit all the males slept in separate cells. With respect to the females, classification is, in this gaol, impossible. All classes are unavoidably mixed during the day. Tried and untried, felons, misdemeanants, prostitutes, and vagrants, all herd together; juveniles of tender years are in constant intercourse with aged convicts, and unrestricted association prevails. The cells are so few that separation at night is impossible; even at the time of my visit, they were, in comparison with sleeping cells in other gaols, very crowded. What must they be when the number of prisoners is far higher? All of both sexes take their meals in the day-rooms.

The general appearance and state of the clothing of the prisoners was very creditable, and due discipline appeared to be maintained. The governor inspects every prisoner at 7 a.m. every day, and occasionally visits the various wards at night. The lock-up is attended by the deputy governor. A watchman, appointed specially for the purpose, patrols from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., and calls the hours; but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance. A prejudice against these tell-tale clocks appears to exist very generally, but I believe such prejudice to be unfounded, having seen at Maryborough gaol a clock which has been repeatedly tested in the most searching manner, and has been found, by most convincing proof, to be a true register of the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

watchfulness of the patrol. There were 32 punishments during the year 1854, none for offences calling for particular remark, and all inflicted by authority of the governor, and consisting of solitary confinement. 17 males were sentenced to whipping during the year 1854.

Employment.—Punitive labour is supplied by a tread-wheel and shot-drill.

Productive and industrial labour consists of, *for males*—weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, winding, and washing, both for the prison and for the barracks; these works are carried on in a workshed, some of the day-rooms, and a laundry. *For females*—spinning, carding, needlework, washing for prison and public.

All the prison clothing, except the stuff for the women's gowns, is made in the gaol. This department is conducted with very laudable energy, especially as regards washing, from which a considerable profit is derived.

RETURN of WORK and MANUFACTURES done during the year 1854.

LAUNDRY.

Linen Articles washed and made up,	102,700
Woollen Articles, „	3,947

SHOE-MAKING.

Boots made, pairs,	12
Shoes „ „	40
Clogs, „ „	17

WEAVING.

Frieze wove in Prison, yards,	348
Tweed, „ „	54
Towelling, „ „	274
Linen, plain, „ „	468
Sheeting, twilled, „	320
Linsey, „ „	28
Sacking, „ „	158
Biscuit Canvas, „ „	400
Bacon Canvas, „ „	600
Twilled Canvas, „	550

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years was—1853, £71 ; 1854, £64 5*s.* 3*d.*

STOCK at the TIME of INSPECTION.

Pairs Blankets,	359	Jackets,	126
Pairs Sheets,	20	Trowsers,	236
Rugs,	137	Caps,	78
Hammocks or Cots,	140	Pairs Shoes,	50
Bed-ticks,	190	„ Clogs,	101
Shirts,	110		

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

Schools.—The males are divided into three classes for educational purposes; each class is instructed for an hour daily by one of the turnkeys in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the teacher is competent but careless; the registry of progress was very inaccurately kept, and many of the copy-books were missing, and the few that were forthcoming were neither neatly nor regularly arranged; in fact, the schoolmaster evidently required constant and vigilant supervision.

The females are taught for two hours daily by the matron, who appears to be a capable instructress. There was, however, no registry of progress for this school. I regretted to find that the chaplains not only never *examined* the pupils or *tested* the registry, but never even *visited* the schools.

Number attending school during the year 1854—males, 188; females, 79. Average number attending daily—males, 23; females, 7.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 2 oz. rice, 6 oz. of Indian meal into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk; females, 2 oz. rice, 5 oz. of Indian meal into stirabout, and ½ pint milk; third class, under 15, 1 oz. rice, 4 oz. meal into stirabout, and ½ pint milk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. of bread (2nd), 1 pint of sweet milk; females, 12 oz. of bread (2nd), ¾ pint of milk; 15 years and under, soup 1 pint, and 8 oz. bread. Supper, 4 oz. bread. Gruel twice a week instead of milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, 4lb., $8\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1; new milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 3*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years—1852, $2\frac{8465}{10000}d.$; 1853, $3\frac{1}{3}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{1}{10}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{6399}{14421}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who duly record such inspection, but make no remark unless the provisions are bad. Bread is often given instead of stirabout for breakfast, by order of the medical officer; in such cases a note is made in the Daily Consumption Book; but there is no written order under the doctor's hand to vouch for such deviation from the ordinary course. The same remark applies to the extra allowance of two ounces of bread which is made thrice a week to the females employed in washing. It is very desirable that in all cases of issue of extra or unusual provisions, the order directing such issue should be made under the hand of a medical officer in a book to which reference can be had.

Books and Accounts.—The registries and books, including those prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are very neatly and accurately kept. The amounts also are very explicit, and carefully made up; and numerous pass and order-books afford satisfactory means of checking the expenditure in every respect.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years was, for 1852, £2,154 13*s.* 2*d.*; 1853, £1,892 13*s.*; 1854, £1,589 2*s.* 5*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
The Very Rev. Dean Hoare,	40	0	0
Rev. M. Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel Roberts, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
W. Carroll, M.D.,	65	0	0
W. C. Triphook, Governor,	200	0	0
Thomas Sinnott, Accountant,	60	0	0
Patrick Walsh, Turnkey,	30	0	0
John Parslow, do., trained Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Michael Murphy, do., do. Tailor,	30	0	0
James Hough, do.,	30	0	0
Walter Foley, do., trained Weaver,	30	0	0
John Troy, do., acting Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Robert Howard, do.,	27	10	0
Margaret O'Neill, Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret O'Neill, jun., Assistant,	25	0	0
Bridget Bulger, Nursetender,	20	0	0
John Connors, Watchman,	18	5	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with uniform and arms, but receive no rations or allowances; three of them are handicraftsmen, a shoemaker, a tailor, and a weaver.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 160; Surgeon, &c., 185; Protestant Chaplain, 137; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 183.

Each of the chaplains has a separate visiting book.

Hospitals.—The male and female hospitals are quite distinct. These buildings, although not very airy, afford ample accommodation for the sick, and were very clean and orderly. The gaol had been very healthy and free from epidemic, and there was only one patient in the hospitals at the time of my visit.

Number in hospital in 1852, 110; 1853, 70; 1854, 111; number of days, 11,526; cost, £92 8*s.* 9*d.*; deaths, 6.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Huntingdon.	Samuel King, Esq., J.P.
William Christmas, Esq.	Wray Palliser, Esq.
James Anderson, Esq.	Robert Longan, Esq., J.P.
M. D. Hassard, Esq., J.P.	Edward Roberts, Esq.
Simon Bagge, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Carew, Esq., J.P.
John Congreve, Esq.	Sir R. Paul, Bart., J.P.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of general business, and then examines the accounts submitted by the local inspector, who receives a cheque for the aggregate amount of the bills, and returns the individual receipts at the next meeting of the Board. The general accounts are audited by the Grand Jury at each assizes.

General Observations.—It is unnecessary that I should repeat the observations made by Mr. Connellan last year with reference to the great defect of the existing building, and to the advantages to be derived from a junction with the city gaol, which would enable due alteration and extension to be made.

The very insufficient accommodation in the female prison, to which I have above adverted, precludes even the most partial classification, and exposes the less depraved females to all the moral corruption arising from constant association with the most hardened criminals. This fact alone appears sufficient to justify a demand for the speedy adoption of some plan for the enlargement of the gaol; but even in the male prison, although the accommodation is in some respects quite adequate, there is at present no possibility of establishing that separate or dissociative system even in its elementary stages, which has been found to succeed so well wherever it has been tried. The gaol, under all its present disadvantages, is so creditably conducted, that it is especially to be regretted that its defects of construction prevent the complete development of improved prison discipline, and it is to be hoped that, in the event of the legislature granting the necessary facilities for carrying out the very desirable amalgamation, the local authorities may speedily agree to establish a gaol worthy of the county and city of Waterford.

South District.

County of Waterford Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Dungarvan.—Six male and 2 female prisoners in custody at the time of my visit; 162 in the last quarter. The building was throughout clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with good bedding; some of the cells appeared rather close; if the doors were perforated the ventilation would be much improved. There is no water except rain-water on the premises, and the sewerage is defective, all the soil being carried out through the building. The addition to the keeper's apartments was not quite finished at the time of my visit. Petty sessions are held weekly, and the transmittals are regular. The registry was defective in a most essential point, for the constables had in several instances neglected to enter and to append their signature to the dates of lodgment and removal of prisoners. Many committals were not forthcoming, and the keeper asserted that in many cases no committals had ever been furnished; there were also occasional sentences to imprisonment for 7 days, *in the bridewell.* It is scarcely necessary to remark that mere verbal committals, and sentences to bridewells are *illegal.* The local inspector and the magistrates visit frequently. Dietary, consisting of two meals of bread and milk, 5*d.* per head.

Dungarvan.

Lismore.—Four female prisoners; 55 in the last quarter. This bridewell was only tolerably clean, and required whitewash. The yards also were rather untidy. The bedding sufficient, and sewerage effective, but there is no water on the premises. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and have of late rarely failed from non-attendance. Transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct, except one *illegal* sentence to 7 days' imprisonment *in the bridewell.* The local inspector is said to visit occasionally, but never makes any entry in the visiting book. Dietary—males, $5\frac{1}{4}d.$; females, $4\frac{9}{16}d.$

Lismore.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—VISITED THE 18TH OF AUGUST, 1855.

Number of Prisoners, Nature of Offences, and State of Discipline and Accommodation.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			
	City Gaol.	House of Correction.		
	Males.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	–	–
Pauper do.,	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.				
For Felony,	8	–	3	3
,, Larceny,	–	–	2	2
,, Misdemeanors,	–	–	1	1
TRIED.				
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.				
Of Felony or Larceny:—				
To Penal Servitude,	2	–	2	2
,, Imprisonment,	–	8	10	18
Of Misdemeanours, &c.,	–	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.				
For Larceny,	–	1	–	1
In default of Bail.	1	–	7	7
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	2
Other Misdemeanours,	–	4	–	4
Drunkards,	–	–	4	4
Gross Totals,	16	14	31	45

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES, CLASSIFIED AT THE TIME OF INSPECTION.

CITY GAOL.

	Ages.					
	10 years and under.		16 years and above 10.		20 years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	4	–	4	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	5
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	–	–	–	3
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	2	3
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

The subjoined returns of the numbers in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, evince some progressive diminution in the amount of crime:—

	City Gaol.	House of Correction.
August 18th, 1852, . .	32 .	60
„ „ 1853, . .	23 .	51
„ „ 1854, . .	20 .	63
„ „ 1855, . .	16 .	45

Vagrancy is decreasing rapidly, and there were none of this class in custody at the time of my visit; but I regret to report that drunkenness has considerably increased, especially amongst the females, of which sex 181 were committed as drunkards in 1855 up to the 18th of August, there having been only 154 such committals in the corresponding period of 1854. Crimes, however, of a serious nature have become comparatively rare.

The committals in 1854 were:—City Gaol—males, 587. House of Correction—males, 170; females, 696. Total—males, 757; females, 696.

Re-committals in 1854:—City Gaol.—Once—males, 10. Twice—males, 7. Thrice—males, 5. Four times and upwards—males, 13. Total—35. House of Correction.—Once—males, 21; females, 7. Twice—males, 13; females, 5. Thrice—males, 6; females, 7. Four times and upwards—males, 1; females, 34. Total—males, 41; females, 53. Gross total—males, 76; females, 53.

These returns, compared with those for 1853, in which year the committals were—males, 807; females, 658; and the re-committals—males, 78; females, 51—exhibit a slight reduction in the committals of males, but an *actual increase* in those of females; whilst in the re-committals of either sex little change is observable. There has, however, of late been some decrease in the number of juvenile delinquents.

Averages in 1854.—City Gaol.—Average daily number—males, 21. Highest number at any one time—males, 37. Lowest number at any one time—males, 5. House of Correction.—Average daily number—males, 24; females, 40. Highest number at any one time—males, 40; females, 60. Lowest number at any one time—males, 9; females, 21. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{1}{2}$; females, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

It is melancholy to note that very nearly half of the offenders committed to these prisons are females; and, as the male committals also are here comparatively numerous, the preponderance of female crime is the more remarkable. But when the anomalous constitution, defective construction, and inadequate accommodation of these two establishments are taken into consideration, this state of things can occasion no surprise; for the improved system and stricter prison discipline which have been so successfully applied very generally throughout the gaols of Ireland, and which peculiarly affect female criminals, are here, from obvious causes, impossible, and therefore these prisons are neither deterrent nor reformatory.

Waterford is the only place in Ireland where the common Gaol and House of Correction are situated in different locali-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

ties; and yet although separate in position they are not so in administration, nevertheless being in some points totally distinct from and independent of each other. The many disadvantages resulting from this state of things have been so often recapitulated by previous Inspectors-General, that I need only now remark that nothing has been done to remove this evil, and that in my opinion no radical or effectual remedy can be applied until the City Gaol and House of Correction are united in one building, containing adequate accommodation, or, what would be far preferable, incorporated, as has often been proposed, with the County Gaol, in one well-arranged establishment.

Accommodation.

CITY GAOL.

	M.		M.
Wards,	5	Hospital Rooms,	3
Yards,	4	Chapels,	1
Day Rooms,	5	Kitchens,	1
Solitary Cells,	1	Store Rooms,	1
Single Cells,	16	Baths,	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	Reception Room,	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	Pumps and Wells,	3

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	1	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Yards,	2	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	1	3	Laundries,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Baths,	–	2
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	3
Workshops,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–

I found both the prisons clean, orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding; sheets are used in the hospital, and partially in the House of Correction. Water is abundant, but in the House of Correction the sewerage is not very effective, and the privies can only be cleared by carrying out the soil through the prison. I was decidedly of opinion that the solitary cells in both establishments were unfit for use—that in the City Gaol being damp and unprovided with a grate or any other means of applying heat, and those of the House of Correction being utterly deficient in due ventilation; the sleeping cells, too, of the latter prison are sadly close, especially when occupied by three persons; the accommodation is so limited that this crowding is often unavoidable, but some steps should be taken to admit a more copious supply of fresh air to these cells. There are no lavatories in either building, and no bath for males or reception ward in the House of Correction.

Classification is maintained in the City Gaol, which contains sufficient wards, considering the small number of prisoners, for that purpose; but in the House of Correction it is impossible to apply any classification to the males, who are all in one ward, and only partially to the females, who are to a certain extent divided into three classes according to character, prostitutes being as much as possible kept apart from others. The meals are taken in the day-rooms, but separation at night is carried out whenever the state of the prisons will admit of such an ar-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

rangement. It may be well here to mention that no females except debtors and sick are admitted into the City Gaol, whose inmates therefore consist mainly of male debtors, drunkards, untried prisoners, and convicts, *i.e.*, those sentenced to penal servitude and transportation.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and their clothing adequate. The governors of both prisons attend their respective lock-ups, but in neither is there any night patrol, a want especially to be regretted since both buildings are very insecure. Two men escaped from the House of Correction on the 11th of May last, of whom only one has been re-captured; they broke their way out through the wall of their sleeping cell, which was very slightly constructed, and thence contrived to get through the garden and over the wall. A watch-dog has been ordered by the Board to be kept for the future, but I doubt the sufficiency of such a precaution.

There were 33 punishments during 1854 in the City Gaol, and 67 in the House of Correction, none calling for particular comment.

Subsequently to my inspection, a prisoner in the City Gaol was injured by a blow from one of the officers. The circumstances having been inquired into, and the governor having been apprized of the gross impropriety of such a proceeding, it is to be hoped that no similar violation of prison discipline may again occur.

Employment.

CITY GAOL.—Merely prison duties, and occasionally mending clothes.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Males—Tread-wheel and shot-drill; weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, stonebreaking, &c. Females—Knitting, spinning, carding, washing, and making clothing for both prisons. All the prison clothes are here manufactured and made up, and the governor is deserving of much credit for the activity which prevails in this department.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the prison—1853, £10; 1854, £20 7*s.* 2*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

CITY GAOL.		HOUSE OF CORRECTION.	
Pairs Blankets,	35	Pairs Blankets,	62
Pairs Sheets,	4	Pairs Sheets,	15
Rugs,	10	Rugs,	23
Bed-ticks,	30	Hammocks or Cots,	40
Shirts,	30	Bed-ticks,	46
Jackets,	16	Shirts,	66
Trowsers,	12	Jackets,	20
Caps,	10	Trowsers,	20
Pairs Shoes,	15	Caps,	24
		Pairs Shoes,	63

Schools.—No educational instruction is now given to the *males* in either prison, but in the House of Correction the *females* are taught by the assistant-matron for an hour daily in reading. A registry of progress is kept, but it does not show the gradual advance of pupils. The chaplains take no cognizance of the school.

South District.

City of Waterford Gaol.

Number who attended school in 1854—males, 79; females, 71. Average daily number—males, 7; females, 8.

Until lately the males also were instructed by one of the turnkeys.

Dietary.

City Gaol.—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Class 3. Males under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, ½ pint new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint of soup.

Supper—4 oz. brown bread. Prisoners for less than a month are on gruel diet.

House of Correction.—Breakfast—males, 6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint new milk; females, 5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk; females, 12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk. Potatoes are substituted for bread, and oatmeal gruel for milk, two days in the week. Prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month get gruel in place of milk for dinner.

3rd Class—4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. rice, ½ pint new milk for breakfast; 8 oz. bread, ½ pint gruel for dinner; and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Contracts for both Prisons.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 8¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; rice, per cwt., 20*s.*; potatoes, per stone, 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5¾*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per ton, 30*s.*; candles, per lb., 8*d.*; soap, per cwt., 28*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three previous years—1852, 2¼*d.*; 1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2⅗*d.*; 1855, 2¾*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains; it is, however, very desirable that a book for the special purpose of recording the inspection of provisions should be kept. At present all entries of visits, remarks, and inspections by all persons visiting the prisons are made in *one* book.

Books and Accounts.—The Gate-keeper's Book, prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, is wanting in the City Gaol, an omission which prevents the possibility of satisfactorily checking the Daily Consumption Book. In other respects the books and accounts, and all the books in the House of Correction, are kept with praiseworthy neatness and accuracy. The accounts for both prisons are kept by the governor of the City Gaol, and are presented monthly to the Board, and at each assizes to the Grand Jury.

The total cost of both prisons, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years was—1852, £1,192 12*s.* 10*d.*; 1853, £1,224 9*s.* 1*d.*; 1854, £1,294 17*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

CITY GAOL.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sir Benjamin Morris, Local Inspector, .	60	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Hoare, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. John Crotty, Roman Catholic do., .	40	0	0
Robert J. Burkitt, Physician, . . .	50	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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	£	s.	d.
James G. Palmer, Apothecary,		—	
William Wright, Governor,	120	0	0
James Walsh, Turnkey,	25	0	0
N. Foran, do.,	25	0	0
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.			
Marcus Jackson, Governor,	60	0	0
John Jackson, Turnkey,	25	0	0
John Walker, do.,	25	0	0
Maria Walker, Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Fitzgerald, Assistant,	10	0	0
Anna Bennett, do.	10	0	0

The salaries of the officers are paid monthly. The turnkeys are not provided with uniform, but have arms. All the intern officers, except the matron, receive rations or allowances. None of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen. The strength of the staff in the House of Correction is quite insufficient, and it is, under present circumstances, difficult, if not impossible, to observe regularity, or to insure the safe custody of the prisoners. If another turnkey were appointed an efficient night-patrol might be organized, and other matters, especially with reference to the keeping of the Gate-book, might be most advantageously amended. I also wish to call attention to the very small salary given to the governor of the House of Correction, whose duties are numerous and onerous, and who appears to be a zealous, industrious, and deserving officer.

Officers' Visits.—City Gaol—Local Inspector, 128; Surgeon, &c., 152; Protestant Chaplain, 122; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 98. House of Correction—Local Inspector, 120; Surgeon, &c., 138; Protestant Chaplain, 48; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 137.

I regretted extremely to find that divine service was still sometimes not performed on Sunday in the House of Correction; this needs no comment.

Hospital.

All the sick are sent to the City Gaol, where there is tolerable accommodation for that purpose. Both prisons had been healthy and free from epidemic, and there were no patients at the time of my visit.

Year.	No. Admitted.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1852,	64	3,347	£26 10 8	–
1853,	29	2,290	24 0 8	1
1854,	13	1,092	23 1 1	–

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor.	Joseph S. Richardson, Esq.
James Keating, J.P.	Alderman Slaney.
William M'Ardagh, J.P.	Henry Galwey, Esq.
Owen Carroll, J.P.	Jacob Penrose, Esq.
Michael D. Hassard, J.P.	Peirse Cox, Esq.
Michael Dobbyn, J.P.	Henry Denny, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, and then, after examination, discharges all accounts by the issue of a check for the aggregate amount to the local inspector, who pays the bills and returns the individual receipts at the next meeting.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

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County of Wexford Gaol.—Visited on the 16th and 17th of August, 1855.

Number of Prisoners and Nature of Offences.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	5	2	7	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	4	5	9	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	3	7	10	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	44	33	77	2	1	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	17	20	–	2	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	92	69	161	4	4	8

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

Classification.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	10	1	24	14
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	4	3
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	1	2
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	8	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	2	6
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	5	2
Five times imprisoned, & upwards,	–	–	2	1	1	–

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The subjoined returns of the numbers of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three previous years, do not exhibit so great or so progressive a reduction in the amount of crime as is generally observable in the other counties of Ireland; nor is there any apparent cause for the exception of Wexford from the general rule of extensive diminution in the number of criminals, unless, indeed, the recent summary commitments of all females of loose character be considered as accounting in some measure for the comparatively large number in custody on the day of my visit.

Total in custody on the 16th of August, 1852, 228; 1853, 182; 1854, 165; 1855, 161.

Little, however, as crime has decreased in *amount*, in its *nature* there is considerable improvement. House burning—a crime once very prevalent in this county—burglary, and offences against the person, have much diminished, and petty larcenies, misdemeanors, and vagrancy now constitute the chief causes of imprisonment.

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
In custody August 16—1852,	5	2
1853,	3	10
1854,	3	1
1855,	2	20

Of the twenty vagrants in custody, no less than *seventeen* were females, a disproportion induced by the practice above referred to. In the early part of the current year drunkenness had unhappily increased, but I rejoiced to find that in the two months preceding my inspection there had been considerable improvement in this respect. The convicts have been removed since my visit, and it is highly desirable that the gaol should be relieved of the lunatics, of whom there were no less than eight; for their presence entails much inconvenience and disorder, there being no provision in prisons for either the safe custody or cure of this unfortunate class of criminals.

Although the schedules of averages, and the numbers in custody on the 16th of August for the four past years, exhibit but little decrease in the totals, or even *males*, and latterly a positive *increase* in the *females*, the committals and re-committals for 1854, compared with 1853, show a material reduction in both sexes.

Committals for the year 1853—males, 821; females, 591; 1854—males, 627; females, 361.

Re-committals for the year 1853—males, 107; females, 98; 1854—males, 79; females, 40.

The classification of the re-committals for the latter year was—Once—males, 50; females, 29. Twice—males, 13; females, 11. Thrice—males, 11. Four times and upwards—males, 5. Total—males, 79; females, 40.

Average daily number—males, 91; females, 66. Highest at any one time—males, 121; females, 83. Lowest at any one time—males, 75; females, 52. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 3.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

It thus appears that in the committals and re-committals the decrease in the females was not only proportionably but even numerically larger than in the males; and it is therefore a fair presumption that accidental and exceptional causes have only temporarily raised the proportion of female criminals in this gaol; and undoubtedly the adoption of *separation* in its entirety would still farther tend to reduce the amount of crime in both sexes, and especially in the females, to whom other *deterrents* are not applicable. The number of juvenile criminals has undergone little or no change within the last year, and to this class also the separate system might be most advantageously applied.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	16	7	School Rooms,	1	–
Day rooms,	7	4	Workshops,	10	–
Solitary cells,	2	2	Worksheds,	2	1
Single cells,	–	14	Kitchens,	1	–
Single cells of larger size,	97	50	Store Rooms,	2	1
Cells to contain 3 persons,	2	4	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	2	Baths,	–	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	9	10	Pumps and Wells,	6	4
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Crank Mill,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Other Machines for Labour,	1	–

The building was, throughout, clean, in good repair, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water from several pumps and wells. The sewerage is indifferent, and some of the privies were very offensive. It is much to be regretted that no improvement has been made in the method of cleansing the cesspools, it being still necessary to carry out all the soil through the prison without even the assistance of such a plan as is mentioned by my colleague in his last year's Report to be in use in Londonderry and elsewhere.

The walls and flags weep a good deal in wet weather, but otherwise the building was tolerably dry. New and effective locks have been furnished, and the doors of the new male prison have been rendered quite secure. The supply of bedding and blankets was ample and excellent; sheets are used in the hospital only; the introduction of them throughout the prison would be found to be advantageous both in point of cleanliness and economy; a considerable saving in the wear and tear of the blankets having been elsewhere experienced by their use.

With respect to the new male and female prisons, the former containing 72 and the latter 50 cells, I must repeat the observations of my colleague, that when so little is wanting to adapt them in every way to complete separation, and as the beneficial effects of the separate system are daily becoming more and more apparent, it is deeply to be regretted that the authorities do not think proper to finish a work on which so much money has been expended, and to complete which so little additional ex-

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pense would be required; and I am induced the more strongly to urge them to this step, from a conviction that the establishment of the separate system would, in a short time, so reduce the number of criminals, from the dread which it uniformly inspires, and the reformation which it not unfrequently effects, as to lessen materially the annual cost of the gaol, and thus in some measure to repay them for the outlay which the completion of the prison must entail.

The master and pauper debtors respectively have good wards, and special wards are allocated to the convicts and to the lunatics. There is also a ward and dormitory set apart for those women who are nursing children. There are good workshops for blacksmiths' work, shoemaking, tailoring, &c., and a building of considerable size is fitted with carding and other machines for the preparation of wool. The schoolroom is well suited for the purpose, and the drying-room, now brought into use, and the laundry, are good; but it is very desirable that the latter should be fitted with partitions to prevent the unrestricted conversation and association which at present prevail amongst the females during the hours of labour.

The stores are neither convenient nor commodious, and much improvement might be made in the privies, the construction and arrangement of which are very faulty. There is one bath for the females, but none for males, neither are there any lavatories, personal ablution being merely provided for by two little troughs. I would earnestly suggest the establishment of some lavatories, and of at least one additional bath, the want of which is the more pressing from the absence of any reception or probationary ward for the confinement of prisoners on their first admission to the gaol, prior to examination by the medical officer. All prisons ought to be provided with a ward of this description, and a fumigating room for the cleansing and disinfecting of the prisoners' clothes. Some progress has been made in filling up the stone quarry.

Classification, as regards the males, is strictly observed in accordance with the directions of the Prisons' Act; but at hard labour, industrial employment, and at school, all the classes are indiscriminately mingled; juveniles are mixed with adults in the several classes.

The classification of the females is rather lax; the untried and the nurses are respectively kept apart from the rest; but all the remaining tried females are in one class, and the prostitutes are thus associated with the other female criminals, an arrangement much to be deprecated as productive of great moral contamination. *All* the prisoners of both sexes sleep in single cells, with the exception of the lunatics and nurses; and all, except the lunatics, nurses, and the untried, take their meals in separation.

The prisoners were adequately clothed, and their general appearance was very creditable to those concerned with their management. The discipline of the males seemed to be strictly maintained, but amongst the females there is evidently room

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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for considerable improvement in this respect. The governor, who is very assiduous in the discharge of his duties, always attends the lock-up. One turnkey is on patrol from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., but there is no *tell-tale* clock, or any other method of testing the regularity and watchfulness of the patrol.

There were 67 punishments, 57 for males, and 10 for females, in 1854, of which 8 were inflicted by order of magistrates, and the remainder by the governor; they were all to solitary confinement. There were 21 sentences to whipping during the year.

Employment.—Hard labour is supplied by shot-drill, at which all whom the medical officer considers fit are drilled; and by the crank-wheel, attached to the carding machine, which is worked by gangs of 12 men at a time.

Productive and industrial labour for *males* consists of tailoring, shoemaking, tinkering, painting, nail-making, weaving, spinning, carding, &c.; for *females*, spinning, sewing, picking oakum, washing for prison, &c.

Amongst the males considerable energy prevails in this particular, and the carding department is very skilfully conducted, and is deserving of much praise; but the females do not execute nearly so much work as might easily be exacted from them. All the employment is carried on in association; it is very desirable that separation should be applied to this department, and the fitting up of some smaller looms in several of the vacant cells would render the adoption of this improvement very easy. Instruction in the various handicrafts, such as tailoring and shoemaking, would be found to progress much more rapidly, if imparted in separation, than under the present associative system. The industrial labour is chiefly directed to the supply of the requirements of the prison, which is thereby almost wholly provided with clothing and necessaries.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, for the year 1853, £29 11*s.*; and for 1854, £28 2*s.* 4*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	355	Jackets,	158
Pairs Sheets,	30	Trowsers,	114
Rugs,	20	Caps,	165
Bed-ticks,	252	Pairs Shoes,	14
Shirts,	273	Clogs,	214

Schools.—The male school is efficiently conducted by a schoolmaster, who instructs the juveniles, and adults if they desire it, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the pupils are divided into various classes, and each class is taught daily for about an hour and a quarter. I examined several of the pupils and inspected the copy-books, and was well satisfied. A good registry of progress is kept, and is occasionally tested by the local inspector. The young females are instructed in one class for two hours daily by an assistant matron, who has lately been engaged to fill the incongruous offices of school-

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mistress and female lunatic keeper. I regretted to find that this school existed more in name than in reality—that the instruction in reading was very imperfect, and that no attempt even was made to teach writing; in fact the schoolmistress was evidently not competent to instruct, being herself very partially educated, nor can the Board expect to secure the services of a proper person at the present quite inadequate salary of £10.

A female registry of progress is kept, but gives little information.

Number attending school during the year 1854—males, 103; females, from 21st November, 47. Average number attending daily—males, 24; females, 16.

Dietary.—Males confined over a month—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint sweet milk.

Males confined one month and under—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

Male juveniles under 15 confined over a month—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. ditto.

Male juveniles under 15 confined one month and under—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian male made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. ditto.

Females confined over one month—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Females confined one month and under—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.

Female juveniles under 15 confined over one month—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. ditto.

Female juveniles under 15 confined one month and under—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. ditto.

Contracts.—White bread, 2¼*d.*; brown bread, 2*d.*; barley and rye, 1½*d.*; oatmeal, 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, £10 per ton; meat, 6*d.*; new milk, 6*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 3*d.* per gallon; salt, 1*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; coals, 19*s.* 3*d.* per ton; straw, 30*s.* per ton; candles, 7*d.* per lb.; soap, £1 12*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—1852, 2¼*d.*; 1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 3⅜*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I tasted and found to be very good. The provisions are regularly inspected and reported upon by the chaplains in books specially kept for the purpose.

Books and Accounts.—The books prescribed by the Court of

South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Queen's Bench are kept with very laudable accuracy, and on comparison tally exactly. The hospital book is good, and carefully checked by the medical officer; the governor's journal and labour and profit books also afford satisfactory references.

There are no by-laws in this prison, and the addition of an alphabetical index to the general registry would be an improvement. The accounts in the aggregate are kept by the Board. Numerous pass and order books for the various tradesmen are in use, and provide satisfactory checks to the expenditure.

The total cost of the gaol, inclusive of dietary and salaries, for the last three years was—1852, £2,236 8*s.* 10*d.*; 1853, £2,110 16*s.* 5*d.*; 1854, £2,372 16*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. R. W. Elgee, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Rev. R. W. Elgee, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. L. Kirwan, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
H. H. Boxwell, M.D.,		—	
J. W. Rickards, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Joseph Gladwin, Governor,	160	0	0
John Murphy, Deputy-Governor,	80	0	0
William Craig, Turnkey, regular trained Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Robert M'Call, do.,	30	0	0
Nathaniel Crampton, do., capable of teaching Carding and Spinning,	30	0	0
William Foley, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Luke Walsh, do., trained Shoemaker,	25	0	0
Nicholas Cormick, do.,	25	0	0
James Maguire, do., trained Weaver,	25	0	0
William Marlin, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick C. Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Mary Needham, Matron,	45	0	0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
Julia Marshall, Female Lunatic Keeper,	10	0	0
Mary Anne Whitty, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
John Holbrook, Barber,	10	0	0

All the intern officers receive rations and allowances. The turnkeys are paid quarterly, are supplied with uniform, and have arms; one additional has been appointed since the establishment of the night-watch. Of the turnkeys two are shoemakers, one is a weaver, and one is capable of instructing in carding and spinning. Considering the anxious energy manifested by the governor in the industrial, and indeed in every department, the impossibility of imparting instruction without competent teachers, and the disposition shown by the authorities to assist him in his endeavours, it is much to be desired that, in new appointments of turnkeys, handicraftsmen should, when it is practicable, be selected. A man able to teach tailoring is much required at present.

Visits of Extern Officers during the year 1854.—Local Inspector, 163; Surgeon, &c., 139; Protestant Chaplain, 156; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 169.

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County of Wexford Gaol.

Hospitals.—The building appropriated to the accommodation of the sick is suitable. The male patients are on the ground floor and the females on the upper story. This hospital was very clean and orderly, but the establishment of baths and water-closets is earnestly recommended. I would also suggest that a book should be kept for the entry of any additional diet ordered by the doctor to be issued to prisoners *not being inmates* of the hospital. The gaol had been generally healthy and free from epidemic.

	Total No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicine.
1852,	86	1,908	6	£ 0 18 10
1853,	72	1,557	3	24 15 7
1854,	78	2,316	1	12 8 1

Board of Superintendence.

Chas. Arthur Walker, Esq., J.P., D.L.	Wm. Andw. Armstrong, Esq., J.P.
George Le Hunte, Esq., J.P.	Francis J. Connell, Esq., J.P.
Sir Francis Le Hunte, Knight, J.P.	Isaac Cornock, Esq., J.P.
Major J. Harvey, J.P.	Major J. Doran.
John Harvey, Esq., M.D.	Charles Huson, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. William Poole, J.P.	J. Gordon Hatton, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, and discharges all accounts, including the salaries of the officers, quarterly. The turnkeys are in most gaols, and with great propriety, paid monthly. The bills are paid by the local inspector, who receives a cheque for the aggregate amount from the Board, and returns the individual receipts at the next meeting.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Gorey.—No prisoners at the time of my visit; 31 in the last quarter. This bridewell was clean and orderly throughout, and amply supplied with good bedding and blankets. There is only one yard for both sexes, and it is apparently very insecure; the erection of a *chevaux-de-frise* is recommended; the sewerage effective; but one privy out of order. There is no water on the premises; a pump is much required; registry and committals correct; petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are regular. The local inspector visits, but makes no entry. Dietary, *5d.* for both sexes; no contract. Gorey.

Enniscorthy.—1 male, and 2 female prisoners; 62 in the last quarter. This bridewell was excessively clean and orderly, and well supplied with bedding. Considerable improvements, in accordance with Mr. Connellan's suggestions, have been made. An extension to the house has been erected to provide additional accommodation for the keeper; a draw-well has been sunk; bars have been affixed to the windows of the magistrate's apartments; the defective doors and doorposts have been repaired; the entire building has been painted; and much new flagging has been laid down. The female yard, however, is unaltered, and is quite insufficient to afford air or exercise. The male is divided from the female side by a door in the Enniscorthy.

South District.

County of Wexford.

Bridewells.

corridor. The new well had, up to my visit, supplied enough water; the sewerage is effective, but the soil is carried out through the bridewell; the registry and committals are very correctly kept; and the practice of lodging prisoners on warrants without committals has been abandoned; petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals are immediate. The local inspector and the magistrates visit occasionally. Dietary, 6*d.* for males, 5*d.* for females; there is no contract, and if stirabout were substituted for bread in the morning a considerable reduction in the cost would be effected. The keeper, who appeared to be a respectable and painstaking man, complained that he never received his salary until six months after it became due.

New Ross.

New Ross.—1 male, 2 female prisoners; 72 in the last quarter. The house was clean and orderly, the bedding sufficient, and the supply of water abundant. No alteration had been made in the female quarter, which is quite inadequate in accommodation for the requirements of the district. The walls are so low that the yards are quite insecure. Registry and committals correct; petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals tolerably regular. No local inspector visits. Dietary, 6*d.* for males, 5*d.* for females. The remarks on the dietary at Enniscorthy are equally applicable in this case.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wicklow Gaol.

County of Wicklow Gaol.—Visited on the 31st of December, 1855.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	–	2	2	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	2	2	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	3	4	7	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	8	10	18	–	1	1

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED AT THE TIME OF INSPECTION.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	–	2	2
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	1

The diminution in the amount of crime has been quite extraordinary, as is proved by the subjoined returns of the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:

31st of December, 1852,	77
„ 1853,	69
„ 1854,	40
„ 1855,	18

In the nature of crime also considerable improvement is observable. The more grave offences have become very rare. Vagrancy has nearly ceased, there having been none of this class in custody on the 31st of December for the last three years, and workhouse offences have much diminished; drunkenness also has somewhat decreased, although not to the same extent as other crimes. The committals and re-committals of the past may be favourably contrasted with those of the preceding year.

Committals—1854: males, 299; females, 170. 1855: males, 226; females, 116.

Re-committals—1854: Once—males, 30; females, 12. Twice—males, 10; females, 12. Thrice—males, 2; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 9; females, 26. 1855: Once—males, 3; females, 9.

The great improvement here shown, especially in the re-committals, is the more gratifying, because it particularly applies to the females, in which sex the reduction has, until lately, been far less than in the other. The decrease in male crime may in great measure be accounted for by enlistment, and the employment, at liberal wages, afforded by the railway; but as there are apparently no such *external* causes for the remarkable diminution in the number of females committed during the past year, it may fairly be supposed that this very desirable result is at least in part attributable to the improved system and discipline of the gaol; and this supposition is con-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

firmed by the great decrease in the female re-committals, which proves that the hardened and recurrent offenders have either been reformed, or deterred by their treatment.

Juvenile crime has also much decreased. The governor is of opinion that the whipping of boys has much contributed to this improvement.

Averages during 1855.—Average daily number: males, $19\frac{81}{365}$; females, $12\frac{332}{365}$. Highest at any one time: males, 30; females, 13. Lowest ditto: males, 8; females, 10.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	4	3	School rooms, .	1	1
Day rooms, . .	4	2	Workshops, . .	1	–
Solitary cells, . .	1	–	Kitchens, . . .	1	–
Single cells, . .	56	21	Store rooms, . .	2	2
Sleeping rooms, .	3	1	Laundries, . .	–	1
No. of beds in such			Baths, . . .	2	2
rooms, . . .	3	1	Pumps and Wells, .	2	–
Hospital rooms, .	2	1	Tread-wheels, .	1	–
Chapels, . .	1	–			

The building was secure, in good repair, clean, and well supplied with bedding and blankets; it would be well, however, if every bed were furnished with sheets, which are at present used in the hospital only, as they would undoubtedly conduce to health and cleanliness, and to economy, by saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets. Some parts of the prison were rather damp, and the ventilation of the cells of the new male prison is somewhat defective from the want of thorough draught. There is an ample supply of good water, and the sewerage is very effective. The female prison was undergoing alteration and extension, which will give a new laundry, a drying-room, and four additional cells. These new cells, as well as the existing twenty-one, are to be heated with hot air; but some of them are not of sufficient size for entire separation. I found that it was not designed to establish lavatories in the female prison. This is a serious omission, and as it can easily be supplied, it is to be hoped that this very necessary item may be included in the improvements in progress. Forty of the male cells have been certified as being fitted with all requirements for entire separation, which system, however, is not fully adopted. There are good baths in which all are washed on admission. The females are confined in the pauper marshalsea, pending the alterations in their proper prison; the tread-wheel being situated within this marshalsea, cannot, consequently, at present be used, and therefore it has not yet been fitted with partitions; it is very desirable that the new laundry also should be furnished with partitions. The kitchen, stores, &c. are adequate.

Classification amongst the males is duly observed; but association is permitted to them during the hours of labour, and at other times; so large a number of cells being adapted to the *separate system*, it is much to be regretted that separation in its entirety, which has been found so deterrent and reforma-

tory wherever it has been tried, should not be introduced. All the males, however, sleep and take their meals in single cells.

Amongst the females classification is at present necessarily imperfect—they are merely divided into two classes, according to character, and are unavoidably constantly in association.

The prisoners were all well clothed in prison dresses, and presented a satisfactory appearance; and strict discipline is enforced. The governor attends the lock-up, and a turnkey patrols every night from ten P.M. to six A.M. There were 17 males, and 36 females punished for prison offences in 1855, all by authority of the governor.

During the year two males were sentenced to solitary confinement, and two to whipping.

Employment.—Males.—Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel and shot-drill; industrial labour has nearly ceased for the present, the number of hands being so small as barely to suffice for the performance of the ordinary prison duties. The females are chiefly employed in washing for the prison. The prison clothing has hitherto been made up in gaol.

No manufactured articles have been disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years.

Stock at the Time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	111	Jackets,	151
Pairs Sheets,	4	Trowsers,	65
Rugs,	111	Caps,	65
Bed-ticks,	111	Pairs Shoes,	76
Shirts,	53		

Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is given by the turnkeys to the males for two hours daily in the chapel, which is divided into stalls. This school appeared to be well conducted, and a satisfactory registry of progress is kept; but is not tested by the chaplains. Similar educational instruction is imparted to the females by the matron and her assistant. The former being confined to her bed by serious illness, the female school was not going on at the time of my visit.

Number attending school during 1855—males, 229; females, 99. Average number attending daily—males, 16; females, 10.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females, 3½ oz. of oatmeal, and 3½ oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Males and females under fifteen years of age—2½ oz. of oatmeal, and 2½ oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males, 14 oz. of bread, half seconds flour and half Indian meal, and 1 pint of new milk. Females, 12 oz. of bread same as above, and ¾ of a pint of new milk. Males and females under fifteen years—8 oz. of bread same as above, and ¾ of a pint new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Contracts.—Bread, 1*d.* per 4 lbs. under Dublin price; oatmeal, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, 12*s.* 3*d.*; meat, 7*d.* per lb.; new milk, 5¾*d.* per gallon; salt, 2*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; coals, 18*s.* per ton; candles, 10*d.* per lb.; soap, 5*s.* 3*d.* per stone.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years—1852, 2*d.*; 1853, 2¼*d.*; 1854, 3*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. It is, however, desirable that separate visiting books should be provided for the entries of the performance of this duty, and that the quality of the provisions should always be noticed; at present, all officers enter their visits and remarks in the same book.

Books and Accounts.—All the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are now kept with great care and accuracy, and tally exactly. The general registry is deserving of peculiar commendation, since it affords such minute information on all points connected with the crimes and other peculiarities of the persons committed to the gaol. The registries of drunkards and lunatics, and the hard labour and general employment returns, are very explicit. The hospital books contain full entries of all issues of hospital and extra diet, duly initialed by the medical officer.

The accounts are kept by the local inspector.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years was—1852, £1,439 1*s.* 8*d.*; 1853, £1,370 3*s.* 1½*d.*; 1854, £1,354 19*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Nolan, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Andrew Nolan, Esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Rev. R. Porter, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. John Grant, Roman Catholic do.	46	3	1
Robert Barry, Governor,	150	0	0
Thomas Scales, shoemaker, sick,	39	0	0
William Quin, capable of tailoring work,	35	0	0
John Carolin, giving school instruction,	35	0	0
John Pepper,	30	0	0
James Manly, tailor and shoemaker,	30	0	0
Edward Taylor, giving school instruction,	30	0	0
Mary Barry, Matron,	30	0	0
Elizabeth Halpin, Deputy Matron,	25	0	0
Elizabeth Manly, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and have since October 1854, been supplied with suitable uniforms; they, together with the assistant matron, receive an allowance of ten stone of coals each per week, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April; no other allowance or rations are given to any of the officers. Three of the turnkeys are capable of instructing in shoemaking and tailoring.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 117; Surgeon, &c., 177; Protestant Chaplain, 266; Roman Catholic do., 237.

I point with great pleasure to the large number of visits here recorded.

Hospitals.—There was only one patient, a female, in the hospital, which was clean, orderly, and well furnished with all necessaries.

The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	No. of Deaths.
1852,	8	196	10 2 4¼	1
1853,	11	211	10 19 9½	4
1854,	17	597	5 17 6	1

The female patient above noticed was sentenced on the 13th of October, 1853, to four years' penal servitude, and has been ever since in the hospital under treatment for scrofula.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert H. Truell, Esq., J.P.
Francis Synge, Esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, Esq., J.P.
Arthur Bride, Esq., J.P.
Rev. Henry Brownrigg.
Rev. William Vickers.
Robt. F. Saunders, Esq., J.P.
Thomas S. Dennis, Esq., J.P.
Rev. Thomas Green.
John Edwards, Esq., J.P.
Edward A. Dennis, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and the payment of small bills and salaries; the contracts and large accounts are duly examined and discharged at each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Baltinglass.—(District Bridewell), visited August 15th, three male and two female prisoners in custody; fifteen in the last quarter. The house clean, but damp, and some of the cells very dark. The sewerage ineffective; there being no means of flushing the sewers with water. One pump was in order, the other dry. The privies were out of repair, and that assigned to females was very dirty. The room allotted to the sick was in bad order, and much glass was wanting in the windows. The tread-wheel had been repaired. The blankets were thin and bad; it was stated that a new supply had been ordered.

Baltinglass.

Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and those sentenced to the county gaol are at once transmitted thither. The committals were correct, although not regularly filed; but the registry was defective, inasmuch as it did not contain due entries, under the hands of the constabulary, of the dates of the lodgments and removals of prisoners. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 2½*d.* per head for both sexes. The keeper had died three weeks previous to my visit, and his son, a turnkey in Wicklow gaol, had been appointed in his place; but had not at that time arrived. The bridewell was in charge of the turnkey.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow.

Bridewells.

Tinahely.

Tinahely.—No prisoners; twenty in the last quarter. This bridewell was very clean and orderly; but some new blankets were required, those in use being thin and torn. The sewers are effective, and can be flushed with the water from the neighbouring mill-race. There is no drinking water on the premises. Two new privies have been erected; but the suggestions made by my colleague last year with reference to their construction not having been adopted, it is evident that escapes may be made by climbing on the roofs of these privies, and thence to the windows of the court-house, whence easy egress may be effected. The accommodation for the keeper is lamentably inadequate, consisting, as it does, of but one small room *for all purposes.*

Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular; registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits.

Dietary $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head for males, and $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females; being more than double the cost of that at Baltinglass.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

APPENDIX II.

SCHEDULE (A)—List of Prisons.

Schedule (A). List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
Dublin,	Kilmainham,	County Gaol.
	Richmond Bridewell,	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane,	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane,	FourCourts Marshalsea.
	St. Sepulchre's,	Manor Prison.
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol and House of Correction.
	Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County Gaol.
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	ditto.
	Drogheda,	Town Gaol.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.

SCHEDULE (A).

List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
Meath,	Trim,	County Gaol.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlereagh,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto.
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.
Tyrone,	Omagh,	County Gaol.
	Clogher,	Bridewell.
	Dungannon,	ditto.
	Strabane,	ditto.
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	County Gaol.
	Castletowndelvin,	Bridewell.
	Moate,	ditto.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow,	Carlow,	County Gaol.
Clare,	Ennis,	ditto.
	Ennistymon,	Bridewell.
	Killaloe,	ditto.
	Kilrush,	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge,	ditto.
	Tulla,	ditto.
Cork,	Cork,	County Gaol.
	Cork,	City ditto.
	Cork,	Bridewell.
	Kinsale,	Corporation Gaol.
	Bandon,	Bridewell.
	Bantry,	ditto.
	Castletown,	ditto.
	Charleville,	ditto.
	Clonakilty,	ditto.
	Dunmanway,	ditto.
	Fermoy,	ditto.
	Kanturk,	ditto.
	Macroom,	ditto.
	Mallow,	ditto.
	Midleton,	ditto.
	Millstreet,	ditto.
	Mitchelstown,	ditto.
	Queenstown,	ditto.
	Roscarberry,	ditto.
	Skibbereen,	ditto.
	Youghal,	ditto.
Galway,	Galway,	County Gaol.
	Galway,	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe,	Bridewell.
	Clifden,	ditto.
	Eyrecourt,	ditto.
	Gort,	ditto.
	Loughrea,	ditto.
	Oughterard,	ditto.

SCHEDULE (A).

List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
Galway—*continued.*	Portumna,	Bridewell.
	Tuam,	ditto.
	Woodford,	ditto.
Kerry,	Tralee,	County Gaol.
	Caherciveen,	Bridewell.
	Castleisland,	ditto.
	Dingle,	ditto.
	Kenmare,	ditto.
	Killarney,	ditto.
	Listowel,	ditto.
	Milltown,	ditto.
	Tarbert,	ditto.
Kildare,	Naas,	County Gaol.
	Athy,	ditto.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny,	City Gaol.
	Callan,	Bridewell.
	Thomastown,	ditto.
	Urlingford,	ditto.
King's County,	Tullamore,	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown,	District Bridewell.
Limerick,	Limerick,	County Gaol.
	Limerick,	City Gaol.
	Bruff,	Bridewell.
	Croom,	ditto.
	Glin,	ditto.
	Kilfinane,	ditto.
	Newcastle,	ditto.
	Rathkeale,	ditto.
Queen's County,	Maryborough,	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix,	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally,	ditto.
Tipperary,	Clonmel,	County Gaol.
	Nenagh,	ditto.
	Borrisokane,	Bridewell.
	Cahir,	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir,	ditto.
	Cashel,	ditto.
	Clogheen,	ditto.
	New Birmingham,	ditto.
	Newport,	ditto.
	Roscrea,	ditto.
	Templemore,	ditto.
	Thurles,	ditto.
	Tipperary,	ditto.
Waterford,	Waterford,	County Gaol.
	Waterford,	City Gaol.
	Waterford,	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan,	Bridewell.
	Lismore,	ditto.
Wexford,	Wexford,	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy,	Bridewell.
	Gorey,	ditto.
	New Ross,	ditto.
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass,	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely,	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE (B).

Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st Dec., 1855.

SCHEDULE (B)—TABLE showing the number of Prisoners in each of the several County and Town Gaols in Ireland, on the 31st of December, 1855, by classes, with the number Sick in Gaol Hospitals.

County and Town Gaols.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Convicts.		Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		No. of Lunatics.		Total confined.			No. of Sick in Hospitals.	
	Males.	Females.	Tried.	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.
Antrim,	20	3	95	14	34	10	–	–	2	5	1	–	132	52	184	2	1
Armagh,	3	1	18	6	25	7	–	–	–	3	–	–	27	36	63	2	5
Carlow,	1	–	12	7	11	5	–	–	–	4	3	–	23	20	43	–	–
Cavan,	2	–	25	16	8	1	–	3	–	1	1	–	44	13	57	–	–
Clare,	2	–	43	13	21	5	1	3	–	9	2	–	61	38	99	2	–
Cork, County,	3	–	129	8	58	1	–	2	5	27	2	–	147	88	235	10	6
Cork, City,	5	1	70	3	45	10	–	–	2	6	1	–	81	62	143	4	3
Donegal,	3	–	55	6	6	1	–	–	–	–	10	–	74	7	81	3	–
Down,	3	2	26	15	26	9	–	–	–	2	4	3	48	42	90	5	2
Dublin County,	7	1	44	10	27	2	–	–	4	3	–	–	65	33	98	6	3
City, Grangegorman Pen.	–	–	–	–	266	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	276	276	–	9
City, Richmond Bride.	–	–	221	–	–	–	2	–	12	–	1	–	236	–	236	30	–
Fermanagh,	2	1	18	7	5	4	–	1	–	4	–	–	27	15	42	2	5
Galway, County,	1	–	24	3	10	3	–	–	–	7	–	–	28	20	48	3	–
Galway, Town,	–	–	6	2	6	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	12	20	–	–
Kerry,	4	2	26	5	16	14	–	2	–	7	–	–	35	41	76	1	6
Kildare, Naas,	1	1	21	15	13	3	–	1	–	5	–	–	37	23	60	1	4
Kildare, Athy,	–	–	15	–	16	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	15	19	34	–	2
Kilkenny, County,	4	–	23	8	13	9	–	5	1	7	1	–	37	34	71	2	3
Kilkenny, City,	–	1	4	4	6	10	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	20	28	–	–

King's County,	1	–	29	8	14	3	–	6	–	4	–	–	38	27	65	2	1
Leitrim,	1	–	23	6	13	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	30	18	48	4	3
Limerick, County,	5	–	28	15	16	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	50	20	70	1	4
Limerick, City,	5	2	38	16	38	17	–	–	–	1	–	–	59	58	117	6	2
Londonderry,	3	–	35	7	18	4	–	2	1	2	1	–	47	26	73	–	1
Longford,	–	–	17	3	12	2	–	–	1	8	1	–	22	22	44	3	7
Louth,	4	–	26	4	24	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	34	27	61	–	–
Drogheda,	1	–	11	10	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	12	34	1	–
Mayo,	1	1	42	26	15	18	–	4	–	12	1	2	70	52	122	–	2
Meath,	–	–	13	2	14	–	–	1	–	7	–	3	15	25	40	1	5
Monaghan,	1	–	18	9	14	5	–	3	1	5	1	1	30	28	58	4	2
Queen's County,	1	–	24	8	13	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	33	19	52	1	1
Roscommon,	–	–	29	16	20	2	–	1	–	7	–	–	45	30	75	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	14	10	10	2	–	3	–	7	–	–	24	22	46	1	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	–	34	11	29	6	–	–	–	12	10	1	56	48	104	–	4
Tipperary, Clonmel,	4	1	94	20	42	12	–	–	–	–	5	5	123	60	183	5	3
Tyrone,	4	–	31	16	30	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	52	33	85	–	–
Waterford, County,	–	–	18	3	20	8	–	–	–	3	–	–	21	31	52	–	1
Waterford, City,	1	–	16	5	23	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	22	29	51	–	–
Westmeath,	2	–	21	7	20	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	31	23	54	–	–
Wexford,	4	–	43	14	32	13	–	–	–	2	14	–	75	47	122	1	2
Wicklow,	–	–	7	1	6	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	10	18	–	1
	100	17	1,486	359	1,045	224	3	41	31	174	61	17	2,040	1,518	3,558	103	91
Total, 1855,	117		3,114				44		205		78		3,558			194	
Total, 1854,	160		4,293				175		334		179		5,141			156	

SCHEDULE (B).

Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st Dec., 1855.

SCHEDULE (C)—RETURN of ACCOMMODATION, &c., in the SEVERAL COUNTY and TOWN GAOLS in the YEAR 1855.

County and Town Gaols.	Daily Average Number Confined.	Highest Number at any one time.	Debtors.		Criminal Prisoners.						Total Number of Beds.
			No. of Rooms.		No. of Single Cells.		Other Cells not Solitary.		Rooms with Beds.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	219	275	41	1	317	99	–	–	–	–	409
Armagh,	85	120	7	1	66	38	9	9	4	2	188
Carlow,	45·5	67	6	1	47	41	–	–	8	2	106
Cavan,	67	91	2	1	70	18	–	–	2	–	103
Clare (Ennis),	116	155	4	–	82	33	6	–	9	–	157
Cork, County,	302	408	8	2	102	13	73	57	–	–	234
Cork, City,	170	230	8	–	54	54	–	8	9	9	180
Donegal (Lifford),	85·3	129	6	1	73	10	2	–	2	2	109
Down (Downpatrick),	129	195	14	6	101	39	5	12	–	–	187
Dublin Co. (Kilmainham),	146·6	205	7	1	64	28	1	–	–	–	184
Dublin City, Richmond Bridewell,	322	508	–	–	190	–	77	–	8	–	487
Dublin City, Grangegorman Pen.,	365	473	–	–	–	167	–	2	–	4	267
Fermanagh (Enniskillen),	56	73	4	1	82	20	–	–	2	2	118
Galway, County,	73	97	6	–	67	14	5	3	5	4	120
Galway, Town,	39·6	66	2	–	28	7	–	2	6	6	68
Kerry (Tralee),	104	144	4	2	78	15	–	–	6	2	126
Kildare, Naas,	61	100	2	2	28	13	17	2	1	2	80
Kildare, Athy,	42·4	62	2	1	20	12	2	–	2	1	9
Kilkenny, County,	80	97	4	1	104	88	47	–	–	–	213
Kilkenny, City,	38	65	3	1	7	–	–	–	4	2	46
King's County (Tullamore),	74	161	10	2	80	32	–	8	–	–	132
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shan.),	46·9	75	9	3	60	21	–	2	–	–	108
Limerick, County,	124	179	10	6	111	48	–	–	2	2	183
Limerick, City,	118	160	10	2	45	26	10	–	6	6	111
Londonderry,	73	111	4	1	146	16	6	2	1	11	205
Longford,	49·8	69	6	1	67	–	2	–	5	5	95
Louth, Dundalk,	49·7	75	3	2	95	25	–	–	–	–	102
Louth, Drogheda,	25·6	45	2	–	18	–	–	–	2	3	26
Mayo (Castlebar),	113	150	4	2	98	30	14	4	–	–	188
Meath (Trim),	80·8	88	6	1	60	20	12	4	3	–	119
Monaghan,	65	96	6	1	50	18	–	–	3	2	118
Queen's County (Maryboro'),	79	105	8	2	67	50	4	4	2	2	164
Roscommon,	77·2	95	4	–	58	18	5	–	–	3	92
Sligo,	58·2	87	10	3	74	17	–	–	2	7	122
Tipperary, Nenagh,	120·3	178	20	2	98	14	39	16	8	3	208
Tipperary, Clonmel,	238·7	336	8	–	185	40	11	–	12	4	414
Tyrone (Omagh),	94	141	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	2	78
Waterford, County,	72·9	118	4	1	67	16	2	–	8	1	138
Waterford, City,	62·5	97	7	1	26	30	–	–	–	–	56
Westmeath (Mullingar),	70	96	10	1	80	10	12	–	–	9	128
Wexford,	157·7	212	6	–	96	64	4	4	3	4	214
Wicklow,	31·6	43	2	1	50	21	6	–	3	1	87
Total,	4,418·3	6,277	279	54	3,267	1,225	371	139	128	103	6,479

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in the several County and Town Gaols in Ireland for the Year 1855.

GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prison.	COST OF												SALARY OF			
							Fuel, for use of Prison.	Soap and Candles and Gas, &c., for same.	Medicine, &c.	Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital.	Extra Diet of Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding and Straw.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Male Department. Local Inspectors.	Male Department. Chaplains. Protestant.	Male Department. Chaplains. Presbyterian.	Male Department. Chaplains. R. Catholic.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
		£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Mixed.	1,342 15 1	4·24	6 9 1	Coal.	28	91 6 11	88 3 2	11 13 3	7 16 9	12 19 6	25 4 3	32 4 1½	4 5 7	109 16 0½	194 9 1	18 5 5	63 0 4	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Armagh,	Do.	361 6 5	2·83	4 6 0·35	Turf and Coal.	11	155 6 6	38 1 10	21 9 4	31 18 9	–	16 9 4	33 11 9	18 14 9	17 8 9	45 0 9	14 14 9	17 11 9	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Carlow,	Do.	165 14 3	2·33	3 10 11·49	Do.	11	81 19 3	44 19 11	18 19 6	–	–	6 4 11	7 15 4	3 17 8	17 12 2	40 14 1	36 7 8	12 0 3	60 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
Cavan,	Do.	356 8 0¼	3·5	5 6 5·75	Turf.	23	91 4 6½	21 10 3	7 13 3	5 12 5	1 12 0	20 6 4½	43 0 1	21 7 8½	3 13 0	19 3 6	24 4 0	183 19 5	50 0 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
Clare,	Do.	527 12 4	3·	4 10 11·62	Turf and Coal.	31	207 5 2	41 2 9	7 11 4	–	–	8 15 11	12 2 2	–								
Cork County,	Do.	1,185 1 5	2·79	4 4 11	Coal.	32	144 4 9	84 12 7	26 0 5	112 13 1	–	30 15 4	48 10 0	30 13 11	25 11 6	272 9 5	140 6 1	83 5 0	150 0 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
,, City,	Do.	682 1 10½	2·88	4 6 7·38	Do.	42	108 1 7	30 11 11	13 18 2	66 6 6	25 1 7½	43 3 3	99 17 4	69 11 8	79 2 10	94 2 2	27 6 8	19 6 1	75 0 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
Donegal,	Do.	380 6 6	3·	4 11 3	Do.	33	76 7 1	12 0 10	10 12 9	11 14 7	45 19 9	18 11 4	91 7 0	14 2 7	34 19 0	49 0 7	72 13 10	28 16 3	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Down,	Do.	517 15 11	2·74	4 3 6·18	Do.	34	130 5 2	41 13 6	5 8 2	11 13 8	38 14 7	18 4 1	53 18 6	42 1 7	40 3 0	52 9 0	43 4 4	30 15 3	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Dublin County,	Do.	654 10 3	3·36	5 2 3·21	Do.	26	90 3 10	42 16 1½	25 8 11	99 5 3½	20 7 4	25 8 5	63 13 7	44 2 1½	53 10 2	63 13 10	6 12 6	110 12 1	100 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	Do.	1,863 13 5	3·36	5 2 1·42	Do.	39	254 5 2	65 15 2	130 14 10	180 12 1½	50 0 9	63 19 2	–	236 1 6	106 11 2	247 11 1	83 6 11	122 19 11	150 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
Richmond Bridewell,	Do.	1,548 8 7	3·57	5 8 8	Do.	25	226 2 9	112 17 1	121 4 7	307 8 11	14 4 8	63 17 6	195 5 7	–	144 14 10	190 18 0	59 12 2	173 4 5	150 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
Fermanagh,	Do.	191 18 4	2·29	3 9 9·45	Turf and Coal.	16	146 14 5	24 13 10	38 0 0	53 7 11	–	3 17 6	9 5 0	5 2 6	7 15 11	31 0 0	7 17 3	3 15 4	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Galway County,	Do.	226 11 1	2·5	3 13 11·5	Turf.	16	52 14 0	44 9 0	3 19 8	46 13 9	6 15 10	9 19 5	8 11 6	14 10 7	4 12 3	53 8 3	–	29 4 11	133 16 10	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
,, Town,	Do.	147 10 9¾	2·5	3 16 0·5	Do.	12	31 1 8½	7 6 9¼	1 10 0	7 5 6	–	10 14 1½	–	1 19 6	3 0 0	2 12 2	2 3 0	24 3 8½	37 18 6	27 13 10	–	50 0 0
Kerry,	Do.	345 10 6	2·5	3 14 8½	Do.	23	108 8 4	20 14 10	4 10 8	35 17 0½	9 12 2	22 13 2	6 11 6	6 19 7	39 9 3½	168 10 4½	–	41 10 3	100 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Kildare, Naas,	Do.	247 17 1	2·67	4 0 10	Coal.	18	142 0 0	39 12 3½	10 9 6	16 17 5	–	51 7 7	72 19 9½	31 16 3½	17 1 6	456 0 1	78 7 2	136 12 8	37 18 4	27 13 10	–	27 13 10
,, Athy,	Do.	229 10 3½	3·61	5 9 8·4	Turf.	11	29 8 4	2 0 3¾	4 2 10¾	2 11 11¼	–	11 8 10	10 14 10	21 6 6	18 4 4	61 2 6	25 7 11	43 2 8	27 13 10	27 13 10	–	27 13 10
Kilkenny County,	Do.	355 11 10	3·14	4 15 7	Sea and Stone Coal, and Turf.	6	215 2 3½	43 13 2½	29 16 8	32 17 11	21 9 1½	31 4 2	12 1 10½	19 12 9	7 5 1½	–	31 14 9	62 7 5½	80 0 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
,, City,	Do.	203 4 10	3·75	5 6 11·67	Turf and Coal.	7	27 3 0	6 15 5	13 4 0	2 7 0	–	4 15 6	5 12 3	3 5 0	5 5 0	2 0 0	0 18 0	5 2 11	30 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
King's,	Do.	317 16 0	3·25	5 0 10½	Turf.	25	97 16 0½	33 10 11½	10 7 9	22 3 6	33 5 3	6 1 6	33 9 6	31 14 0	30 9 8½	56 0 7	40 15 5	19 2 9½	130 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Leitrim,	Do.	206 2 8	3·02	4 11 9·02	Turf and Coal.	35	124 4 6	23 18 9	0 16 6	43 11 6	13 14 4	36 16 10	12 19 0½	2 8 9	19 3 6	166 13 1	15 11 6	39 13 2	136 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
Limerick County,	Do.	477 19 11	2·53	3 17 0·27	Coal.	28	135 2 1	44 13 6	13 15 1	84 14 0	–	14 5 4	17 5 0	3 2 5	12 1 9	29 2 1	68 19 8	73 4 7	85 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
,, City,	Do.	522 17 3	3·04	4 12 4	Do.	21	91 13 4	20 0 2	30 0 0	14 15 6	–	20 16 3	7 1 1	2 13 9	39 18 7	37 17 11	2 7 3	115 17 9	50 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Londonderry,	Do.	414 13 5½	3·13	4 15 0·5	Do.	25	33 16 3	12 14 3	30 3 5	6 11 0	2 9 8	38 1 3	63 2 10	32 15 1	126 4 5	56 13 0	71 8 3	26 11 0	90 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1
Longford,	Do.	181 19 4	2·5	3 16 0·5	Turf and Coal.	27	68 6 3	21 8 6½	20 0 0	32 14 3	3 15 4	24 16 6	1 0 3	3 0 7	5 5 2	116 15 1	20 2 7	1 12 5	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Louth,	Do.	399 2 8½	4·58	6 19 2·64	Coal.	*–	65 10 6	29 0 2½	4 7 3½	3 15 1½	0 8 7	26 16 11	34 11 9½	1 12 3½	8 7 10	50 15 3½	7 5 6	15 8 3	50 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Drogheda,	Do.	78 11 3½	2·35	3 11 5	Do.	6	18 17 3	9 18 6	4 18 9	26 1 5	7 17 10½	3 19 3	8 10 10	3 1 6	10 9 7	9 0 7⅓	0 17 6	18 11 8½	10 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
Mayo,	Do.	497 18 5	3·13	4 15 0·5	Turf.	30	63 10 3¼	18 11 6	2 1 5	5 17 3	26 16 0	21 17 10	8 7 11½	0 5 6	29 19 7½	106 14 4½	47 11 11	10 7 9	100 0 0	37 10 0	30 0 0	37 10 0
Meath,	Do.	294 13 11	3·75	5 14 0·75	Turf and Coal.	38	59 18 2	40 2 11	20 0 0	71 5 2	–	12 5 10	10 9 10	4 2 10	29 12 9	70 10 7	43 14 1	13 14 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Monaghan,	Do.	244 14 10	2·55	3 17 8·38	Coal.	15	53 3 6	8 4 0	15 13 6	40 13 9	–	7 12 5	24 3 7½	7 14 5½	19 7 7	51 11 9½	–	0 11 2	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Queen's,	Do.	284 11 1	2·68	4 0 9·96	Turf and Coal.	26	114 6 3	32 12 1½	–	27 9 6	10 8 8	17 6 10½	29 12 9	8 18 10	20 19 2½	128 1 9	24 14 11½	9 3 1	40 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Roscommon,	Do.	334 2 10	2·94	4 9 6·12	Coal.	20	111 3 5	22 9 3	42 0 0	6 18 0½	4 8 7¼	10 13 0	–	12 17 4	54 9 1	64 17 10½	60 7 5	8 13 10½	92 6 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
Sligo,	Do.	271 18 10	3·75	5 14 0·75	Do.	21	80 4 1	22 3 8	1 7 4	43 4 2¾	6 14 4	17 19 4	20 18 0½	9 5 5	45 16 6½	32 7 1	14 2 10	18 18 1	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Do.	590 4 4	3·24	4 18 4·47	Turf and Coal.	28	172 19 11	28 19 0	17 5 0	51 19 8¾	18 1 7	18 8 8	1 16 10	–	7 18 7	79 4 5	114 19 0	32 4 7	50 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
,, Clonmel,	Do.	1,201 1 1¼	3·39	5 3 1·13	Sea and Stone Coal.	54	184 3 8	148 8 5	22 1 10	31 17 4¾	18 14 8	34 7 6	125 4 11½	52 10 4	87 1 3½	134 17 9	64 2 2	43 2 4	100 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Tyrone,	Do.	543 11 11	3·82	5 16 1·96	Turf and Coal.	22	137 2 2	55 6 7	3 15 0	32 10 0	–	46 11 2	120 10 6	–	46 18 4	251 9 6	89 16 9	36 12 8	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Waterford County,	Do.	407 5 5	2·13	3 4 8·88	Coal.	21	33 11 8	62 18 6	16 4 2	3 2 0	–	10 12 5	62 9 3	30 13 3	25 1 10	80 12 6	–	17 17 6	80 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
,, City,	Do.	341 15 3	2·75	4 3 7·75	Do.	15	60 8 5	28 13 6	9 17 7	–	0 12 10	9 4 5	7 17 1	14 4 5	29 15 6	27 14 9	–	4 15 3	60 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Westmeath,	Do.	292 6 10	3·	4 7 3	Turf and Coal.	23	101 19 3	21 15 6	4 19 10	5 11 6	23 3 8	18 7 0	44 2 6	11 11 5	45 14 11	56 10 7	21 11 8	26 0 1	5 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Wexford,	Do.	738 10 6¾	3·31	5 0 7·5	Coal.	19	52 3 6¾	66 15 10¾	22 6 11	60 17 6½	2 15 9½	16 11 1	1 1 5	2 18 8	41 17 5	14 18 9	124 17 7	15 11 2	50 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Wicklow,	Do.	159 11 8	3·33	5 1 3·87	Do.	14	92 4 4	35 14 6	16 15 6	10 16 4	10 11 2	20 2 1	28 14 2	53 6 11	7 10 19 4	7 10 0	68 18 7	10 0 0	60 0 0	46 3 1	–	46 3 1
Total, 1855,		20,334 18 4⅜	3·07	4 13 3·97	—	957	4,361 9 8	1,601 11 0¼	815 4 9¼	1,665 0 0¼	430 15 8½	920 13 7½	1,446 16 4½	878 9 6½	1,526 8 6	3,725 12 10¼	1,575 7 0⅜	1,770 15 11¼	3,217 12 0	1,645 18 10	578 19 7	1,768 5 0
Total, 1854,		25,197 0 8⅓	2·91	4 8 6·82	—	963	4,821 3 3¼	1,725 3 9	1,015 16 6½	1,927 16 9¾	489 10 10	849 15 0	1,847 9 6	942 11 2	2,054 11 9	4,352 8 5½	1,792 10 8	1,795 4 8	3,097 12 0	1,645 18 11	577 16 6	1,768 5 1

* Louth Prison heated by hot water.

[*continued.*

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in the several County and Town Gaols in Ireland for the Year 1855—*continued.*

GAOLS.	SALARY OF MALE DEPARTMENT.									SALARY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.				OFFICERS'							
	Medical Officers.			Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors, or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		Schoolmasters.	Other Prison Officers.	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons, or Head Turnkeys.	Hospital Nursetenders.	Other Prison Officers.	Rations, Total Cost of.	Clothing, Total Cost of.	Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing.	Total Expense of Gaol.	Deduct Profit on Works.	Net Expenditure.	Average Number of Prisoners per day dieted.	Total Cost of Prisoners per head per day.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per Annum.
	Physicians.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries.				No.	Total Amount of Salary.															
24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	–	74 0 0	–	300 0 0	–	75 0 0	13	490 0 0	40 0 0	62 9 0	45 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	53 11 0	43 11 9	29 17 11	1,466 11 4	3,468 10 10	616 18 10½	2,851 11 11½	210	8·93	13 11 7
Armagh,	–	–	20 0 0	170 0 0	–	45 0 0	6	188 0 0	35 0 0	–	30 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	–	31 1 6	30 9 2	729 10 8	1,501 5 4	78 11 2	1,422 14 2	84	11·14	16 18 8·88
Carlow,	–	–	–	141 13 4	–	50 0 0	5	126 0 0	–	–	50 0 0	12 10 0	10 8 0	–	168 8 4	29 0 10	708 0 6	1,144 5 6	24 10 9	1,119 14 9	44·36	1 4·52	25 2 6·47
Cavan,	–	–	–	200 0 0	–	55 7 8	4	134 9 0	30 0 0	–	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	–	65 16 7	–	721 13 3	1,382 13 6¾	9 6 4	1,373 7 2¾	67	1 1·75	20 18 2·75
Clare,	54 0 0	–	20 0 0	300 0 0	30 12 0	–	11	294 18 4	32 8 0	28 3 0	40 0 0	45 15 7	24 0 0	–	–	20 3 2	1,032 6 1	2,073 6 5	51 0 6	2,022 5 11	116	11·	17 17 5·63
Cork County,	74 0 0	–	20 0 0	200 0 0	–	42 0 0	14	416 4 0	35 0 0	119 10 11	50 0 0	90 0 0	36 18 0	13 0 0	165 7 11	67 19 6	1,572 6 4	3,756 9 10	25 10 1	3,730 19 9	302	8·13	12 7 1
,, City,	–	55 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	–	52 5 0	10	281 8 7½	27 19 6	–	47 15 7½	36 1 7½	37 11 11½	10 0 0	93 17 11	59 3 6	1,078 9 9	2,437 1 5	93 5 5	2,343 16 0	156	8·75	13 6 3
Donegal,	–	–	20 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	6	157 8 4	24 0 0	–	30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	–	161 7 9	46 0 6	798 16 7	1,645 8 8	16 17 5	1,628 11 3	85·3	1 0 5	19 1 7·5
Down,	–	–	27 13 10	200 0 0	–	100 0 0	10	337 10 0	40 0 0	–	20 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	–	56 1 0	50 4 0	1,007 8 10	2,033 15 7	20 17 0	2,012 18 7	124	10·67	16 4 8
Dublin County,	–	80 0 0	–	250 0 0	80 0 0	–	9	317 11 0	–	30 0 0	32 10 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	–	136 1 4	32 3 0	1,261 8 4	2,561 12 9½	40 11 2	2,521 1 7½	139	1 0·12	18 8 6·97
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	100 0 0	150 0 0	–	200 0 0	90 0 0	–	–	–	–	345 0 0	200 0 0	737 18 6	–	64 0 0	442 3 9	21 19 10	2,684 8 9	6,089 19 11½	312 7 2	5,777 12 9½	365	10·41	15 16 7
Richmond Bridewell,	100 0 0	150 0 0	–	400 0 0	142 0 0	80 0 0	18	807 15 9	60 0 0	440 0 0	–	–	–	–	492 11 5	91 11 2	3,097 5 0	6,255 4 1	481 12 8	5,773 11 5	322	11·79	17 18 7·27
Fermanagh,	–	–	–	150 0 0	–	–	6	180 0 0	25 0 0	35 0 0	31 10 0	–	18 10 0	–	62 7 5	–	672 7 5	1,195 15 5	79 5 2	1,116 10 3	55	1 1·07	20 6 0·66
Galway County,	–	74 0 0	–	375 7 8	–	–	6	226 9 7	30 0 0	68 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	83 3 11	37 8 6	1,202 12 6	1,704 2 9	35 13 6	1,668 9 3	73	1 3·03	22 17 1·36
,, Town,	56 0 0	–	–	138 9 2	7 1 1	30 0 0	3	70 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	12 0 0	–	–	30 9 0	–	479 11 7	718 18 10½	3 17 2	715 1 8½	39	11·88	18 0 0·25
Kerry,	73 16 11	–	30 0 0	200 0 0	45 0 0	–	13	416 0 0	35 0 0	26 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	98 7 3	72 17 9	1,329 1 11	2,139 9 7½	35 11 10	2,103 17 9½	104	1 1·31	20 4 7
Kildare, Naas,	–	40 0 0	30 0 0	160 0 0	–	50 0 0	6	120 0 0	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	6 0 0	–	–	88 7 0½	20 10 0	648 3 0½	1,949 4 5	–	1,949 4 5	61·16	1·89	31 15 9
,, Athy,	25 0 0	–	–	100 0 0	–	30 0 0	3	60 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	6 0 0	–	–	100 2 7	14 4 0	438 8 1	897 9 5	12 12 9½	884 16 7¾	42·34	1 1·67	20 15 8
Kilkenny County,	65 0 0	–	–	240 0 0	–	37 0 0	7	210 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	18 0 0	–	–	–	31 18 9	834 4 9	1,697 1 11	–	1,697 1 11	79	1 2·25	21 13 5
,, City,	30 0 0	–	–	65 0 0	–	–	2	40 0 0	–	–	15 0 0	–	–	–	33 10 0	6 5 0	279 15 0	559 7 11	–	559 7 11	38	9·67	14 14 5
King's,	45 0 0	–	20 0 0	184 12 2	–	60 0 0	8	202 10 0	30 0 0	7 8 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	–	43 8 1	36 7 10	924 6 1	1,656 19 1	13 10 5½	1,643 8 7½	74	1 2·75	22 7 10
Leitrim,	–	45 0 0	20 0 0	200 0 0	36 0 0	–	7	210 0 0	–	30 0 0	29 17 6	17 18 4	20 0 0	–	47 3 10½	29 3 0½	881 2 9	1,586 16 10½	29 5 5	1,557 11 5½	42·72	1 10·22	33 15 11·07
Limerick County,	44 0 0	–	30 0 0	300 0 0	69 3 4	–	11	395 0 0	–	–	40 0 0	51 4 0	25 0 0	–	–	39 1 1	1,178 8 5	2,152 13 10	30 0 0	2,122 13 10	124	11·4	17 6 10·54
,, City,	–	40 0 0	16 0 0	130 0 0	66 0 0	52 10 0	6	160 16 2	–	–	40 0 0	30 6 8	16 18 0	–	–	–	682 10 10	1,588 9 8	34 0 4	1,554 9 4	113·25	8·67	13 3 3·5
Londonderry,	–	–	–	130 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	5	125 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	–	171 15 2½	53 8 8	890 13 1½	1,805 17 0	59 11 5	1,746 5 7	86·11	1 1·5	20 10 7·5
Longford,	–	–	20 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	5	150 0 0	12 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	18 0 0	–	–	–	20 6 7	721 2 1	1,221 18 4½	67 19 9½	1,153 18 7	48·86	1 3·25	23 3 10·5
Louth,	–	–	15 0 0	176 15 6	–	45 0 0	5	175 0 0	35 0 0	–	35 0 0	25 0 0	–	–	52 2 2	27 2 0	746 15 2	1,393 17 5½	17 14 2	1,376 3 3½	57·88	1 3·64	23 15 6·04
Drogheda,	–	–	–	80 0 0	–	–	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	–	10 0 0	–	–	–	83 9 9	–	303 9 9	504 5 10	2 16 3½	501 9 6½	25·65	1 0·85	19 11 0
Mayo,	–	50 0 0	30 0 0	200 0 0	–	60 0 0	9	275 0 0	–	40 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	106 10 0	18 15 0	1,080 5 0	1,920 4 10	–	1,920 4 10	107·13	11·75	17 17 4
Meath,	–	74 0 0	–	206 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	6	190 0 0	25 0 0	88 0 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	–	65 3 0	33 0 0	956 3 0	1,626 13 1	17 0 6	1,609 12 7	59·82	1 5·5	26 12 3·5
Monaghan,	73 16 10	–	–	138 9 2	–	–	7	200 0 0	–	–	24 16 0	16 8 0	–	–	47 1 1	42 17 6	725 14 9	1,199 5 4½	22 2 2	1,177 3 2½	63·	1 0·51	19 0 8·63
Queen's,	–	–	30 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	8	220 0 0	–	80 0 0	21 0 0	17 10 0	21 0 0	–	40 5 0	31 6 3	841 1 3	1,549 6 4	55 3 10	1,494 2 6	79	1 0·43	18 8 3·11
Roscommon,	–	74 0 0	–	200 0 0	50 0 0	12 10 3	9	229 1 7	25 0 0	6 11 1	32 6 1	–	17 0 0	–	32 16 2	40 16 10	904 14 0	1,637 14 9	3 18 0	1,633 16 9	75·47	1 2·19	21 12 10·28
Sligo,	65 0 0	–	21 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	75 0 0	9	200 0 0	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	10 0 0	–	–	218 5 4	41 11 0½	1,083 2 6½	1,668 2 4	29 3 8	1,638 18 8	55·56	1 6·48	27 18 10·88
Tipperary, Nenagh,	–	50 0 0	25 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	10	325 0 0	–	56 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	21 0 0	–	189 10 11¼	41 16 0	1,290 6 11¼	2,424 8 7	–	2,424 8 7	120	1 1·28	20 4 0·86
,, Clonmel,	–	74 0 0	–	250 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	17	612 9 2	–	–	40 0 0	40 13 4	16 0 0	–	68 5 11½	58 9 0	1,609 17 5½	3,757 10 10¾	173 5 7	3,584 5 3½	239	9·85	14 19 11·26
Tyrone,	–	–	20 0 0	200 0 0	43 15 0	–	8	164 1 5	19 0 0	–	25 0 0	–	33 0 0	–	165 15 7	59 12 2	920 4 2	2,284 8 9	113 8 0	2,171 0 9	93·59	1 3·25	23 3 11·22
Waterford County,	65 0 0	–	–	200 0 0	80 0 0	–	6	177 10 0	30 0 0	68 5 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	–	30 18 0	30 4 3	926 17 3	1,677 5 9	128 18 11	1,548 6 10	73·51	1 1·57	21 1 2·02
,, City,	50 0 0	–	–	180 0 0	–	–	4	100 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	20 0 0	–	–	56 5 4	–	576 5 4	1,111 4 4	15 0 0	1,096 4 4	62	11·63	17 13 7·42
Westmeath,	–	–	35 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	7	210 0 0	–	45 0 0	30 0 0	14 5 6	14 5 6	–	68 4 4	26 12 3	748 7 7	1,422 2 4	84 5 9	1,337 16 7	67	1 1·13	19 19 4·22
Wexford,	–	–	30 0 0	160 0 0	–	80 0 0	8	217 10 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	45 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	204 9 17⅞	30 10 3	994 9 4⅞	2,155 15 9	73 12 5	2,082 3 4	152·18	9	13 13 7·87
Wicklow,	–	65 0 0	–	150 0 0	–	–	6	199 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	–	–	23 5 0	654 11 2	1,179 15 9	21 8 3½	1,158 7 5½	31·5	2 0.18	36 15 5·74
Total, 1854,	920 13 9	1,095 0 0	489 13 10	8,226 7 0	939 11 5	1,541 12 11	315	9,651 12 11½	740 7 6	1,620 7 0	1,514 15 2½	1,588 11 6½	555 11 5½	197 11 0	4,044 5 5⅛	1,346 1 4	41,682 17 9⅛	82,736 1 3	2,930 13 11¾	79,805 7 3¼	4357·39	1 00·04	18 6 3·36
Total, 1853,	899 6 10	1,178 16 11	469 13 10	8,069 10 4	958 3 4	1,472 13 2	346	10,017 5 10	733 19 6	1,260 12 0	1,533 11 8	1,545 8 2	544 9 1	187 11 10	3,951 3 8¾	1,268 17 4¼	41,180 16 1	89,991 19 2	3,530 5 0½	86,461 14 1½	5572·36	0 11·36	17 5 5·6

SCHEDULE (E).—Table of Trades' Work and Hard Labour, in the several County and Town Gaols in Ireland, on the 31st of December, 1855.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	MALES.																FEMALES.							AMOUNT OF COST of Work, including Works on hands.		AMOUNT OF RETURN of Work,		Profit on Works.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaols.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet of Ascent per Day.	Total No. of Trades taught during the Year.
	Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-makers.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers and Bone-breakers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Needle-work and Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, and Dressing Flax.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
																								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Antrim,	1	1	6	4	8	–	1	4	–	25	–	74	–	10	23	132	16	5	22	–	3	6	52	825 4 10	135 18 8	1,093 12 6½	484 9 10	616 18 10½	17	–	37
Armagh,	–	–	2	2	3	–	1	2	–	10	–	7	–	5	5	27	10	10	8	–	4	4	36	18 2 10	15 6 4	78 5 9	33 14 7	78 11 2	10	7,632	5
Carlow,	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	3	–	8	–	–	5	3	7	23	7	2	6	–	3	2	20	55 8 9	7 4 10	68 2 3	19 2 1	24 10 9	12	12,774	6
Cavan,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	21	8	4	44	5	3	2	–	3	–	13	46 3 5	13 4 2	63 11 6	29 10 3	11 6 4	9	380	4
Clare,	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	19	21	10	2	61	–	18	16	–	2	2	38	93 5 0	7 14 10	224 8 3	89 12 0	213 0 5	2	10,240	2
Cork County,	–	2	3	5	16	1	–	6	7	40	23	6	33	34	11	147	8	49	10	–	14	7	88	44 3 5	–	69 13 6	–	25 10 1	68	15,400	7
Cork City,	1	1	–	1	6	1	1	8	4	23	10	15	18	9	6	81	16	12	17	4	9	4	62	176 12 4	–	286 1 8	–	109 9 4	8	7,546	83
Donegal,	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	37	–	13	19	74	–	–	6	–	1	–	7	157 12 5	–	174 9 10	–	16 17 5	3	–	2
Down,	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	24	9	9	48	7	–	12	–	11	12	42	54 10 11	–	59 3 8	16 4 3	20 17 0	–	–	5
Dublin County,	–	1	2	2	6	–	2	9	–	22	11	–	7	12	13	65	5	12	8	–	4	4	33	142 4 6	43 12 2	173 12 11	52 14 11	40 11 2	9	–	4
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	59	45	–	41	58	276	–	469 6 5	–	781 13 7	312 7 2	–	–	7
Richmond Bridewell,	–	1	1	3	17	1	1	37	8	69	27	–	37	39	64	236	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,733 2 0	–	3,105 7 8	–	372 5 8	148	8,400	2
Fermanagh,	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	1	7	2	7	6	2	3	27	2	6	2	–	2	3	15	76 2 10	6 5 6	150 7 3	11 6 3	79 5 2	5	–	5
Galway County,	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	2	9	–	–	–	12	7	28	2	8	–	–	7	3	20	301 19 8	62 10 11	366 0 7	42 13 1	35 13 6	9	–	3
Galway Town,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	8	8	–	2	–	2	–	12	–	–	–	3 17 2	3 17 2	–	6,000	–
Kerry,	–	1	1	3	7	2	–	2	–	16	–	–	12	–	7	35	4	11	10	–	9	7	41	192 15 1½	3 5 4	224 3 8	7 8 7½	35 11 10	25	–	8
Kildare, Naas,	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	8	25	37	2	4	8	–	2	7	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
,, Athy,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	7	3	3	–	2	–	15	–	7	4	–	5	3	19	17 10 0	11 9 0¼	25 19 4½	15 12 5½	12 12 9¼	7	–	5
Kilkenny County,	–	–	1	1	5	–	–	5	–	12	–	–	5	6	14	37	9	6	12	–	3	4	34	142 16 8	65 0 7	185 15 5	116 8 3	–	20	73,752	2
Kilkenny City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	3	–	8	5	–	4	–	8	3	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
King's,	1	1	3	3	5	1	3	–	–	17	–	10	4	4	3	38	9	10	5	–	2	1	27	42 12 2½	31 14 0	56 2 8	31 14 0	13 10 5½	15	–	3
Leitrim,	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	12	6	6	30	3	3	6	–	3	3	18	17 0 8½	12 13 3½	45 12 11	13 6 6	29 5 5	3	7,640	5
Limerick County,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	5	16	–	14	7	8	50	2	9	4	–	–	5	20	503 17 1	46 5 5	661 19 11	70 3 3	182 0 8	21	3,840	6
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	9	23	59	2	25	6	–	8	17	58	0 16 9	7 1 0	29 13 3	12 4 10	34 0 4	–	5,180	–
Londonderry,	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	24	–	7	3	47	7	11	5	1	2	–	26	103 10 8½	–	163 2 1½	–	59 11 5	17	–	3
Longford,	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	8	5	4	22	3	4	4	–	2	9	22	39 11 11½	–	107 11 9	–	67 19 9½	4	9,600	3
Louth,	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	5	4	12	–	8	8	5	1	34	4	12	4	–	4	3	27	13 8 11	–	29 2 8	0 19 0	16 12 9	5	–	5
Drogheda,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	14	22	–	–	7	–	–	5	12	22 19 3	–	25 15 6½	–	2 16 3½	–	–	
Mayo,	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	13	28	15	10	70	10	4	9	–	13	16	52	–	–	1 0 8	–	1 0 8	2	6,400	4
Meath,	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	3	1	15	10	–	4	–	3	8	25	4 0 7	5 16 6	15 10 5½	11 7 1½	17 0 6	9	11,520	3
Monaghan,	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	9	3	9	4	30	10	8	3	–	5	2	28	19 12 11	2 3 0	28 1 2	15 16 11	22 2 2	2	3,840	2
Queen's,	–	1	3	2	4	1	1	7	5	24	–	–	6	3	–	33	4	9	2	–	3	1	19	69 19 2	21 0 0	113 19 2	32 3 10	146 3 0	48	11,520	12
Roscommon,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	4	–	14	12	9	6	45	3	15	6	–	4	2	30	–	–	–	–	3 18 0	1	9,600	1
Sligo,	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	2	7	8	1	–	7	1	24	6	–	7	–	2	7	22	33 14 2	–	62 17 10	–	29 3 8	17	6,400	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	4	2	19	6	–	15	6	10	56	3	23	12	–	4	6	48	647 7 7½	55 18 9½	796 8 4	95 3 10½	188 5 9½	16	–	6
,, Clonmel,	–	1	5	3	10	1	1	1	10	32	4	10	49	15	13	123	5	20	20	1	8	6	60	608 4 10	168 12 3½	733 19 7	216 3 1½	173 5 7	30	11,520	12
Tyrone,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	19	9	12	52	17	1	3	–	2	10	33	151 17 3	76 3 10	216 16 1½	124 13 0	113 8 0	5	6,380	7
Waterford County,	–	–	3	2	10	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	3	3	21	3	5	20	–	2	1	31	119 7 4	145 2 1	187 17 2	205 11 2	128 18 11	15	5,400	3
Waterford City,	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	8	9	1	22	–	29	–	–	–	–	29	4 15 7	8 15 0	23 17 3	71 3 7	96 3 10	2	7,640	2
Westmeath,	–	1	1	2	2	1	1	–	–	8	–	–	17	5	1	31	5	9	6	–	3	–	23	151 12 4	4 9 7	229 12 5	10 15 3	84 5 9	3	–	4
Wexford,	–	–	2	4	11	1	–	–	2	20	–	7	22	10	16	75	11	13	8	–	7	8	47	187 15 5	–	279 16 6	–	92 1 1	31	–	8
Wicklow,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	4	–	8	2	–	4	–	3	1	10	36 9 0½	70 1 0½	48 19 3	78 19 1½	21 8 3½	12	6,400	3
Total, 1855,	6	26	51	63	131	16	14	104	55	466	123	322	430	340	359	2,040	298	422	339	6	213	240	1,518	7,856 8 6½	1,496 14 7¼	10,206 13 6¾	2,694 11 10¾	3,532 8 2¼	610	255,004	–
																								9,353 3 1¼		12,901 5 5½					
Total, 1854,	12	40	82	96	227	16	22	161	67	723	360	483	555	440	443	3,004	449	681	314	9	233	451	2,137	10,415 11 7½	2,014 6 6¼	14,879 19 0½	3,671 16 10	6,122 1 2¾	968	280,787	–
																								12,429 18 1¾		18,551 15 10½					

x 4

SCHEDULE (F)—A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.
Ink-making,	–	–	1	– 6	Wire-lattice making,	1	–	–	1 6	Coopering,	2	–	–	1 6	Collar-making,	3	–	–	1 6	Cabinet-maker,	12	–	–	3 0
Blacking-making,	–	–	1	1 0	Sack-cloth weaving,	1	–	–	1 6	Bellows-making,	2	–	–	1 0	Tackling-making for Farmers,	3	–	–	1 6	Carpenter,	12	–	–	3 0
Lath-splitting,	–	1	–	1 0	Nail-making,	1	–	–	1 6	Horse-shoeing,	3	–	–	1 6	Shoe-maker,	3	–	–	2 0	Stone-cutter,	12	–	–	3 0
Putty-making for glazing,	–	–	1	1 0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use,	1	–	–	1 0	Trunk-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Straddle-maker,	2	–	–	1 0	White-smith,	12	–	–	3 0
Putty-making for plastering,	–	–	1	1 0	Glue-boiling,	1	–	–	1 0	Cap-making,	–	–	–	–	Candle-maker,	2	–	–	1 6	Harness-maker, (Coach),	12	–	–	3 0
Pegwood for Shoe-makers,	–	–	1	1 0	Varnish-making,	1	–	–	1 6	Flesher of Hides,	1	–	–	1 0	Sailcloth-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Tailoring,	6	–	–	3 0
Fleshing Skins,	–	1	–	1 0	Baking (Bread),	1	–	–	1 0	Brush-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Currier,	2	–	–	1 6	Hatting,	6	–	–	1 6
Basil Skin-straining,	–	–	3	1 6	Flax-dresser,	1	–	–	1 0	Brogue-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Comb-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Cutler,	3	–	–	2 0
Cord-making (Twine),	1	–	–	1 6	Last-maker (Shoes),	1	–	–	1 0	Glazier,	–	3	–	1 6	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker,	3	–	–	1 6	Cart and Waggon-making,	6	–	–	1 6
Size-making,	–	1	–	1 0	Sieve-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Glue-boiler,	1	–	–	1 0	Brazier,	3	–	–	1 0	Plough-making,	3	–	–	1 6
Mop-making,	–	1	–	0 6	Spinner of Cotton,	1	–	–	1 0	Pump-borer,	1	–	–	1 0	Whitesmith (Housesmith),	3	–	–	1 6	Block-making for Ships,	2	–	–	1 0
Oakum-cording,	–	1	–	0 6	Straw Plat for Bonnets,	1	–	–	1 0	Reed-maker,	1		–	1 0	Glass-cutter,	3	–	–	1 6	Engraving,	12	–	–	3 0
Paint-grinding,	–	1	–	1 6	Whip-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Sail-cloth maker,	1	–	–	1 6	Harness-maker (Car),	3	–	–	1 6	Printing,	12	–	–	2 0
Paint-mixing,	1	–	–	1 6	Toy-making,	1	–	–	0 6	Stone-cutter,	1	–	–	1 6	Saddler,	3	–	–	1 6	Turning,	2	–	–	1 6
Lime-burning,	–	1	–	1 0	Bird-cage making,	1	–	–	1 0	Turner,	2	–	–	1 0	Shuttle-maker,	3	–	–	1 6	Waggon-wheel making,	6	–	–	1 0
Wire-drawing,	–	2	–	1 6	Blacking-making, for Shoes,	1		–	1 0	Whip-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Upholsterer,	3	–	–	1 0	Wire-worker,	6	–	–	1 6
Mat-weaving,	1	–	–	1 0	Paper-staining,	1	–	–	1 6	Rope-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cloth,	6	–	–	1 6	Hair-cloth maker,	6	–	–	1 6
Wool-scouring,	–	2	–	1 0	Lint-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Patten and Clog-maker,	1	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Cord,	3	–	–	1 0	Pocket-book maker,	6	–	–	1 0
Painting in Oil,	1	–	–	1 6	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes,	–	2	–	1 6	Wheelwright,	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cotton,	3	–	–	1 0	Saddle-tree maker,	6	–	–	2 0
Hair-twisting (curled),	1	–	–	1 0	Sail-cloth making,	1	–	–	1 0	Block-maker for Ships,	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Damask,	6	–	–	1 0	Pin-maker,	6	–	–	2 0
Flax-scutching,	–	2	–	1 0	Tape-weaving,	1	–	–	1 0	Dyer,	1		–	1 6	Weaver of Linen,	6	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Broad Cloth,	6	–	–	1 6
Slate-squaring,	–	1	–	0 6	Cork-cutting,	1	–	–	1 6	Stocking-hosier,	2	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Muslin,	4	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cotton Cord,	3	–	–	1 0
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas)	1	–	–	1 0	Trunk-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Racket-maker,	–	2	–	1 0	Weaver of Flannel,	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Calico,	3	–	–	1 0
Tape-weaving,	1	–	–	1 0	Wood-cutting,	–	2	–	1 6	Thread-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Damask,	6	–	–	1 0
Wax-making (Shoe-makers),	–	–	2	0 6						Cutler,	2	–	–	1 6						Weaver of Linen,	6	–	–	1 0
Down-napping (Hatters),	–	1	–	1 0						Wool-scourer,	1		–	1 0						Weaver of Muslin,	4	–	–	1 0
Sack-making,	–	1	–	1 0																Weaver of Flannel,	2	–	–	1 0
Basket-making,	–	2	–	1 6																Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	–	–	1 0
Net-making,	–	2	–	1 0																				
Besom-making,	–	–	3	1 6																				
Bruising Oats,	–	–	1	1 0																				
Cork-cutting,	1	–		1 6																				
Wick-cutter (Chandlers),	–	1	–	1 0																				
Box-making (for Hatters),	–	2	–	1 0																				
Trunk-covering,	–	2	–	1 6																				
Pulverizing Bones,	–	1	–	1 6																				

SCHEDULE (G)—Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers, &c., of Bridewells, in the Year 1855.

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1855.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
			Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper, &c.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Antrim,	542	25 2 11	20 0 0	
	Ballymena,	786	33 18 3	20 0 0	
	Ballymoney,	410	24 10 9	20 0 0	
		1,738	83 11 11	60 0 0	143 11 11
Armagh,	Ballybot,	319	21 6 10	18 0 0	
	Lurgan,	454	25 17 10	18 0 0	
	Markethill,	72	7 16 10	10 0 0	
	Newtown-Hamilton,	210	14 10 6¼	12 0 0	
		1,055	69 12 0¼	58 0 0	127 12 0¼
Cavan,	Bailieborough,	200	17 4 0	30 0 0	
	Ballyconnell,	72	10 8 4	20 0 0	
	Cootehill,	158	14 12 3	30 0 0	
		430	42 4 7	80 0 0	122 4 7
Clare,	Ennistymon,	215	18 12 7	20 0 0	
	Killaloe,	165	18 11 10	20 0 0	
	Kilrush,	266	23 15 4	30 0 0	
	Sixmilebridge,	73	9 2 1	20 0 0	
	Tulla,	193	19 9 10	20 0 0	
		912	89 11 8	110 0 0	199 11 8
Cork,	Bandon,	485	17 4 9	25 0 0	
	Bantry,	134	17 17 3	25 0 0	
	Castletown,	163	10 5 4	15 0 0	
	Charleville,	214	12 18 6	15 0 0	
	Clonakilty,	228	12 11 1	25 0 0	
	Cork,	8,596	235 5 0	99 0 0	
	Dunmanway,	129	9 7 10	15 0 0	
	Fermoy,	679	47 5 6	20 0 0	
	Kanturk,	230	18 13 11	8 6 8	
	Kinsale,	195	14 16 10	5 16 8	
	Macroom,	192	13 19 3	25 0 0	
	Mallow,	600	43 5 8	25 0 0	
	Midleton,	547	39 14 8	20 0 0	
	Millstreet,	88	9 3 2½	15 0 0	
	Mitchelstown,	277	17 7 11	15 0 0	
	Queenstown,	447	13 19 11	15 0 0	
	Roscarberry,	54	7 19 0	15 0 0	
	Skibbereen,	464	21 13 11	25 0 0	
	Youghal,	268	17 8 7	20 0 0	
		13,990	580 18 1½	428 3 4	1,009 1 5½

[*continued.*

SCHEDULE (G)—Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers, &c., of Bridewells, in the Year 1855—*continued.*

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1855.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
			Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper, &c.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Donegal,	Buncrana,	57	7 1 10	30 0 0	
	Donegal,	214	15 1 2	30 0 0	
	Glenties,	52	7 10 0	30 0 0	
	Letterkenny,	310	16 13 8	30 0 0	
		633	46 6 8	120 0 0	166 6 8
Down,	Newry,	1,255	91 3 6	50 0 0	
	Newtownards,	660	22 15 4½	25 0 0	
		1,915	113 18 10	75 0 0	188 18 10
Fermanagh,	Newtown-Butler,	71	2 8 4	20 0 0	22 8 4
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	344	22 6 1	18 9 0	
	Clifden,	138	28 3 9	27 9 0	
	Eyrecourt,	26	20 12 10	18 9 0	
	Gort,	203	50 19 8	26 9 0	
	Loughrea,	308	33 1 7	27 9 0	
	Oughterard,	93	17 2 4	18 9 0	
	Portumna,	58	17 18 4	18 9 0	
	Tuam,	278	23 11 3	18 9 0	
	Woodford,	38	10 13 7	18 9 0	
		1,486	224 9 5	192 1 0	416 10 5
Kerry,	Caherciveen,	119	17 4 5	10 0 0	
	Castleisland,	122	14 3 3	10 0 0	
	Dingle,	104	16 12 6	10 0 0	
	Kenmare,	153	14 7 7	10 0 0	
	Killarney,	596	36 8 8	20 0 0	
	Listowel,	564	39 3 7	20 0 0	
	Milltown,	171	16 1 3	10 0 0	
	Tarbert,	92	10 17 5	10 0 0	
		1,921	164 18 8	100 0 0	264 18 8
Kilkenny,	Callan,	139	8 0 10	9 4 8	
	Thomastown,	226	12 14 6	25 0 0	
	Urlingford,	95	13 6 10	9 4 7½	
		460	34 2 2	43 9 3½	77 11 5½
King's Co.,	Parsonstown,	429	75 18 4	40 0 0	115 18 4
Leitrim,	Ballinamore,	129	13 2 8	30 0 0	
	Manorhamilton,	134	13 3 4	30 0 0	
		263	26 6 0	60 0 0	86 6 0

SCHEDULE (G)—Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers, &c., of Bridewells, in the Year 1855—*continued.*

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1855.	Charge for each Bridewell.						Total Charge to the County.		
			Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.			Salary of Keeper, &c.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Limerick,	Bruff,	216	39	4	9	25	0	0			
	Croom,	104	27	4	3	15	0	0			
	Glin,	104	16	19	4	15	0	0			
	Kilfinane,	120	39	0	4	15	0	0			
	Newcastle,	287	25	16	9	25	0	0			
	Rathkeale,	403	51	2	5	25	0	0			
		1,234	199	7	10	120	0	0			
									319	7	10
Londonderry,	Coleraine,	310	18	10	11	20	0	0			
	Magherafelt,	148	16	7	9	25	0	0			
	Newtownlimavady,	184	13	8	4	20	0	0			
		642	48	7	0	65	0	0			
									113	7	0
Louth,	Ardee,	124	11	19	1	50	0	0			
									61	19	1
Mayo,	Ballina,	171	18	18	8	15	0	0			
	Ballinrobe,	191	15	8	0	15	0	0			
	Belmullet,	65	10	0	8	15	0	0			
	Swineford,	149	15	9	5	15	0	0			
	Westport,	103	7	8	0	15	0	0			
		679	67	4	9	75	0	0			
									142	4	9
Meath,	Kells,	225	20	16	10	40	0	0			
	Navan,	403	30	13	1	40	0	0			
		628	51	9	11	80	0	0			
									131	9	11
Monaghan,	Carrickmacross,	286	15	17	0	17	10	0			
	Castleblayney,	316	24	10	5½	40	0	0			
	Clones,	68	7	17	7	15	0	0			
		670	48	5	0½	72	10	0			
									120	15	0½
Queen's Co.,	Abbeyleix,	96	11	1	3	25	0	0			
	Borris-in-Ossory,	93	11	1	8	25	0	0			
	Stradbally,	82	8	14	5	25	0	0			
		271	30	17	4	75	0	0			
									105	17	4
Roscommon,	Athlone,	112	11	4	6	10	0	0			
	Boyle,	182	12	17	6	20	0	0			
	Castlereagh,	164	23	16	7	10	0	0			
	Strokestown,	205	12	10	5	10	0	0			
		663	60	9	0	50	0	0			
									110	9	0

[*continued.*

SCHEDULE (G)—Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers, &c., of Bridewells, in the Year 1855—*continued.*

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1855.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £ s. d.	Charge for each Bridewell. Salary of Keeper, &c. £ s. d.	Total Charge to the County. £ s. d.
Sligo,	Ballymote,	82	9 4 0	40 0 0	49 4 0
Tipperary,	Borrisokane,	99	12 16 4	25 0 0	
	Cahir,	477	19 1 7	30 0 0	
	Carrick-on-Suir,	673	22 5 8	30 0 0	
	Cashel,	961	59 15 10	35 0 0	
	Clogheen,	187	8 0 2	30 0 0	
	New Birmingham,	252	12 12 8	30 0 0	
	Newport,	142	13 17 2	25 0 0	
	Roscrea,	394	26 17 8	25 0 0	
	Templemore,	257	27 0 1	25 0 0	
	Thurles,	745	28 2 2	34 7 6	
	Tipperary,	971	29 9 9	35 0 0	
		5,158	259 19 1	324 7 6	584 6 7
Tyrone,	Clogher,	118	32 6 4	40 0 0	
	Dungannon,	399	154 17 10¾	60 0 0	
	Strabane,	220	26 4 0	36 0 0	
		737	213 8 2¾	136 0 0	349 8 2¾
Waterford,	Dungarvan,	486	38 14 9	50 0 0	
	Lismore,	191	20 16 7	20 0 0	
		677	59 11 4	70 0 0	129 11 4
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	58	8 6 6	30 0 0	
	Moate,	201	17 11 6	35 0 0	
		259	25 18 0	65 0 0	90 18 0
Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	322	27 3 9	30 0 0	
	Gorey,	128	13 19 7	30 0 0	
	New Ross,	275	21 3 8½	30 0 0	
		725	62 7 0½	90 0 0	152 7 0½
Wicklow,	Baltinglass,	87	100 18 6	105 0 0	
	Tinahely,	63	11 7 0	25 0 0	
		150	112 5 6	130 0 0	242 5 6
	Total for 1855,	38,002			5,644 11 0
	,, 1854,	48,356			6,133 7 1¼
	Decrease in 1855,	10,354			£488 16 1¼

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE (G)—Comparative Statement of the Expenses of the Bridewells in Ireland for the Years 1854 and 1855.

Counties wherein the Expenses have *decreased* in 1855.

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1854.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1855.	Decrease in 1855.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	150 19 10½	143 11 11	7 7 11½
Armagh,	138 14 11	127 12 0¼	11 2 10¾
Clare,	216 6 8	199 11 8	16 15 0
Cork,	1,098 18 11	1,009 1 5½	89 17 5½
Donegal,	173 17 9	166 6 8	7 11 1
Down,	231 11 4	188 18 10	42 12 6
Galway,	441 12 9	416 10 5	25 2 4
Kerry,	350 12 10¼	264 18 8	85 14 2¼
Kilkenny,	85 4 3	77 11 5½	7 12 9½
King's County,	120 7 4	115 18 4	4 9 0
Leitrim,	86 16 10	86 6 0	0 10 10
Limerick,	378 19 3	319 7 10	59 11 5
Londonderry,	116 1 3½	113 7 0	2 14 3½
Louth,	67 18 0	61 19 1	5 18 11
Meath,	134 17 4½	131 9 11	3 7 5½
Monaghan,	127 11 9	120 15 0½	6 16 8½
Queen's County,	115 13 8	105 17 4	9 16 4
Sligo,	50 1 5½	49 4 0	0 17 5½
Tipperary,	662 8 0¾	584 6 7	78 1 5¾
Waterford,	143 14 2½	129 11 4	14 2 10½
Westmeath,	94 17 9½	90 18 0	3 19 9½
Wexford,	179 17 1½	152 7 0½	27 10 1
	5,167 3 5½	4,655 10 7¼	
Total Decrease,			511 12 10¼

Counties wherein the Expenses have *increased* in 1855.

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1854.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1855.	Increase in 1855.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cavan,	120 0 8½	122 4 7	2 3 10½
Fermanagh,	22 6 6	22 8 4	0 1 10
Mayo,	139 14 6½	142 4 9	2 10 2½
Roscommon,	107 4 1	110 9 0	3 4 11
Tyrone,	342 5 4¼	349 8 2¾	7 2 10½
Wicklow,	234 12 5½	242 5 6	7 13 0½
	966 3 7¾	989 0 4¾	
Total Increase,			£22 16 9

Total Decrease,	£511 12 10¼
Deduct Increase,	22 16 9
Total Decrease,	£488 16 1¼

Expenses of Bridewells in	1854,	£6,133 7 1¼
Do.	1855,	5,644 11 0
Decrease,		£488 16 1¼

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